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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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NEW-YORK FIGHTING HARD

Still Leads in the Struggle for the Democratic Convention.

HER BOOMERS ARE WIDE AWAKE

The Success Which Attends Their Intelligent Efforts Alarms Representatives of Other Cities.

MONEY QUESTION NOT LIKELY TO FIGURE

Chairman Harrity Favors Holding the Convention Before the Republicans Shall Nominate a Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There no longer is any doubt here as to the earnestness of New-York in bidding for the Democratic National Convention. A more vigorous campaign than the one now being prosecuted by the New-York Citizens' Committee never has come to the notice of the oldest members of the National Committee. Some of that committee who last night expressed the opinion that New-York was not sincere now say they are convinced that New-York really wants the convention. This conviction, forced home, as it has been, by the activity of the New-York delegation, has served to arouse the representatives of other cities, with the result that the National Committeemen, already in Washington have been subjected to a terrible strain to-day.

No better evidence of the vigor of the New-York movement could be desired than the efforts of the friends of other cities to create the impression that the convention, if it should be held in New-York, would be under the domination of Wall Street and the "gold bugs." The shouters for St. Louis are advancing this idea in the hope that it will bring to them votes which they now are afraid will be cast for New-York. The New-York men have put in a very busy day and profess to be well satisfied with the outlook.

The First Ballot.

John A. Mason, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of New-York, said to-night that he believed New-York would get from 15 to 20 votes on the first ballot. This belief, he said, was based on talks with National Committeemen and friends of others who have not yet arrived.

"From a political standpoint," added Mr. Mason, "it would be advantageous for the Democrats to hold their convention in New-York for the reason that the State is debatable ground. A National Convention in the chief city of the land would inspire the Democrats of that city and State to extraordinary efforts in the coming campaign. The effect on the debatable States in the vicinity of New-York also would be very great in my opinion. I wish you would lay stress upon the fact that we are prepared to say to the delegates to the convention that it will cost them no more to attend a convention in New-York than it would to attend one in Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. We shall have a large fund at our disposal, and a portion of it will be devoted toward defraying the necessary expenses of the delegates.

Delegates Will Be Unhampered.

"So far as the Wall Street bugaboo is concerned, I am inclined to think that it will cut no particular figure when the members of the National Committee get together. The delegates will be untrammeled if they shall agree upon New-York as the convention city. It is an insult to the delegates to suggest that it will be dominated by any influence such as that alleged to be exercised by Wall Street. The delegates will be free to work their will, and the citizens of New-York will see that they are provided with every facility for conducting their work. New-York is a great Summer resort, and in late June and early July no visitor to the city will have any complaint to make about the weather. The ocean is near at hand, and in a few minutes one may be transported from Madison Square Garden to the delightful resorts on Coney Island. The members of our delegation are growing more and more hopeful, and I have no doubt that to-morrow, when the majority of the committeemen will be in Washington, our hopes will be at a still higher pitch."

Reinforcements Arrive.

The members of the New-York Citizens' Committee who came yesterday were reenforced to-night by John D. Crimmins, F. B. Thurber, James W. O'Brien, Simon Ford, John F. Dillon, Thomas F. Gilroy, United States Marshal John N. McCarty, Joseph P. Fallon, James F. Breslin, Robert Dunlap, E. L. Merrifield, and John Burke. Some of these gentlemen registered at the Arlington, and the others went to the Shoreham. Ten minutes after their arrival they were shaking hands in the New-York headquarters with the other members of the New-York delegation, and getting points as to the plan of action.

The Tammany Hall delegation proper will arrive to-morrow, and lend its weight to the New-York boom. Committees have been appointed to wait upon the incoming members of the National Committee. There will be a general "round up" of the New-York delegation to-morrow, when notes will be compared and a plan made for the remainder of the campaign.

Activity at Headquarters.

The New-York headquarters at the Arlington presented a very animated appearance to-night. Above the entrance to the corridor leading to the room is the sign in big letters: "New-York City Sincerely and Heartily Invites the National Democratic Convention." A similar sign will be placed on the outside wall of the Arlington early to-morrow morning. The pictures of a dozen or more of New-York's leading hotels have been hung in the headquarters. A well-supplied buffet has proved a great attraction to visitors to the headquarters to-day.

While the hopes of the New-Yorkers run high, they need to recognize the fact that they are opposed by many political schemers and past masters in the art of soliciting votes. The statement has been repeated

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M'GOUGH'S CONFESSION A LIE

So Declared by a Mass Meeting of Citizens of Troy, Which Protests Against the Escape of Shea.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Troy was held this evening under the auspices of the Committee of Public Safety. It was a very large and earnest gathering. An address to the public was adopted, reviewing the facts regarding the murder of Robert Ross on March 6, 1894, and the trial, conviction, and sentence to death of Bartholomew Shea for the crime. It also quotes from the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals, written by Judge Peckham, sustaining the verdict, and expressing detestation of the practices which resulted in the tragedy.

It is shown that the recent alleged confession by John McGough, who is serving a term of nineteen years and six months for attempting to kill William Ross at the same time, that he, and not Shea, killed Ross, is directly contrary not only to his own previous testimony, but to that of at least fifteen reputable citizens, who swore in the Shea trial that they saw Shea shoot Robert Ross. McGough, as a witness in the Shea trial, swore that John H. Boland shot Ross. It is also shown that, according to the testimony of Shea and McGough, as well as of other witnesses, McGough at the time of the murder was in such a position that it was impossible for him to shoot Robert Ross.

In conclusion, the address says:

> McGough's so-called confession is a part of a trick to enable McGough to save his partner in crime without incurring additional punishment himself. It is at variance with the facts established at the trial, and is not worthy of serious consideration. It is the unsupported word of a criminal; a thief, who served a term for burglary and larceny; a convict, who is now serving a term for attempted murder; a self-confessed perjurer, who swore that he saw Boland shoot Ross, and who now says he did the shooting himself. We prefer to believe the testimony of the fifteen respectable men who saw the occurrence, and identified Shea as the man who did the shooting. Mindful of this injunction, we are here to-night to reassert our belief in the sanctity of the ballot, to express anew our detestation of the crime in resisting which Robert Ross met his death; to give voice to our indignation at all improper attempts to frustrate justice, to uphold the officers of the law in their efforts to bring the guilty to punishment, and to ask for the co-operation and moral support of all good citizens throughout our Republic.
>
> We are not actuated by any desire for revenge. We deplore the death of Robert Ross, but his murderers were guilty of a still greater crime, for, in the murder of a citizen they were guilty of a crime against the Republic and against republican institutions. If such a crime is to go unpunished, "government of the people, by the people, for the people," must perish from the earth.

The Rev. Dr. L. M. S. Haynes, pastor of the First Baptist Church, presided, and speeches were delivered by Congressman F. S. Black, George B. Wellington, Senator Le Grand C. Tibbits.

WATERWAYS DAY IN PITTSBURG

A Great Meeting to Urge the Improvement of Rivers and Canals.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—This is Waterways Day. In Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Northern West Virginia the day was largely devoted to meetings for the promotion of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal. In this vicinity free navigation of the Monongahela and improvement of the Allegheny Rivers were also freely discussed.

The celebration in Pittsburg was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, on Wood Street, this afternoon. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. John Dalzell, who yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to grant a National charter to the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, and who was expected to address the meeting, was unavoidably detained in Washington. Andrew Carnegie, who was also expected to be present, was detained in New-York by a previous engagement.

Speakers and exhibitions of public spirit, however, were not lacking. The principal addresses were made by Louis N. Hahpt of the Committee on Harbors and Navigation, Trade League, Philadelphia, and S. A. Thompson of Duluth. Both spoke eloquently in the discussion of the traffic of the lakes, benefits of ship canals in general, and of the Pittsburg Canal in particular. Resolutions on the improvement of the internal waterways were adopted.

WHIPPED BY AN ATHLETIC REPORTER

A Member of the Virginia House of Delegates Has a Grievance.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—A difficulty occurred in the rotunda of the Capitol Building to-day, just outside of the hall of the House of Delegates, between Isaac Diggs, a member of the House from King William, and Lawrence Boykin, a reporter on The Richmond Dispatch, in which the legislator received several hard blows in the face which disfigured him considerably.

The cause of the difficulty was a report of Mr. Diggs's speech in the House yesterday made by Mr. Boykin, and which the Delegate to-day declared in that body was erroneous in one particular. Both gentlemen met in the rotunda a few minutes later, with the result above stated. The matter was reported to the House by one of the Delegates, and the Speaker said that it should receive the attention of that body, but upon motion of Mr. Saunders the consideration of the matter was postponed until some future time.

LAWYERS FIGHT IN A COURTROOM

Messrs. Stockbridge and Mackall Have a Serious Disagreement.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Ex-Congressman Henry Stockbridge and Attorney Thomas A. Mackall fought in the City Courtroom today while the court was in session, with Judge Phelps occupying the bench. The two men were engaged in a case, and Mackall called the ex-Congressman a liar.

The two men sprang to their feet, kicking over chairs in their haste, and began a struggle about the courtroom. Judge Phelps shouted, while other lawyers got into the melée and finally separated the belligerents. Judge Phelps told the two men to leave the room, but to return at 3 o'clock, when he would hear what they had to say.

Before 3 o'clock Judge Phelps was informed of the death of Chief Judge Robinson of the Court of Appeals and adjourned court.

MAYOR TYLER OF LOUISVILLE DEAD

Republicans and A. P. A's Now Control the City.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—Mayor Henry S. Tyler died at 7:45 o'clock this morning of a complication of diseases. His death puts the entire city Government in control of a Republican A. P. A. combination, which holds all the seats in the General Council, this body electing the Mayor's successor.

Custom House Site Rumor Renewed.

Word was received down town yesterday that advocates of the Bowling Green site for a new Custom House were again active in the lobby at Washington. They are said to have been encouraged to renew operations by a report from McKim, Mead & White, the architects to the Treasury Department, that the present Custom House foundations would not be safe if the building were enlarged by additional stories, and that the only way to obtain a suitable building on the present site would be to tear down and build anew.

Collapse of a Big Elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The large elevator of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Company, on Tenth Avenue South, collapsed this morning, and its store of 80,000 bushels of flaxseed poured out of the wrecked bins in a glistening stream and spread over the ground. No cause is known for the collapse. No one was hurt.

NO CHANGE IN THE CALL

Secretary Carlisle Will Not Alter the Bond Circular.

CURRENCY NOT TO BE CONTRACTED

Probability that the Treasury Will Extend the Time in Which Bidders Can Make Payments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—No change or modification in the call issued by Secretary Carlisle inviting bids for $100,000,000 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, on a 3 per cent. basis, is contemplated at the Treasury Department. Already under this circular bids have been received for the bonds, which bids, it is held, would be vitiated by any change now made, which would work a hardship upon those already having bid.

Under the circular bidders have forty days within which to complete payment for bonds accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and should there be, as is feared in some quarters, a congestion in the money market because of the large amount withdrawn from banks and other depositories with which to pay for the bonds, it is understood here that the Secretary of the Treasury will use his discretion, according to circumstances, in exacting payment within the time specified in the circular.

It is not the desire of the Administration to bring about a congestion in the money market, and should it appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that this would result from his exacting literal compliance with the terms of the circular as to the payment, he will so regulate the payments and extend the time as, in his discretion, the circumstances of the case demand.

Considerable interchange of views on this point, in a quiet kind of a way, has been going on for the past few days between Treasury officials charged with the responsibility of perfecting the details of the bond payments. It is readily recognized that there are two view points of the situation—viz., that of the Treasury, and that of the bidders from whom the gold is to be received. The object of the Treasury is to do the best it can for the Government; the object of the bankers and bidders is to get the bonds on the best terms for themselves.

It is recognized that most of the gold received for the bonds must come out of the banks of the country, and principally out of New-York. The effect of this would be to reduce the gold holdings of the banks and to necessitate the substitution of some other form of coin or paper currency for the reserves thus withdrawn. This would naturally produce a congestion in the money market, and the Secretary of the Treasury, knowing this, will exercise his discretion in the premises alike for the benefit of the Treasury and the banking community at large.

The substance of these assurances has been communicated in various letters written within the last week at the Treasury Department to bankers and others throughout the country. While no promise is given that the payments for the bonds will not be required to be made within forty days, the Secretary has stated that, he being the judge of the circumstances, will exercise his discretion in the matter to prevent, as far as he can, any injurious contraction of the currency.

FINANCIERS ARE GRATIFIED.

Approve the Plan to Prevent Stringency in the Money Market.

Further confirmation that the Treasury Department will do all that is possible to avert the danger of money stringency in the pending bond measure was furnished yesterday when the mail brought from Washington a draft of the proposed modification of the terms of payment for the bonds. It reached the banker to whom it was addressed too late for examination by any one outside of his office, but the report spread of its arrival, and gratification was expressed in all quarters that the authorities had acted so promptly and had taken this means of basing action on the advice of those who must care for the money situation through the loaning process. The form will be submitted at once to something like general inspection, and Secretary Carlisle will be informed of what may be wished as promptly as possible. It is assumed that, as announced publicly, it will extend dates for payments, subsequent to the first payment of 20 per cent. over a period sufficiently long to enable the banks to spare the money that may be required of them by their depositors for bond purchases, without friction or derangement of comfortable financial conditions.

Talk of syndicate dissolution subsided yesterday on a renewal of Mr. Morgan's assurance that the syndicate would not be dissolved unless it should seem expedient to do so. Reports of threatened dissolution had sobered some of those who discussed it as a possibility when there seemed no reason to suppose it might occur. The attitude of the syndicate has at no time been doubtful to those wished to be informed. It has been concerned only over the success of the loan, which it had prepared to take and pay fresh gold for it. The purpose of this undertaking was clear, for both general business and financial conditions must be seriously involved in the result of the loan, and bankers can ill afford disturbance in either direction. They proposed to avert disturbance and to insure good conditions of business and finance by taking the loan.

With this prospect to rely upon if all else failed, the financial community had no anxiety over the outcome until danger appeared that the syndicate might break apart and shift the burden of underwriting the loan to unorganized subscribers for whose competency or responsibility no one could vouch. Analysis of the reported outside subscriptions disclosed that those that were substantial were already allied to the syndicate, that amounts of such subscriptions had been specified without authority, and were probably greatly overstated, and that the majority of other subscribers counted on loans to help them out. On this showing, opinion among bankers soon became settled that announcement of the dissolution of the syndicate could not be justified except from the standpoint of bears and calamity hunters. It would take away from bond prospects their one safe prop, bankers thought, and Mr. Morgan could not think of such a thing at this time.

He is a money maker and a master in handling great enterprises, with profit in view, but no one has ever questioned either his generosity toward men or his clear grasp of financial propositions. A resentful man, angered, by real or fancied grievances, might work off personal spite by using such power as Mr. Morgan has to smash the security market and bring on financial chaos. No such disposition has ever appeared in any of Mr. Morgan's dealings, and business and financial interests of magnitude, with which he is associated, demand of him a course best calculated to maintain financial confidence and to enhance National credit.

This was the view expressed throughout the banking district yesterday. When Mr. Morgan put aside the report that definite announcement of the dissolution would be made by not making such announcement, and repeated what he had said daily, that the syndicate plan would stand until it might be expedient to abandon it, there was general relief. He will welcome any assurance that the bonds can be floated without the syndicate. No restriction is imposed on any member of his combination who may wish to make separate subscription for the bonds. The syndicate agreement holds no one who may choose to escape from it. But until there shall be something tangible in prospect for the bonds, the syndicate will remain, as bankers understand it, ready to insure the successful issue of the new loan.

Rumors that the syndicate would be dissolved yesterday had the effect of putting a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. on legal tender notes. Sales were made at this premium. The only meaning to attach to such sales is that the buyers intend to use the notes to draw gold from the Treasury with which to pay for bonds. Some gold also changed hands at five-eighths to seven-eighths of 1 per cent. premium.

Export withdrawals, as reported yesterday, amounted to $1,100,000, by Lazard Freres, Muller, Schall & Co. engaged $300,000, which, it was said, might be sent to South America to pay merchandise balances.

WANT THE GREENBACKS RETIRED.

Resolution Adopted at the Meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday H. W. Rogers introduced a resolution on the currency system, which was designated as a menace to business in the preamble. The resolution was:

> Resolved, That the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, in annual meeting assembled, hereby petitions the Congress of the United States to at once enact such legislation as may be necessary to permanently retire and cancel all United States notes (called greenbacks) and Treasury notes (called Sherman notes) in order to prevent disaster to business and to preserve the honor of our country.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives and each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

The resolution was adopted.

Gold Reserve, $54,312,271.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Treasury gold reserve, at the close of business to-day, amounted to $54,312,271.

QUOGUE WATCHING FOR A WHALE

It Has Been Seen Twice, but It Is Speedier Than Steamships—Men and Boats Ready.

QUOGUE, L. I., Jan. 14.—A big whale that has appeared several times off this place has caused considerable excitement among the old whalers and fishermen along the coast. It appeared so suddenly that the whalemen were unprepared for it, but should it be sighted again it would meet with a warm reception.

The whale first appeared about a week ago. It was sighted off this village, and was moving eastward. The fishermen got out their boats, and prepared for a chase. When they got off shore, however, they noticed that the whale was going along so rapidly that he passed several steamers going in the same direction. They concluded, therefore, that it would be useless to give chase, and they returned disappointed to the shore.

Thereafter a watch was kept for the return of the whale. The Amagansett life-saving crew, who are enthusiastic whalemen, got out their boats in readiness to chase the whale, if it reappeared. Mrs. R. D. Overton saw it again Saturday. She told her husband, and he sent word to the life-saving station. The boat was manned, and everything made ready for the chase. When the life savers put out to sea, however, they lost sight of the whale.

Next to a shipwreck, nothing causes more excitement hereabout than a whale. Many of the residents in this neighborhood are old whalemen, and they enjoy a taste of the sport of whale-fighting. Besides the sport in the capture of the whale, the captors make money from the sale of the oil and bones. It is said to be the habit of whales to linger for some time in one place. The reappearance of the whale is, therefore, hourly expected. It is thought that the one seen by Mrs. Overton is injured in some way. If he comes near enough to the shore, he will probably be captured.

PROF. DENTON'S SMART TRICK

Walter Leonard of Flushing Badly Burned While the Magician Was "Showing Off."

Walter Leonard of 200 Madison Avenue, Flushing, who is in business in this city, took a Second Avenue elevated train on the way home Monday night. Among the other passengers was Prof. G. A. Denton, a magician, residence unknown. Denton was amusing the occupants of the car by pouring alcohol from a bottle upon his finger, and then touching a match to it. He did the trick once too often.

The flames of the match ignited the alcohol in the bottle, there was a blinding explosion, and Leonard, who sat next to the professor, received the full force of it on the right side of his face. There was considerable excitement for a few seconds.

When things became quiet it was found that Leonard was badly injured. The skin was entirely burned from his forehead, his nose was also badly burned, the hair was burned off the right side of his head, and it is feared that his right eye is injured. Leonard was assisted to the drug store at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and his burns were dressed. He suffered great pain, and as soon as he reached Flushing the burns were dressed a second time by W. C. Engelhardt, at a pharmacy in Main Street. He will be confined to his home for some time.

GEN. HEPPENHEIMER RESIGNS

Too Good a Democrat to Serve Under a Republican Administration.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Gov. Werts has received the resignation of Brig. Gen. William C. Heppenheimer, to take effect Jan. 20.

Gen. Heppenheimer has been considering this step ever since the election of Mr. Griggs. Many of his friends urged him to retain the office, but the General argued that he was a Democrat, and could not consistently serve as a State military officer under a Republican Administration. Gen. Heppenheimer some time ago wrote to Mr. Griggs, asking whether he preferred that the resignation be tendered to Gov. Werts or to the Governor elect. In reply Mr. Griggs requested Gen. Heppenheimer to consult his own pleasure as to when he should resign.

It is understood that Governor-elect Griggs will appoint Col. Joseph W. Congdon of Paterson Gen. Heppenheimer's successor.

GEORGE GOULD'S LAKEWOOD PURCHASE

He Buys a Fine Plot of Land Fronting on Lake Drive.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 14.—George Gould to-day announced his intention of becoming a permanent resident of Lakewood, by purchasing of Capt. A. M Bradshaw, Secretary of the Lakewood Hotel and Land Association, which possesses 19,000 acres of the immense tract of pine woods in which Lakewood is established, and which also owns the Laurel House, a fine plot of land fronting on Lake Drive, near Seventh Street, to the west of the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

The site commands a superb view of Lake Carasaljo, and is admirably adapted for the costly residence which Mr. Gould says he will at once begin to build.

New Post Office Sub-Stations.

Four new Post Office sub-stations for the sale of stamps, the issuance of money orders, and the receipt of registered letters will be opened to-day in drug stores as follows: No. 41, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street; No. 42, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-first Street; No. 43, East Broadway and Montgomery Street; No. 44, at West Farms.

ESCAPED BY THE ROOF

Tenants of Peabody Apartment Were Driven Out by Fire.

MRS. THOMAS HITCHCOCK'S PERIL

Lost Her Way in Smoke-Filled Halls —Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ashmore's Narrow Escape—The Loss About $40,000.

The three upper floors of the Peabody Apartment house, 104 and 106 Waverley Place, were wrecked by fire shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. Their occupants, the majority of whom were dressing for dinner, had to scramble over the roof into the neighboring apartment house, the Washington, for safety.

Several of the tenants for some time after the fire were reported missing, and although all were eventually believed to be accounted for, the wildest confusion and excitement prevailed in the neighborhood for two hours.

It is not certain how the fire originated, but the first known of it was in Major J. B. Hayes's apartments. The servant was in the kitchen ironing, and Mrs. Hayes went from the kitchen to light the lights. As she passed the bedrooms she found fire in the adjoining hall, which she attempted to put out with an afghan, throwing it on the flames. Her efforts were useless, however, and the fire grew in force. Mrs. Hayes's hair was slightly burned.

Mrs. Hayes and her servant, who were the only occupants of the flat, fled down the stone staircase shrieking, "Fire!" as they ran, and took refuge on the ground floor. Their cries were heard by Christopher Flynn, the elevator man, and by a number of the other occupants of the house, who ran out of their rooms on to the staircase to find out where the fire was. The eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Terhune, who lives on the floor above the Hayes family, dashed down the staircase through the smoke, which was pouring out through the open door of Mrs. Hayes's apartment, and sent in a fire alarm.

Flynn started the elevator and ran it to the top floor, getting passengers on every floor. When he reached the top he opened the door leading on to the roof, and showed the way over a low wall on to the roof of the Washington apartment house next door.

In the meantime the flames had followed the course of the waterpipes up through the walls, and had spread through each of the apartments above. The firemen arrived to find them bursting out of the upper windows and through the roof, and turned in a second alarm. Chief Bonner, who arrived with the reinforcing engines, ordered a third alarm to be sent in fifteen minutes later, and within half an hour a dozen engines were playing on the flames.

The Peabody is a seven-story double building, fitted with stone staircases, and a fire-proof elevator shaft. There are only two apartments on each floor, but each apartment extends nearly 100 feet back from Waverley Place. Each is separated from the opposite one on the same floor by a wide passage. From Mrs. Hayes's rooms, which are on the west side of the house, the fire extended upward, the thick brick walls of the main passages protecting the eastern apartments.

The flat above was occupied by Walter D. Clark, a lawyer of 34 Pine Street; his wife, daughter, and two servants. Mrs. Clark and the servants were the only occupants when Mrs. Hayes's cry of "Fire!" was heard, and the ominous crackling of the flames was heard below. She called to the servants to hurry out, directing them to leave everything behind and save themselves. Katie King, the cook, quickly discovering that the stairway was impassable and the elevator still far below, begged her mistress to take the other way, and guided her and the other fellow-servant out on to the roof and into the Washington.

On the west side of the next floor—the top—is the flat of Sidney Ashmore, a Director of an insurance company. Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore and their servant were at home. Mr. Ashmore's two daughters were absent. Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore were entertaining Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of 8 East Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. Ashmore has for the last two weeks been ill with pneumonia. Mr. Ashmore suffers from rheumatism.

When the fire started they and their visitor were panicstricken. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore were unable to move quickly and were obliged to wait for help. Their servant ran out into the hall and screamed. Then she fainted and lay on the floor until dragged out by the firemen. David Kelly, fireman of the apartment house, and Daniel Kelly, janitor of the Washington apartment house, on coming up with the elevator saw the helpless condition of the family. They dragged the servant girl to the roof and then carried Mrs. Ashmore out over the leads and into the apartments of Mrs. Vail in the Washington. Mr. Ashmore was carried down stairs by some firemen and left in the apartment of Mrs. H. B. Robertson, on the east side of the fourth floor, away from the fire.

Mrs. Hitchcock in the meantime had been trying to find her way out of the rooms. She took a wrong turning and lost her way in the smoke. Half exhausted she found herself on the fire escape, and was helped to the ground by the firemen. She immediately entered her carriage and was driven home.

The occupants of the eastern flats on the upper floors, were Mr. and Mrs. Wiley, their daughter, Mrs. Waterbury, Mrs. Shaw, a relative, and a servant in the seventh floor apartment; Mrs. Terhune, the wife of the well-known clergyman, who is in Chicago, her son, a Miss Dongal, and her servant on the ninth floor, and Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Miss Kerrick, and their servant, on the fifth floor. Their apartments being protected from the flames, the occupants easily made their way to the roof, and into the neighboring houses. Below the fifth floor the fire did not reach, and the tenants who missed the elevator, ran down stairs.

The fire proved a very difficult one for the firemen to handle, and it was nearly 8 o'clock before it was thoroughly under control. In the meantime the homeless occupants of the apartments found shelter in the Park Hotel, and in the neighboring residences. Mrs. Hayes's burned hand was bound up at a Ninth Avenue drug store.

The apartment house was made utterly uninhabitable by the tons of water poured on the flames, and the tenants spent the night in hotels near by. The actual damage done by the fire was estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000. Each of the three apartments wrecked by the fire was injured to the extent of about $5,000, and $20,000 worth of damage was done to the building.

ROOFING FACTORY BURNED.

A Stampede Among the Workmen in East Nineteenth Street.

A threatening fire started on the second floor of the T. New Roofing Company, 531 to 539 East Nineteenth Street, last evening. There were forty men at work when the blaze was discovered, and a wild stampede insued. The watchman, John Keenan, turned in an alarm. Chief Meagher, who responded on the first alarm, soon turned in a second and a third alarm. The fireboat Havemeyer came on the third alarm.

The firemen tried to gain access to the building on the fourth floor by means of their ladders, but were driven back by the black smoke. They concluded that the building was doomed, but placed the water tower in front, and the fireboat and a dozen hose companies played streams of water upon the fire.

Although the truck yards of the tar company were well filled with water, it was thought at 10 o'clock that they, too, were in danger, and the firemen were set to running out the wagons.

The flames were under control at 11 o'clock. It was thought that the works of the Consolidated Gas Company, on Nineteenth Street, which front on the rear of the tar works, would take fire at one time. Ladders were placed to the roof and the place was deluged with water.

There is no insurance on the building burned. It is said the works have been in a receiver's hands for the past year, only coming into Mr. New's hands yesterday. The buildings are a total wreck. The damage is estimated at $45,000.

WERE FIRED ON BY MEXICANS

An American Party of Hunters Forced to Leave Traps and Skiffs and Jump into the Rio Grande.

CARRIZO, Texas, Jan. 14.—James H. McHan, his sons, and A. J. Blevins and Walter Stockland, a party of Americans on a hunting and trapping expedition along the Rio Grande, were fired upon by Mexican soldiers forty miles south of this place the day before yesterday, and were compelled to jump into the river to save themselves, leaving their four skiffs, traps, bedding, &c., which were confiscated by the Mexicans.

McHan says that the hunters went into camp during the afternoon on the American bank, but noticing suspicious-looking characters on both sides, they moved to a small island in the middle of the river. Next morning, after they had launched their skiffs, the Mexicans began firing, and they were compelled to take to the water to save themselves.

The men arrived here this morning on foot on their way to Laredo, where they intend to make complaint to the proper authorities. The party started from Eagle Pass several weeks ago.

UNDER A RAIN OF FIRE

Nearly 200 Persons Burned by an Explosion of Oil—Windows Shattered and Buildings Injured.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—A special freight train collided with the engine of a local freight which was standing on Mahoning Bridge, fifty-eight miles north of Pittsburg, on the Allegheny Valley Railway. The local engine was knocked overboard and fell into the Mahoning River, sixty feet below. The boiler of the freight engine exploded, setting fire to the bridge and several freight cars, which were destroyed.

An oil tank car standing near the burning bridge became ignited and exploded, scattering a deluge of burning oil in all directions.

A crowd was assembled on the hillside overlooking the wreck. There were 200 persons exposed to the force of the explosion and to the rain of fire which followed. All were prostrated by the concussion, which shook the vicinity like an earthquake.

Nearly every person present was burned, some seriously.

Many windows in the village of Mahoning were shattered, and some of the buildings considerably damaged. The heat was intense.

WATCHMAN WAS LOCKED IN

Shot Off a Pistol and Hurt a Man—Policeman Did Not Reach Him.

Charles Lucky, fifty-six years old, is a watchman employed by the Union Clothing Company on Park Row, opposite the General Post Office. Last night, about 8 o'clock, he fired a pistol shot through the plate glass in the door of the establishment, the splinters from the glass striking Frank Lago, fifteen years old, who was passing at the time, and cutting him about the head and face.

Policeman John Lynn of the Oak Street Station, attracted by the crowd which gathered about the door, ran to the scene, and through the hole in the glass asked the watchman why he fired the shot. The watchman replied that he had been annoyed by boys gathering about the door, and they had angered him to such an extent last night that he fired his pistol to frighten them away, not intending to injure any one.

When asked to open the door so that he could be placed under arrest, the watchman told the officer through the hole in the glass that he was locked in and could not be released until this morning when the store was opened.

Lago, who is employed as a bootblack at 41 Cortlandt Street, was on his way to work when the shot was fired. His wounds, which were slight, were dressed by a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance surgeon.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S LEG CUT OFF

Miss Ludlum of Pratt Institute Tried to Board a Moving Train.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 14.—Marian Ludlum, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Charles Ludlum, a pupil at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, had her right leg cut off below the knee this morning by a train at the railroad station in this village. She was on her way to school when the accident happened.

She was in the habit of catching the train that leaves the station here at 7:10. She was a little late this morning, and the train started just as she reached the station. Running up the platform, she attempted to board the train. Instead of jumping on the platform of the rear car, which was the smoker, she ran to the next car ahead. As she sprang for the step her foot slipped and she fell on the platform. Her foot extended out over the track, and the wheels of the smoking car passed over it.

Her screams attracted the attention of the train hands, and the train was stopped. Many of the young woman's acquaintances were in the train. They lifted her and carried her into the station, and sent for her father. He arrived a few moments later, and had her removed to her home.

Miss Ludlum was weak this evening from loss of blood. She said she blamed no one but herself for the accident. She is very popular in the village.

Senator Vest's Vigorous Denial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—Senator Vest, replying to recent rumors of his connection with the Sugar Trust, said: "Any statement or intimation that I have been in any way connected with the Sugar Trust, or the rulers of Wall Street, or anybody in Wall Street, is absolutely and unconditionally false."

Lieut. Gov. Saxton's Mother Ill.

CLYDE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton is at his home here. Mr. Saxton's mother is seriously ill.

BRITAIN'S NEW SQUADRON

Indications that It Is Not to Sail for Turkish Waters.

AMITY WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Egyptian Question and Interests in the East in the Way of a Continental Alliance.

PREDICTION THAT THERE WILL BE NO WAR

The Volksraad in the Transvaal Has a Calm Session, but the Orange Free State Is Against Rhodesia.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The vessels comprising the new flying squadron, the duties of which are still problematical, were put in commission to-day with all the ceremonies attending that naval function.

The fleet is composed of the first-class battleships Revenge (flagship) and Royal Oak, the first-class cruisers Theseus and Gibraltar, and the second-class cruisers Charybdis and Hermione, and six torpedo boat destroyers.

The fleet, exclusive of the torpedo-boat destroyers, mounts 72 guns, and has a total tonnage of 52,070. The officers and crew number over 4,000 men. Rear Admiral Alfred T. Dale commands the squadron.

The destination of the squadron is still unknown. But little reliance is placed in the statement that it is to proceed to Turkish waters. The arrival to-day at Malta of thirteen of the British vessels which had been at Salonica, as part of the combined European fleet which it was supposed was to make an effective demonstration against Turkey, but which did nothing but ride at anchor week after week miles from the Turkish capital, is taken as a strong indication that the new squadron is not going to Turkish waters.

There is an undercurrent of popular feeling here that strongly supports the alleged policy of the Government that is said to be making in the direction of a better understanding between Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Though England is confident in her own strength, it would be disadvantageous for her in the event of war to have no friends on the Continent.

Recent events have shown that, whether such action was preconcerted or not, she is practically isolated so far as European sympathy is concerned. It is held that if the statement is true that the dispute with France relative to Siam and the French claims on the Mekong River has been settled, a long step has been taken in the direction of an entente with France. But there always remains as a barrier to a complete rapprochement the question of the British occupation of Egypt.

Until this question is settled in some manner satisfactory to France, and there is no evidence that any change is even contemplated, there cannot be entire harmony in the political relations between the two countries. It is thought it would be an easier matter to arrive at an understanding with Russia, but even in this direction many difficulties present themselves.

Little is heard now of the question of an open port for Russia in the far East, but it is certain that the question is only in abeyance, and England, to protect her vast interests in the East, will be compelled to oppose by every diplomatic means in her power the acquisition by Russia of a port from which her fleets could threaten those interests.

However, it may be possible for Lord Salisbury to surmount the difficulties in such a manner as would enable the three powers to come to a workable understanding on matters pertaining to all of them, and more particularly on questions affecting their interests in Europe.

The indications to-day further bear out the predictions of The United Press that there will be no war. The various Government officers are chary of giving information to the press, but it is evident from what can be gathered from outside sources that the condition of affairs improves from day to day.

LIBERATED BY THE TRANSVAAL.

Robinson Has Completed Arrangements for Reception at Frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, telegraphs that he has completed arrangements to receive from the Transvaal officials Dr. Jameson and the members of his party who were captured by the Boers. The prisoners will be received at the Natal border.

Lord Salisbury has sent cablegrams to the Governments of Australia and the Government of Tasmania, expressing thanks for their patriotic assurances of sympathy and support. "Nothing," the Premier said in his telegrams, "can give us greater confidence in maintaining the interests of the country than knowledge of the good-will of the great colonies."

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent a telegram to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, in reference to the arrest in Johannesburg of members of the Reform Union and others.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed fears that a large number of such arrests would have the effect to disorganize the industries carried on in the Rand, and asked a number of questions as to what the men arrested were accused of, when they would be tried, whether bail would be allowed, and what the penalties were in the event of their conviction of the offenses of which they were charged.

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain directed Governor Robinson, in addition to guarding the interests of British subjects under arrest, to give equal attention to the American and Belgian prisoners, in accordance with the requests of their respective Governments.

The British South Africa Company has issued an official list of the prisoners, rank and file, of the force which Dr. Jameson led into the Transvaal. The list includes the name of Clement, presumably Victor B. Clement, who had been appointed Assistant Consulting Engineer to the Consolidated Gold Fields.

The list bears a note stating that all the rank and file of the prisoners were put on board a train at Pretoria Jan. 11, en route for Natal, under an escort, to be turned over to the British authorities. They were all in good health and excellent spirits.

The British South Africa Association announces that President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic has prohibited the transmission of all telegrams from Transvaal territory to the British South Africa Company.

A CALM VOLKSRAAD SESSION.

Orange Free State Against Chartered Company and Rhodesia.

PRETORIA, Jan. 14.—The Volksraad met yesterday and authorized the addition of 400 men to the State artillery.

A resolution offered by the Government

Weak

Nerves are due to impoverished and impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness because it feeds the nerves upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

was adopted, thanking the Orange Free State for its assistance, and also thanking Gov. Robinson of Cape Colony and Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British Agent here, for their influence and support in the efforts to prevent bloodshed, and for the ready and powerful manner in which Gov. Robinson had fulfilled his difficult task.

A message from President Kruger was read, announcing his intention to discuss with the Raad in later and calmer moments the causes which led to the dastardly plot to invade the Transvaal. The Government was now firm in its resolve to maintain the sacred rights of the republic, and to establish the same on a firmer and more secure foundation.

After a brief sitting the Chamber adjourned. Calm and dispassionate legislation being regarded as impossible during the present session, all work was postponed until the May session.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Jan. 14.—The Volksraad has adopted a resolution declaring that the Orange Free State will assist the Transvaal at all times if her assistance should be required.

The Chamber protested against the continued existence of the British South Africa Company as being a danger to the peace of Africa, and recorded its opinion that the charter of the company should be canceled, and that Rhodesia should be placed under the British Imperial Government or the Government of Cape Colony. It also demanded that guarantees be given that Rhodesia would not disturb the peace.

HAMMOND'S WORK IN AFRICA.

An American of Maryland Sir Cecil Rhodes's Chief Expert Adviser.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Wiltsee, a colleague of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer who was arrested in Johannesburg on charges of treason, informed The United Press this morning that no Californians were arrested except Hammond, Charles Butters, and Capt. Mein, although Hammond had twenty Californians working for him.

J. S. Curtis and T. H. King, the other Americans arrested, are from the eastern part of the United States. Mr. Wiltsee, who has just arrived here from the Transvaal, says that the lives and property of the other Americans in Johannesburg are not in any danger. The Americans who were arrested, he said, did not belong to the National Union and never took part in politics. The revolution in Johannesburg, he continued, was an entirely peaceful one, and the only motive for it was the protection of the lives and property of the people of that city.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 14.—J. Hays Hammond is a son of Richard Prindell Hammond, who was born in Hagerstown. His mother before marriage was Miss Sallie E. Hays of Tennessee.

About ten years ago J. Hays Hammond was married on the farm of Dr. Borderick, in Hancock district, to Natalie Harris, daughter of Judge Harris of Mississippi and sister of Mrs. Borderick. From there he went to the gold fields of South Africa as chief expert adviser of Sir Cecil Rhodes at a salary of $5,000 per month. Previously he had been in the De Beers Diamond Mine.

FRANCE AND PERFIDIOUS ALBION.

Settle Siam and Mekong River Quarrels and Try to Arrange Others.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Westminster Gazette says the Anglo-French dispute in regard to Siam and the banks of the Mekong River has been amicably settled, and other steps toward a complete rapprochement of the two powers will follow.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Le Figaro says that if England desires the sympathies of the Franco-Russian alliance, she must adopt a more liberal régime in Egypt and recall Lord Cromer, the British Minister at Cairo.

Germany Has Made No Apologies.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The North German Gazette publishes an official denial of the statements made in the press that excuses in any form have been made by Germany for her action in the Transvaal. The Emperor gave audience to-day to the son of Baron von Schuckmann, the lately appointed German Consul at Cape Town.

BOARD OF EXCISE SUSTAINED

Court of Appeals Decision on the 200-Foot Limit May Close Many Saloons—Mr. Harburger Disappointed.

Alfred R. Page, formerly counsel to the Board of Excise, received word from Albany yesterday that the Court of Appeals had reversed the order of the lower court in the case of Cairns against Murray, and sustained the determination of the Board of Excise, with costs.

Mr. Page at once communicated the news to the Excise Commissioners.

The decision means that no saloon within 200 feet of any school or church can be relicensed to any other than the man who was the licensee at the time the law relating to the restriction was passed in 1893.

As the decision was construed yesterday, if the original licensee dies or goes out of business, the place within the 200-foot limit cannot be relicensed, nor can the original licensee sell his license or bequeath it to his wife or family.

Mr. Page said that the decision would reduce the number of saloons in this city by at least 1,500.

The question as to whether saloons within the 200-foot limit that existed at the time the law was passed could be relicensed to others than the original licensees came up before the board soon after the present Commissioners took office. Mr. Page, who was then counsel to the board, gave an opinion that only the original licensee could receive a license.

Commissioners Murray and Goodman took this view, but Commissioner Harburger held that as long as the place was licensed at the time the law was passed, it could be relicensed under proper restrictions and to proper persons.

The matter was taken into the courts and Mr. Harburger's view of the case was sustained.

Mr. Page carried the matter to the Court of Appeals, with the result as stated.

Commissioner Harburger was very indignant when he heard of the decision.

"As I understand it," he said, "no renewals of licenses can now be granted to any one who has a saloon within the 200-foot limit unless the applicant for the license held it when the law was passed. The licensee of such a saloon cannot transfer his license and cannot even leave it to his wife should he die. In my opinion, the Court of Appeals has injured to an incalculable extent the many poor saloon keepers who are within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse. Ruination and deprivation will be the result to them of this decision.

"The vested rights of individuals are scattered to the winds. Not alone are these poor business men hounded in every direction, but here comes the Court of Appeals, from which there is no appeal, and overrides the opinion of the General Term and makes thousands of homes miserable. I tell you the effect of this decision will be very widely felt throughout the city."

The decision will also affect brewers who hold licenses of saloons under assignments. Many persons believe that it will immediately close a number of saloons within the limit.

Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted to Adolph Rubinsen a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Excise Board in revoking his license for the saloon at 60 Stanton Street on Jan. 10.

Rubinsen states that he was granted his license in October, 1895, and that a month later Frederick S. Leland complained to the board that he had gotten it through fraudulent representations. Rubinsen was summoned to appear before the board, and although he says he proved his innocence, yet the license was revoked.

PUBLIC PRINTING SCANDAL

Jugglery with the Contract Has Cost the People Dear.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK BLOCKED

Both Houses Freely Criticise Milholland—An Investigation Ordered—Explanation by the Delinquent's Friends.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The jugglery with the State printing contracts last Winter is bringing a scandal. It is a political scandal that costs dollars and cents of the people's money. Never before has there been anything just like it. The Legislature is in session at an expense of no one knows just how much, and cannot do business, because the printing required by law to be done has not been done.

It is fourteen days since the first bills were introduced, and the total is about 350 in the two houses. Not a quarter of these have been printed.

No calendars were to be had to-day. Bills of the utmost importance to New-York City and to other places cannot be passed, because, owing to the printing scandal, they cannot be placed on the members' desks. Both houses have discussed the matter, and it is admitted it is a serious thing. If it continues much longer the work of the session will be so blocked and congested that no one can predict consequences.

The situation was explained briefly in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning. It grows out of the trouble that followed the award of the contract to John E. Milholland. He sublet the work to a New-York City firm, and this firm rented a plant here and tried to carry out the contract. Neither branch of the Legislature did much business to-day because of the delay.

Mr. Keenholts of Albany, member of the Assembly Committee on Printing, secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the State Controller to furnish copies of the contract with the Public Printer. There was some discussion on the subject, in which Mr. O'Grady, the Republican leader, said there was no attempt to make any political capital out of the situation. He did not want to make any trouble for Mr. Milholland, who holds the contract; in fact, he did not know that Mr. Milholland was the Public Printer. He simply wanted to do something to start the machinery of legislation going. In the course of his talk, Mr. O'Grady, possibly unconsciously, said something as to the general programme for the session.

"I propose that this session shall be made as short as possible," he said, "and so I want this printing done promptly and kept even with the work."

In the Senate Mr. Lexow complained because of the delay in printing. The Palisades bill, which was the first one reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee, was not yet on the Senators' desks. The action was taken a week ago. It was explained that the delay was due to a lack of printers. In the Assembly the same statement was made, with the additional remark that a force had been sent for from New-York, and when this arrived there would be no further delay.

NO RULES IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Conducting Business in a Free and Easy Manner.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Ellsworth presided over the Senate to-day.

Senator Grady gave notice that hereafter he would object to the advancement of all bills of a political nature.

"My bill is not political," said Senator Krum, who had offered a bill regulating town meetings in Johnstown, Fulton County.

"We call elections political matters in New-York," replied Mr. Grady.

There was a brief debate over Senator Lexow's bill regulating the right of appeal in the reference of New-York district courts.

Senator Grady urged that all legislation amendatory to the New-York Consolidation act should go to the Committee on Cities.

Senators Lexow, Cantor, and Malby argued that the bill affected the courts, and should go to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Cantor moved that the bill go to the Judiciary Committee. His motion was carried.

Gov. Morton sent in the nominations of Alta Pease Crouse and Nathan F. Graves of Syracuse to be Trustees of the Home for Feeble-Minded Children; referred to the Finance Committee.

Gov. Morton also sent in the nomination of James W. Goodrich of Brooklyn to be Trustee of the Long Island Hospital, in place of Clara H. Stranahan. The nomination was confirmed.

Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that the Senate had not adopted rules, and was going on in a "free and easy way."

Senator Coggeshall offered a resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Raines Excise bill.

Senator Cantor wanted the bill more specifically named, so that its identity might not be lost.

"We'll give you enough exercise on that bill," said Senator Coggeshall.

"We'll give the bill some exercise, too," retorted Senator Cantor. The resolution was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

The Newtown Creek Improvement Resolution Concurred In.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—In the House this morning, several members entered into an argument as to the disposition, last night, of Mr. Ives's bill legalizing the action of all grand juries up to the present time, the measure being made necessary by reason of the failure of the Constitution to do it.

Mr. Robbins stated that the Judiciary Committee was not positive that the bill was in its possession. He understood that Mr. Ives moved that the bill be considered irrespective of the Judiciary Committee.

This, Mr. Ives said, was so, and he believed the motion was carried, and that the bill should now be on third reading.

When the Journal was read, it stated that the bill was advanced to the Judiciary Committee. The Journal was corrected and the bill was advanced to third reading with the understanding that the Judiciary Committee consider it to-day.

The Senate sent in for concurrence the resolution of Senator Brush, calling the attention of Congress and urging that body to pass the bill improving Newtown Creek. Mr. Babcock thought the bill in Congress should also provide for improving the State canals. It was, Mr. Babcock thought, a general matter of interest to the Nation and should be looked after. The resolution of the Senate was then concurred in.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

MANY NEW BILLS.

The New-York and Kings Members Seek Much Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The introduction of bills goes merrily on in each house. Among those offered in the Senate to-day were the following:

Mr. Burns—Authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of $100,000 worth of bonds issued under the Laws of 1895 for the purchase of land and erection of a municipal building.

Mr. Wray—Providing that permits must be obtained from the Department of City Works before the surface of any street or avenue in Brooklyn be disturbed; providing that such work shall be under the supervision of such department, and requiring that the cost of inspection and repairs be imposed as a condition to granting the permit.

Mr. Wray—Providing that the City of Brooklyn may exceed its statutory bond issue limitation in the case of bonds for public improvements, one-half of which are paid for by the city.

Mr. Harrison—Providing that assessment rolls shall be delivered to City Clerks and Supervisors on or before Sept. 8 of each year, instead of Sept. 1.

Mr. Mullin—Excepting Directors of political club incorporations from the law requiring annual reports, and excepting such Directors from liability for debts of such clubs.

Mr. Brackett—Extending the provisions of the railroad law relating to the extension of railroads to railroads hereafter to be built.

Mr. Davis—Making the provisions of the insurance law relating to the transfer of securities of bankrupt corporations apply to the casualty insurance companies.

In the House these bills were presented:

Mr. O'Grady—Appropriating $50,000 to pay the balance due newspapers for the publication of the general laws.

Mr. Finn—Prohibiting the dumping of refuse into the Hudson from the sea wall at Battery Park.

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory, Wallingford, Conn.

Mr. Gorham—Providing that certain fish may be taken from Otsego Lake from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.

Mr. Malone—Authorizing the Sunday sale of ice, milk, and soda water.

Mr. Lounsbery—Providing for the transfer of securities by bankrupt insurance corporations.

Mr. Audett—Providing that no cellar or basement that is now used for a bakery shall hereafter be occupied and used as a bakery, and no domestic animals except cats shall be allowed to remain in a room used for bakery purposes. Four additional Factory Inspectors are to be appointed to enforce the bakery inspection law, and the State Factory Inspector may issue a certificate that a bakery is conducted according to law.

Mr. Davidson—Providing that the title or ownership of personal property is not affected in any way in the hands of a pledgee or innocent purchaser in good faith for value, by reason of the fact that the pledgor or seller is himself indebted to his vendor for such property, providing the pledgor or seller came into lawful possession of the same by what is known as a memorandum sale, or otherwise.

Mr. Wagstaff—Authorizing Greenwood Cemetery to exchange, acquire, and convey land for the purpose of straightening or modifying its boundary.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting railroads on Dean Street, Brooklyn, between Franklin and Kingston Avenues, without the consent of property owners.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that Grand Jury lists shall be filed with County Clerks before Dec. 18.

Mr. Kern—An excise bill embodying the Ohio plan.

Mr. Marshall—Providing that public accountants shall be licensed by the Regents.

Mr. Delmour—Providing that the assessment for grading and improving Amsterdam Avenue in New-York City from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street be immediately discharged as regards assessments unpaid.

Mr. Graves—Appropriating $75,000 for a State Normal School at Holland Patent, Oneida County.

These bills were referred to the appropriate committees.

ACTION OF COMMITTEES.

Reports Ordered on a Number of Important Measures.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Assembly Committee on Codes to-day decided to report favorably the bill of Mr. Armstrong fixing the salaries of attachés of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court.

The Assembly Committee on Cities has decided to report favorably the following bills:

Mr. Audett—Authorizing Brooklyn to appropriate $1,500 annually to the Volunteer Firemen's Association.

Mr. Degraw—Prohibiting railroads on Rutledge Street in Brooklyn.

Mr. Forrester—Prohibiting railroads on Leonard Street in Brooklyn.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has decided to report adversely the bill of Mr. Ives legalizing the action taken by Grand Juries up to Jan. 1, 1896. The bill was introduced at the request of a Judge who supposed it was necessary, because of the change in legal methods caused by the Constitution. He thought actions of Grand Juries might be nullified. The committee thought otherwise, and considered the measure an unnecessary one.

The Senate Cities Committee will next Tuesday give a hearing on Senator Martin's bill to ratify the laying out of St. John's Park, in New-York City, also on the bill of Senator Lexow, to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City to lease lands to "The Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients."

Senator Mullins's bill, authorizing the Governor to revoke designations as Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and providing for the filling of vacancies of the Appellate Division, was discussed in the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon, and a new bill amending Section 223 of the Code of Civil Procedure was ordered to be reported favorably. The amended bill contains provisions similar to those of the bill introduced.

The Senate Finance Committee, at its meeting this afternoon, adopted a resolution directing the Clerk to ascertain from the Capitol Commission how much of the proposed appropriation of $300,000 would be needed for use this year, and how the money was to be expended. No action will be taken upon the bill until this report is obtained.

The committee will report favorably without amendment Senator Cantor's bill authorizing the Atlanta Fair Commission to present to the Piedmont Driving Club of Atlanta, Ga., the New-York State Building at the Cotton Exposition; also Senator Cantor's bill for the conversion of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane into the Manhattan State Hospital.

TO RELIEVE THE LLOYDS.

A Bill to Place Them on the Same Footing as Domestic Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Nussbaum today introduced a bill in the interest of the Lloyd Insurance Companies in New-York City. The purport of the bill is to place the Lloyds upon exactly the same footing as domestic insurance corporations, so far as the payment of certain taxes is concerned. The object is to relieve the Lloyd companies from a burden which the incorporated companies are not called upon to bear.

Section 523 of the New-York City Consolidation act is now being literally construed by the Fire Department of that city and an attempt is being made to compel the Lloyds to pay a tax of 2 per cent. upon the gross premiums collected from insurance effected upon property in that city. The section referred to, literally construed, requires the agents of all persons or associations carrying on the business of fire insurance in that city to pay such tax, unless incorporated under the laws of the State, and it is the desire to exempt from the payment of this tax lawfully organized Lloyds, as well as incorporated companies.

The bill is asked for by the Traders' Lloyds, among whose underwriters are Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Morton, Warner Miller, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, John Jacob Astor, State Controller Roberts, Edwin Gould, and State Treasurer Colvin; and also by the American Lloyds, among whose underwriters are John Claflin, David S. Walton, and a large number of equally prominent merchants and business men in New-York City.

Would Leave Candidates Unpledged.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Brennan this morning introduced a bill designed to prevent candidates for public office from pledging themselves for or against any measure in advance of their election. It provides:

> Any person who seeks to obtain the written or verbal pledge or promise of any candidate for an elective office to take certain action in regard to any matter that may come before such candidate, if elected to such office, or to vote or use his influence for or against any measure which, in an official capacity he might be called upon to support or oppose, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and any candidate for an elective office who gives such written or verbal pledge or promise is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The bill was referred.

The Long Island Contest.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said today that he expected to begin consideration of the Childs-Koehler contest from Long Island City Saturday. The session will be held in New-York City, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Koehler, the Democratic candidate, who holds the certificate of election, was a member of the Board of Supervisors. The Republican claim is that he was ineligible for a legislative office under the Constitution.

Good Roads Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Mr. Smith of Monroe County introduced in the Assembly to-day six bills, which were prepared by the members of the Committee on Good Roads, of which Mr. Higbie is Chairman. They carry out the recommendations contained in the report of the committee, which were published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning.

The Ohio Idea on Excise Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Kern this morning introduced the Excise bill which was before the Legislature last year. It is a modification of the Ohio law, without the high-license features which are included in the Raines bill.

LEXOW IS COMING AGAIN

The Consolidation Investigation to Begin This Week.

NO DEFINITE PLANS MADE PUBLIC

The Nyack Statesman Non-Committal on All Points of the Inquiry—Politics Will Cut a Considerable Figure.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Lexow will put in appearance in New-York about the last of this week at the head of another investigating committee. He is Chairman of the Senate sub-committee to make an inquiry as to the Greater New-York.

It is not expected that this band of explorers will achieve any such fame as did the last one he headed; and that it may not in future history be confounded with the one which overhauled the Police Department, this is not to be named in honor of the Nyack Senator, although he was the immediate cause of its existence. This will be called the Greater New-York Investigating Committee.

The two Cities Committees met in joint session this afternoon and designated the nine men who are intrusted by resolution with ascertaining something which, in some way thus far indefinite, has to do with the problem of consolidation.

The Investigating Committee.

These men are Senators Clarence Lexow (Rep.) of Nyack, George W. Brush (Rep.) of Brooklyn, Charles B. Page (Rep.) of New-York, and Thomas F. Grady (Dem.) of New-York; Assemblymen George C. Austin (Rep.) of New-York, James Keenholts (Rep.) of Albany, Edward M. Wells (Rep.) of Syracuse, James M. E. O'Grady (Rep.) of Rochester, and John McKeown (Dem.) of Brooklyn. Here are six Platt Republicans, one anti-Platt Republican, Mr. Brush, and two Democrats.

The "inside" plans of the committee are not revealed. For the outside part of the programme, the committee is to meet to-morrow and fix the date of its first session. That will be either Friday or Saturday of this week.

Operations will be initiated in New-York City. The first session will be at the Metropole or Murray Hill Hotel. In addition to the legal talent embraced in the Corporation Counsels' offices of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, Attorney General Hancock will participate. The sub-committee will also employ outside counsel. After "ascertaining the sentiment in New-York City, the committee will go to Brooklyn, and then come to Albany to complete its labors."

What Will Be Done.

Great difference of opinion is expressed as to what this work is designed to accomplish. Democrats believe it is to either kill the entire consolidation scheme, or furnish an excuse for carrying it out in the rankest partisan manner.

Senator Lexow said to-day it was in part to settle some questions of a legal or constitutional nature. Three or four facts came out plainly in the discussion of the Greater New-York bill's chances. They are:

First—The Republicans are divided in their expressions as to whether consolidation was settled by the vote of the people in 1894.

Second—Brooklyn men are reputed to be ready to trade everything in sight, including National Convention delegates, for votes against the bill, unless it has a referendum clause. This "trading" talk has increased to-day, and there are stories that the Senators who will be here when a successor to Mr. Hill is chosen are not losing sight of that opportunity for a dicker.

Third—There are many Republicans who not only want consolidation under the commission's bill, but under such additional legislation as will give the machine Republicans in New-York City control of the departments.

Fourth—There is a belief that the present committee will devote a good share of its time to a study of the political possibilities of the situation and make recommendations accordingly. That is to say, this is simply a political expedition.

Senator Lexow Talks.

Senator Lexow told the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day that the committee of which he is the head would use all efforts to bring a speedy passage of the bill now pending if he had his way about it.

"I do not know that we shall wait until the 1st of March before we make our report," said Senator Lexow. "This committee is created for the purpose of hurrying the passage of the bill."

"Do you consider that the question of consolidation was settled by the popular vote?"

"One of our duties will be to learn something on that subject."

"Do you expect the present pending bill to pass?"

"There is no use in prejudicing the whole question."

"Do you think the question of consolidation is reopened by the appointment of the committee?"

"The committee is to make a broad investigation. It was the idea to hold sessions in New-York and Brooklyn, that the people might be given a hearing without coming to Albany in such large delegations as they did last year?"

"Will you subpoena witnesses or simply give public hearings?"

"We have authority to send for persons and papers if we find it necessary."

"Do you expect to overhaul the departments?"

"That is not the purpose of the resolution under which this action is taken."

"Do you think the Legislature will pass a consolidation bill?"

"I don't want to express an opinion."

There is not another man in the Senate who knows so nearly what ex-Senator Platt wants as Mr. Lexow, not excepting Leader Ellsworth. The latter, it is said, was not taken into the secret when the resolution under which this committee will operate was decided on, and he was surprised as much as the other Senators.

MR. PLATT AND GREATER NEW-YORK

Opinion of a Man Who Knows the Leader's Plans.

A man who knows what Thomas C. Platt's plans are in reference to the Greater New-York and excise legislation, said last night:

"There will be no delay in Greater New-York legislation that is not necessary. You can put it down as a positive fact that the consolidation will be effected on Jan. 1, 1898, and that all the arrangements will be made for it by this Legislature.

"The present Police, Fire, and Health Boards of this city and the other cities that will make up the Greater New-York will be abolished by this Legislature, and Metropolitan District Boards will be established in their places.

"It is also certain that the Raines Excise bill will go through, and this will abolish the present Excise Commission."

Mr. Platt means to do away with as many of Mayor Strong's appointees as possible this year.

Bellevue Hospital Nurses Graduate.

The annual meeting of the Training School for Nurses at Bellevue Hospital was held last night at the Nurses' Home, 426 East Twenty-sixth Street. The occasion also celebrated the graduation of the class of '96, comprising forty members. Fairfield Osborn presided.

The graduates are Maud Aldridge, Mary E. Andrews, Phitte R. Bristol, Adelaide Bennett, Carrie Carbon, Alberta Davis, Eva Dilworth, Lydia Elkin, Laura Eby, Harriet Jordan, Mrs. A. Hayden, Alice Page, Josephine Hart, Alice Legget, Marion Mott, Helen Moore, Louise Mills, Mary B. Merritt, Gertrude Meyer, Julia Nast, Ruth Penland, Hannah Pitts, Mrs. Ella Reeves, Mrs. Agnes Russer, Mrs. E. Spaight, Ada M. Smith, Caroline Stone, Annie Scanlon, Maria Sweeney, and Luly Gullee.

Commissioner A. P. Faure made a short address, congratulating the nurses on the good work they had done. Each nurse received a diploma, after which an address was made by Dr. Janeway.

To Close All Barbers' Shops Sundays.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Mr. McGraw of Kings County to-day introduced a bill to amend the Sunday barbering law passed last year. It proposes to put the same restrictions on Sunday shaving and haircutting in New-York City and Saratoga as those which apply to the rest of the State. A bill was introduced last week which proposed to put Brooklyn on the same basis as New-York City and Saratoga, making it lawful to do barbering in that city until 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sundays.

Carlisle's Popular Loan

MAY be a good thing for a SICK TREASURY, but the country at large BANKS ON

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

As the only CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, or any other Throat or Lung trouble. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's

6th Ave., Corner 22d Street.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

NEW BUILDINGS WANTED

Bills in the Interest of New-York Presented at Albany—New Structure in City Hall Park.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—John Proctor Clarke of the Corporation Counsel's office, New-York City, came up here this morning with a pocket full of bills which have the indorsement of the local administration. He had a little talk with Mr. Austin, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, and turned some of the bills over to him for introduction. Mr. Austin promptly presented one of them.

This was the one which was before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in New-York the other day, providing for a new Municipal Building in the City Hall Park, near the corner of Chambers and Centre Streets.

The bill calls for a fire-proof building to be constructed under the management of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, large enough to hold the offices of the Surrogates, County Clerk, the Register, the Finance Department, and the Law Department of the city.

The Commissioner of Public Works is authorized by this bill to remove the structures which are now upon the site, which include the old Hall of Records and the Fire Department building, at the corner of Centre Street. He is also to make some arrangements which shall furnish quarters for the present occupants of these buildings until the new structure is completed.

The bill confers great power upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the matter of supervising and taking care of all the details of the building. The board is to select an architect, and, after plans drawn by him are approved by it, is to advertise for proposals for the erection of the building. Considerable latitude is allowed the board as to the contracts it will award, that is to say, whether to one firm or individual for the entire construction, or to various firms for part each.

Mr. Clarke also brought up a bill which provides for the extension of the Tombs Prison, for the Charities and Correction Building, and creating a new deputy in the Department of Correction. It is understood that all of these meet with the approval of Mayor Strong and have been passed upon by Corporation Counsel Scott.

FORAKER WILL SUCCEED BRICE

Ohio's Republican Legislators Vote Solidly for the ex-Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The two branches of the General Assembly voted separately to-day for a United States Senator to succeed Senator Brice.

In the Senate to-day the vote stood: Foraker, 29; Brice, 6, and George A. Groot, 1. There are thirty Republicans in the Senate, but one member, Mr. Porter of Cleveland, was absent because of sickness. Groot is a Populist, and received the vote of the single Populist Senator, Mr. Conley of Mercer County.

In the House the vote was: Foraker, 87; Brice, 21; E. J. Blandin, 1; John H. Thomas, 1; Lawrence T. Neal, 1, and Isaac Kagy, 1.

Every Republican voted for Foraker. The four Democrats who refused to vote for Brice were Williams of Licking County, who voted for L. T. Neal; Weylie of Warne, who voted for E. J. Blandin; Ludwig of Darke, who voted for John H. Thomas, and McConley of Defiance, who voted for Isaac Kagy.

The two branches will to-morrow meet in joint session and conclude the election of ex-Gov. Foraker to succeed Senator Brice.

WELLINGTON IN THE LEAD

The First Ballot for a Maryland Senator Shows Many Candidates.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—The General Assembly at noon to-day began balloting for a United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson. Congressman George L. Wellington led in the first ballot, the two houses voting separately. John Walter Smith will receive the complimentary vote of the Democrats. The first vote was as follows:

House of Delegates—George L. Wellington, 22; Charles T. Westcott, 16; John Walter Smith, 12; Phil L. Goldborough, 11; James C. Milliken, 7; Daniel M. Henry, 6; A. Lincoln Dryden, 5; Sidney E. Mudd, 1; Henry C. Torbert, 1. Total, 81.

Senate—Wellington, 3; Westcott, 2; Smith, 9; Goldborough, 3; Henry, 3; Dryden, 2; Robert B. Dixon, 1. Total, 23.

After Mr. Sullivan's Place.

John A. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and ex-Quarantine Commissioner Charles F. Allen are said to be candidates to succeed John A. Sullivan, who has resigned as Internal Revenue Collector.

$1,000,000 FOR VENEZUELA.

New-York Capitalists Secure a Big Concession There—President Crespo in the Deal.

It was rumored yesterday that New-York capitalists have secured valuable concessions in Venezuela. A reporter traced the rumor to E. Arden Noblett, Manager of the Commercial Exchange, in the Home Life Building, No. 257 Broadway.

"It is a fact that a company organized here has secured concessions in Venezuela, but we cannot state at the present time just what their nature is," said Mr. Noblett. "The purchase price was $500,000, which I raised for them. Another $500,000 has been subscribed, but I am not certain yet whether we can secure the additional concession or not."

It could not be learned who was interested in the deal, except that President Crespo was one, and Minister Thomas's son was conducting the negotiations.

Mr. Noblett stated that capital was very plentiful at present, and that he had several hundred people upon his books anxious to invest from $1,000 to $50,000, or to loan it on property capable of development.

"I have one man with $1,500,000 to invest in gold mines or oil wells. Most investors prefer manufacturing or commercial undertakings. They will develop new enterprises provided they are sound. I can find plenty of capital to push anything that has reached a practical stage. I have just organized a company with $100,000 capital to manufacture a bicycle improvement; another company to manufacture patent window cases, similar to those that have been put into the Hoffman House; the Noblett Specialty Company, with $100,000 capital, and offices in The Times Building; the Scott Gas Regulator Company, $25,000 capital, and offices in Fifth Avenue; the Rohr & Bagley Commission Company of No. 648 Broadway, $25,000 capital; the Royal Chemical Company, $100,000 capital, manufacture toilet articles, and the McCabe Manufacturing Company, $50,000 capital, while I sold a half interest in three large insurance companies recently. I am now organizing the New Era Cycle Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $100,000, to revolutionize the manufacture of bicycle improvements.

"Capital is seeking investment faster than I can secure really good things for it, though there are limitless opportunities of every sort offered me every day. We investigate carefully, and reject all that are not sound. Last month alone I secured $347,000 for various enterprises, including $125,000 for gold mines at Colorado Springs, in the Green Mountain Falls district—recently noted in the papers as having been bought by Benjamin H. Morgan of London, with whom, by the way, I negotiated a deal of $500,000 a year ago this January. In fact, my international business is very large and constantly increasing."

NEW-YORK FIGHTING HARD

Continued from Page 1.

many times to-day that New-York's experience Thursday, when the National Committee gets down to voting, will be like that of San Francisco at the recent meeting of the National Republican Committee. San Francisco came within a few votes of securing the prize on the first ballot, and then its chances disappeared.

Sound-Money Men in the Majority.

One point in favor of New-York is that there is a majority of sound money men on the National Committee, and if the contest shall result in arraying the sound money and free silver forces against each other New-York may get the votes of the sound money men.

Old members of the committee said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that they did not expect the struggle to take this form, and would exert themselves to prevent the coming to the front of the financial question.

The contest for votes will begin in earnest to-morrow, when all the members of the National Committee or their proxies will be on the ground. There are to-night but twenty-one committeemen in the city.

St. Louis Is Conspicuous.

The St. Louis "boomers" have attracted much attention to themselves to-day. They occupy the apartments at the Arlington that were used by the delegation which captured the Republican Convention and many of the men who worked for St. Louis then are now here. Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, is chairman of the delegation and he is supported by the following named Democrats and Republicans, whose experience in vote getting is very extensive: John G. Prather, C. C. Maffitt, W. H. Thompson, C. D. McLure, Charles W. Knapp, John J. Martin, L. M. Rumsey, Frank Gaiennie, C. C. Rainwater, James Hagerman, S. M. Kennard, J. W. Zevely, James L. Carlisle, Breck Jones, Walker Hill, Harvey W. Salmon, John C. Wilkinson, W. H. Woodward, Estill McHenry, ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, C. W. Bullen, Gov. W. J. Stone, N. M. Bell, J. C. Roberts, Mayor C. P. Walbridge, and H. A. Guinsberg.

A Systematic Campaign.

The St. Louis delegation met this morning and appointed a committee to interview every member of the National Committee in the city and to ascertain when others would arrive, and also the names of the proxies. Dozens of telegrams were forwarded to different points in furtherance of the general plan of the St. Louis people to learn, at the earliest possible moment, the preferences of the fifty-one men composing the National Committee. As a result of the canvass thus vigorously begun, the delegation is claiming to-night that it has twelve votes certain, with a prospect of securing as many more to-morrow. The twelve votes which are claimed to be for St. Louis are those of the committeemen from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arizona, Minnesota, and West Virginia. The aid of Senator Vest is being extended to St. Louisans, and it is expected to result at least in securing the votes of Senator Pasco, National Committeeman from Florida, and ex-Senator Ransom of North Carolina, and possibly Senators Gorman and Brice.

All Want Gorman.

Mr. Vest's term will expire in March, 1897, and he desires a re-election. The State is considered to be very close, so far as the Legislature is concerned, and Mr. Vest, with other Democrats, believes that if the convention should be held in St. Louis the effect upon the party would be beneficial.

Mr. Gorman has a grudge against St. Louis for the reason that when the Tariff bill was being manipulated by the "Senators from Havemeyer" the St. Louis papers attacked him for his attitude. While the St. Louis people are doing their best to capture Mr. Gorman, it is not believed that he will yield to their blandishments. Most of the New-York delegation are inclined to believe that Gorman favors New-York.

Cincinnati in Good Standing.

Although the Cincinnati delegation has not yet reached Washington, there has been perceptible to-day an undercurrent in favor of Cincinnati which has worried the representatives of the other cities. Secretary Carlisle is doing some quiet, but effective, work for Cincinnati, and Senator Brice's influence is also being directed to the selection of that city. Every member of the National Committee has been asked to vote for Cincinnati. Strange as it may appear, some of the free-silver members are working for that town. C. S. Thomas, the National Committeeman from Colorado, a pronounced free-silver man, said to-night to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he favored Cincinnati for several reasons, one of these being that it had the only Democratic paper east of the Mississippi River.

The paper in question favored free coinage.

Several members of the National Committee who were asked regarding the chances of Cincinnati, said they would not be surprised if the convention were thrown to that city. The Cincinnati delegation, which will be on the ground to-morrow to advance the work which has been going on under the surface, is composed of E. O. McCormick, General Manager of the "Big Four" system of railways; W. W. Peabody, J. F. Follett, Perrin Langdon, H. D. Peck, and M. E. Ingalls.

Chicago's Green Campaign.

The Chicago men are going in for a green campaign. Their headquarters at the Arlington have been decorated with palms to such an extent that it resembles a florist's shop more than a gathering place for politicians. Benjamin J. Rosenthal, the Captain of the advance guard of Chicago, has been busily employed to-day in arranging the floral decorations and placarding the walls with legends designed to appeal to the National Committeemen. Here are a few of the expressions which greet the eye of the visitor to the Chicago headquarters and make one think of a bargain counter:

Chicago is the railroad centre of the United States.
Chicago is cool in Summer.
Chicago nominations are ratified by the people.
Chicago has unequalled transportation facilities.
Chicago guarantees all expenses.
Chicago has no candidates.

"You may say that I have sent home for money," said Mr. Rosenthal this evening, "to bet on Chicago. I was not so sure of our chances last night as I am to-night. They cannot beat us. Chicago has all the advantages claimed for New-York, and others which make it the most desirable convention city in the United States. It is central; its railroads extend to every quarter. New-York's location on the seaboard is unfortunate, when viewed from a convention standpoint. The main point against New-York is that her business men do not want the convention. The list of subscriptions to the convention fund shows that, outside of the Hotel Men's Association, very few business men have interest enough in the matter to put their names down for respectable sums. The main body of Chicago boomers will be here to-morrow, and then the excitement will begin. If we do not win this fight, I shall be a much-mistaken and disappointed man."

Chicago Stock Not High.

Notwithstanding the assertions of Mr. Rosenthal, Chicago stock has not ranged very high to-day. The memory of the treatment accorded to the last Democratic Convention by the Chicago people has not died away. The fact is not lost sight of, however, that in 1892, when Chicago was not bidding high for the convention, the prize was accorded to her. Chicago is making a stronger effort this year, and some of the representatives of other cities incline to the opinion that it is not safe to bet against her.

The corridors and lobby of the Arlington have been crowded to-night with politicians from all parts of the country, with gossip about the convention ruling the conversation. Most of the members of the National Committee who arrived to-day and were at the Arlington to-night expressed a desire to confer with their associates before announcing their choice.

New-York or Chicago.

Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont said that New-York and Chicago were the only cities in which conventions ought to be held. Mr. Smalley is not quite clear in his mind as to the city he will vote for. The New-York delegation counts upon him.

Mr. R. C. Wall, National Committeeman from Wisconsin, said that from the standpoint of comfort there were only two cities in the United States suitable for the purposes of a National Convention, and they were New-York and Chicago. "Speaking for myself," said Mr. Wall, "I am undetermined regarding my choice. After the members of the committee get together it will be seen whether considerations outside of those of personal comfort shall regulate the committee's decision. Personally, I do not think that the place of a convention exerts much influence on politics in the State in which that place is located." The fact that Mr. Wall lives near Chicago makes him, naturally, friendly to that city, and the New-York men are proceeding on the basis that his first vote, at least, will be cast for Chicago.

Alaska Favors the Windy City.

L. F. Niemann, editor of The Milwaukee Journal, is here as the proxy of A. L. Delaney of Alaska. Mr. Niemann's first choice

Keep's Fancy Shirtings for 1896

are now ready. The line embraces all the correct fabrics and the latest novelties. It is larger than ever before. We are already booking orders. Make your selections now while the assortment is complete. Fancy colored shirts will be very fashionable this year.

Keep M'f'g Company,

Makers of Keep's Shirts,

Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited: address as above.

is Chicago, but he said this afternoon that if there was any good political reason why New-York should be selected, and he took it for granted that some such reason would be advanced, he would be in favor of voting for New-York. Mr. Niemann is not enthusiastic over the prospects of the Democratic ticket in the coming campaign, and therefore is of opinion that the committee should take advantage of any rays of hope which may be flashed across the political field by the New-York Democrats. The New-York men should not lose sight of him.

Chairman Harrity Busy.

Chairman Harrity has been very busy today in sounding the National Committeemen and making the necessary arrangements for the meeting Thursday. Mr. Harrity is believed by the St. Louis and Chicago men to be throwing his influence to New-York, but nothing that he has said to newspaper men has indicated that he is committed to any city. Mr. Harrity is not disposed to believe that the fortunes of the party will be improved by holding the convention in any particular city.

Date of the Convention.

The question of the time for holding the convention is engaging much attention here. A Western member of the National Committee, who had an interview to-night with Mr. Harrity, said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that Mr. Harrity told him it would not be a bad idea for the Democrats to name a day for their convention at least a week prior to June 16, the date of the Republican Convention. The opinion of Mr. Harrity, this committeeman said, was that, as the Democratic Party was in power, it should not be afraid to take the initative. Mr. Harrity's views are opposed by Brice and Gorman, who take the ground that the Republicans should be compelled to make their nominations first. Mr. Harrity has a strong following in the committee, and it is by no means certain that his opinion will not prevail.

The sub-committee of the National Committee, consisting of Messrs. Harrity of Pennsylvania, Gorman of Maryland, Cable of Illinois, Smalley of Vermont, and Wall of Wisconsin, met to-night to consider the resolution introduced at the last National Convention by Mr. Collins of Massachusetts, to hold the convention of 1896 with closed doors. It was unanimously agreed that such a course was impracticable, and the resolution was defeated.

MAYOR GLEASON TAKES HEADS

Reduces Police Chief Woods, Discharges Twelve Policemen and Makes a Few Other Changes.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 14.—Mayor Gleason's battleaxe was wielded with deadly effect to-night among the ranks of the police force. The big Mayor's newly appointed Police Commissioners held a secret meeting in the City Hall, and when it was over the heads of twelve patrolmen had dropped into the basket. Moreover, Chief Anthony S. Woods was reduced to Captain, Capt. Darcy became a Sergeant, and four Sergeants were made patrolmen.

The new Police Commissioners are John T. Grady, James Lawlor, and William Fitzgibbon, all of whom were appointed by the big Mayor with an eye to avenging himself upon the organization which turned him out of the City Hall three years ago. They began their work to-night, and the blow which the police force has been expecting ever since Mayor Gleason took office was struck. These patrolmen were dismissed from the force: James A. Darcy, Charles E. Clancy, Charles Campbell, Robert J. Woods, William Carlan, J. Keller, David V. W. Wright, Andrew Donohue, John H. Whalen, John Shelberg, Frank Derrick, and Michael Morgan. The reasons given were that their services had been unsatisfactory; that they received their appointments in violation of the statute, and that there was no necessity for their services.

Sergts. Charles Flannagan, a brother of Alderman Flannagan, John Carroll, George Wheeler, and William Dunn were the four who were reduced to patrolmen. All these men were appointed by Mayor Sanford just before he left office, and they had all provided themselves with new uniforms. An amendment to the city charter about a year ago enabled Mayor Sanford's Police Commissioners to increase the force from 53 to 75 men, but they added only 11 men, not caring to raise the tax rate too high. They also raised Capt. Woods to Chief, and made Thomas Darcy Captain. The Gleason Commissioners claim that the amendment was unconstitutional.

Sergts. Flannagan and Carroll were dismissed merely because their appointments were held to be illegal. They were immediately appointed Acting Sergeants, and Patrolman Henry Buschman was also promoted to be Acting Sergeant. Patrolman Ward was raised to Roundsman. It is thought that the places of the dismissed patrolmen will not be filled.

KILLED SEVEN OF HER CHILDREN

A Kansas Woman Gives Poison to Her Family and Commits Suicide—Thought to Have Been Insane.

MARYSVILLE, Kan., Jan. 14.—In a fit of despondency this afternoon, Mrs. Joseph Hildabrand administered poison to her eight children and then hanged herself.

Seven of the little ones are dead, and the other is not expected to recover.

The woman's husband is in Kansas City undergoing treatment for a cancer, and Mrs. Hildabrand has been very downcast over his affliction.

It is believed she was insane when she committed the terrible act.

"Deane's" Check Was Not Good.

A man about six feet tall, dark complexion, weight about 160 pounds, calling himself Charles H. Deane, called at the office of Thomas Cook & Son, 234 South Clark Street, Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, and bought a sixty-day draft on London for $1,800 in favor of D. V. Esmond, and paid for the draft by a certified check on the Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco.

The check was presented Monday for collection and immediately pronounced a forgery. On Saturday last an individual calling himself D. V. Esmond offered the draft at Thomas Cook & Son's Boston office and requested payment on it, claiming that he was short of money. Payment was refused, and the holder was referred to the New-York office. The matter is now in the hands of the police.

Schering's Piperazin Water

CURES GOUT, Gravel, Calculus, Lazy Liver.

LEHN & FINK, Sole Agents, NEW YORK.

TAMMANY AND PENSIONS

Amos Cummings Speaks for His Organization in the House.

WANTS SOLDIERS FAIRLY TREATED

Sharp Attack on Congressman Bartlett Coupled with a Complaint Against the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, continued its consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) was the first speaker, answering the criticisms made yesterday by Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.)

Mr. Northway said he would accept the definition of Mr. Bartlett that a pension was a gratuity, and argued that the Nation had less right to withdraw or modify it than if it were paid in pursuance to a contract. It should not approach the pensioner with the pension in one hand and a club in the other. The administration of the pension laws should be upon a broad, liberal, generous basis. Instead of that there was in the administration of the Pension Bureau a narrow, contracted, unfriendly, and unjust spirit, compelling the pensioner to approach the bureau in a cringing, supplicating attitude. The spirit of the bureau compelled the soldier to assume a burden which ought not to be put on him, and which misrepresents the sentiment of the country to its old defenders.

In support of this general statement, Mr. Northway instanced rulings, especially upon the phrase "total disability," which, he said, should bring a tingle of shame to the cheek of every man in the Nation permitting such a policy to be pursued.

Calls for Particulars.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) interrupted to request that the gentleman from Ohio would give the names of the individuals in these cases. Where a public official was attacked in that way, he said, it was no more than fair that names should be given.

Mr. Northway said that he would give the names, where he failed to do so in his speech, from data in his room.

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.,) cited a case to Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.,) read a letter from Commissioner Lochren to a widow in his district informing her that she must produce the affidavits of two disinterested and credible witnesses able to speak from personal knowledge based upon continuous acquaintance with the deceased soldier, back to 1839, when he was twenty years old, and with the widow herself back to 1832, when she was sixteen years old; that neither had been married to any other person, and had not been divorced from the time they were married until the soldier's death.

Mr. Northway said that the patriotic people of this country would visit with eternal condemnation the policy, he cared not with whom it originated, that imposed such impossible conditions upon applicants for pensions.

Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.,) said that the Pension Office was a great court—the greatest that the world had ever known—yet there was not a syllable of law prescribing the course of procedure before it. The result was that it was an arbitrary court—a court that was tyrannical and unjust. He spoke of the great difficulty in furnishing the evidence required by the Pension Office, and said that if the Secretary of the Interior were to become a private citizen to-day he did not believe he could get a pension claim through.

A Confederate Soldier.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Va.,) who commanded the famous "Stonewall" brigade, said he rose as a representative of the South, and as a Confederate soldier, who followed the fortunes of his comrades from Manassas to Appomattox. There was none of them, he said, with possibly very few exceptions, who did not sanction and approve the payment of pensions to Federal soldiers which would keep them from suffering and distress.

Mr. Wood (Rep., Ill.,) said he recognized the great legal ability of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Bartlett,) and yet he doubted if even he could satisfactorily prepare the evidence called for from claimants in Circular 129, issued by the Pension Bureau.

Mr. Poole, (Rep., N. Y.,) responding to a suggestion by Mr. Bartlett, in his speech yesterday, to the effect that the Democrats of New-York and the Republicans of his acquaintance, were opposed to further pension legislation, said Mr. Bartlett had no right to speak for the Republicans. There were twenty-eight Republican Representatives on the floor from New-York, who favored the pending bill with the amendment reported by the committee. At the proper time they would vote for the additional legislation looking to a more liberal policy toward the pensioners.

Mr. Poole said that while it was easy at any time to criticise the administration of the Pension Bureau, justice should be done. He was not inclined to find fault with the construction put upon the law of 1890 by the Pension Bureau, because, he said, the statute itself was defective, and the construction of the bureau was a fair one, as the law stood. The law should be amended, and for that reason he approved of the proposition of the committee.

Speech by Amos Cummings.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) made the closing speech of the day, and it was the sensation of the day. Coming immediately after a Republican's partial defense of the Pension Bureau, it attracted about him the members, who crowded the pit in front of the desk. Mr. Cummings, in his speech, said:

I shall heartily support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Graff.) [Applause.] I shall raise no objection to it, nor call a point of order upon it. It is time that something radical shall be done with the Pension Office. There is not a soldier's widow, there is not a veteran soldier to-day drawing a pension who is not standing daily and hourly under the apprehension that something cowardly may strike him from the pension rolls.

After years of patient waiting, after examining board upon examining board has sat upon his case and he has received his pension, suddenly, without warning, it is withdrawn from him, no charge is made against him and no opportunity offered him to repel any charge, if made, and as the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois strikes at the root of the trouble, I will take that, if I cannot get anything else, to ascertain why it is that the Union veterans are stabbed in the back from the very quarter in which they should receive encomiums, encouragement, and justice.

Now, I make no charges against the Pension Department, but I do say this, that repeatedly instances have come to my attention where boards of examiners have steadily declared that the soldier was entitled to a pension, and yet it has been rejected in the office here in Washington.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.)—Is it not true that, for the last two and a half years, the Pension Bureau has been emphatically hostile to the pension claims of old soldiers?

Attack on Mr. Bartlett.

Mr. Cummings—I cannot say that, but it has been emphatically unjust to them. Now, Sir, the speech I heard from my colleague (Mr. Bartlett) on this floor yesterday is not calculated to remove the apprehension from the minds of the soldiers and their widows. Cold sophistry may be good, but you had better apply it to the Pacific railroads than to the pensioners. I repudiate that speech on behalf of the constituents which I represent, Republicans as well as Democrats. I repudiate the speech on behalf of the veterans of New-York. I repudiate the speech on behalf of the Grand Army post and the widows who are drawing pensions in the City of New-York. I repudiate the speech on behalf of the Democracy of New-York City—on behalf of Tammany Hall Democracy of New-York.

Sir, I have not forgotten, and you will not forget, whichever side of the House you stand on, that Tammany Hall organized and equipped and sent to the front one of the finest regiments that ever appeared in the Army of the Potomac. Their bravery and their gallantry at Balls Bluff and at Gettysburg challenged the admiration of the world.

I repudiate on behalf of the Tammany Society, who equipped and sent that regiment to the front, the speech that was uttered on this floor yesterday by a man claiming to represent that Democracy.

Tammany Hall has always been loyal to the Union. Tammany Hall has always been loyal to the veterans of the war. I challenge any man to point out one flaw.

W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.)—Can you not go a little further and repudiate the speech of the gentleman who said that every neighborhood was honeycombed with pension frauds throughout this country?

Mr. Cummings—If I was Commissioner of Pensions I might be able to do so knowingly.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I speak on behalf of every veteran, on behalf of every widow, on behalf of every orphan who draws a pension in the United States. They are all included in this work at the Pension Office up here. One fraud ought not to punish forty innocent people, and I believe that the ratio would reach one to a thousand. I believe for every fraudulent pensioner who has been stricken from the list or suspended, at least a thousand who were receiving only their just dues from the Government have been punished.

I shall vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois with pleasure, and if it fails it will have one good effect. It will call the attention of the Commissioner of Pensions to the fact that the people of the country are watching him, and that in process of time we shall have a tribunal either there, or somewhere else, that will do justice to the men who fought in the Union armies in the great rebellion.

The committee rose at the conclusion of Mr. Cummings's speech, and Mr. Curtis (Rep., N. Y.,) presented the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was placed on the calendar.

Committee Appointments.

Speaker Reed announced the following members of the joint committee on the inauguration of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, the report on which has not yet been made to Congress: Grosvenor, Kiefer, Strong, Avery, Bowers, (Rep.,) Wheeler, Cox of Tennessee, Maddox and Crisp.

By the admission of Utah as a State, and consequent retirement of Delegate Cannon, a reassignment of delegates to committee service was made necessary, and the Speaker announced the assignment of Delegate Murphy, (Rep., Arizona,) to the Committees on Claims, Mines, and Mining, and Coinage, Weights and Measures, and of Delegate Flynn, (Rep., Okla.,) to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House adjourned at 4:15 o'clock.

A PRIVATE PENSION BILL.

Exciting Debate in the Senate Relating to the Late Gen. Cogswell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A private pension bill, granting $75 a month to the widow of Brig. Gen. William Cogswell of Massachusetts of the volunteer army gave rise to some discussion, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) inquiring as to the usual rate of pension allowed in such cases, and being informed by Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) who had reported the bill, that there was no rate established by law, but that under special acts, pensions were allowed all the way from $50 to $200, $75 being about the average rate; and Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) protesting against higher pensions being given to the widows of officers than were given to the widows of private soldiers. Mr. Allen thought that the discrimination was a piece of namby-pambyism, and flunkyism.

In reply to Mr. Allen, Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said he would not characterize Mr. Allen's remarks as he would like to, but he informed him that the uniformity he advocated was absolutely impossible. There were grades of rank which the world recognized, whether the Senator from Nebraska did or did not.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) also argued against Mr. Allen's views, and eulogized Gen. Cogswell, who served all through the war, took part in the most famous battles, came out with the rank of Brigadier General, and died as a Representative in Congress. He asked Mr. Allen whether he would vote for an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill to make Miles's compensation $13 a month, or to raise the pay of private soldiers to $15,000 a year.

"Probably," Mr. Allen retorted, "thirteen dollars a month would cover the value of Generals' services in some instances."

Mr. Hoar repelled the suggestion with some exhibition of feeling, and reminded Mr. Allen that he pocketed $5,000 a year for his services as Senator, while some humble neighbor of his got only 75 cents a day.

After some further discussion, Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) rose to make his maiden speech in the Senate. In a very impressive and serious tone he said:

My father fought and died, a private soldier, for his country. My mother was left as needy and destitute as any widow of that great conflict. For thirty years and down to extreme old age she drew from the Government a pittance of $8 a month. I stand here to-day on this floor the son of that father and of that mother, deeply sensible of the scant and pitiful justice done by this country to the survivors of the late war and to their widows and orphans.

And I will never seek to reduce a pension reported by the Pension Committee for the widow of any man who fought for his country. I would gladly use the figure in this bill as an argument why the pensions of every other soldier's widow in the country should be increased. Rising here for the first time in my place in the Senate of my country I go on record as being in favor of every pension to every widow of a soldier of the Republic, and as being opposed to any reduction of a pension which a committee of this body sees fit to recommend.

The discussion was continued and gradually became more excited. A motion to reduce the pension from $75 to $50 a month was made by Mr. Allen, who spoke in favor of that motion, as did also Mr. Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,) and Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.) It was opposed by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) who spoke of Gen. Cogswell as a man who had a very brilliant record—the youngest Brigadier of the American army—who was in the service from the beginning of the war to the end, who was always in the field, had been wounded badly, had served his country in civil life, and who died with clean hands and without a dollar.

When the consideration of the bill had occupied an hour and a quarter, the Senate proceeded to vote on Mr. Allen's amendment to reduce the pension from $75 to $50 a month. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 36. All the Republican Senators voted in the negative, and the Democrats in the affirmative, with the exception of Senators Call, (Fla.,) Hill, (N. Y.,) Mitchell, (Wis.,) Palmer, (Ill.,) Roach, (N. D.,) and Voorhees, (Ind.) The bill was then passed—the rate of $75 a month being retained in it.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILLS

An Effort to be Made to Pass Them Through the Present Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service will hold its first meeting under a call by Chairman Brosius of Pennsylvania next Friday morning. Mr. Brosius was chosen from among several former Republican members of this committee as the one most friendly to the reform, and it is expected that several important measures will be reported to the House during the session.

The two measures in which the reformers feel the greatest interest at present are those which were favorably reported by Representative Andrew of Boston, when he was Chairman of the committee in the Fifty-second Congress. One of these gives authority to the Civil Service Commission to prepare eligible lists of laborers on public works, in the navy yards, and elsewhere, and requires appointing officers to make selections from these lists. The other bill relates to the classification of the fourth-class Post Offices, and has been introduced in various forms for several years.

The measure originated with civil service reformers in Cambridge, but changes were made in the bill introduced at the short session of the last Congress by Mr. De Forest of Connecticut, who was then Chairman of the Civil Service Reform Committee, which made it even more comprehensive than the original Cambridge measure. Mr. De Forest welded into one bill the measure of Sherman, of Hoar to abolish the four years' tenure for Postmasters of all classes, and the original measure providing for the appointment of fourth-class Postmasters for merit.

Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts is a member of the Civil Service Committee in the present Congress and is strongly disposed to introduce both of these bills before the meeting of the committee on Friday. He is carefully going over the bill relating to Postmasters as introduced by Judge De Forest, and will make such changes as may suggest themselves to him in order to strengthen the bill. The purpose to press both of these bills was expressed by the working members of the National League at their recent meeting here, and they intended to arrange for their introduction by some friend of the reform, if they were not introduced independently of their efforts. It is felt that the present is a good time to secure reform legislation from the House, bcause of the control of the Executive machinery by the other party. Mr. Andrew had no difficulty in securing a unanimous report in favor of both bills in the Fifty-second Congress, where there was a large Democratic majority, while the Administration was Republican.

Came Back and Was Arrested.

After avoiding the police for nearly two years, George Dufrane, ventured back to this city and is now under arrest. He is a son of Dufrane, the professional pedestrian, who is in the express business in Sixth Avenue. Young Dufrane is twenty years old. He gives his residence as 52½ Carmine Street. He was a collector for Alfred W. Frost, a produce dealer at 166 Reade Street. He collected $700 July 14, 1894, and fled. He came to this city two weeks ago, and secured a position as a typewriter with a law firm at 115 Broadway, where he was arrested.

Looking for Edward Domleo.

Chief Conlin yesterday received a letter from George Domleo, Middlestead House, Breaston, near Derby, England, making inquiries about his brother, Edward Domleo, who is in this country. He writes that his brother has not been heard from in years. He was somewhere in Canada when last heard from. His family have heard recently that he was in New-York. They think he is working as a brakeman on a railroad.

FREE SILVER TALK BEGUN

Populist Butler Opens the Debate in the Senate.

STOPPAGE OF BOND ISSUES FAVORED

A Brief Tilt with Senator Hill—Senator Mills Offers a Resolution to Coin the Seignorage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Bond bill, with the Finance Committee's silver substitute, was taken up by the Senate at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Butler (Populist, N. C.,) offered an amendment to the bill prohibiting the issue of bonds for any purpose whatever without further action of Congress, and requiring the payment of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and the interest and principal of coin obligations in either gold coin or silver coin.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment. It would not do, he said, for either the Republican or the Democratic side of the Chamber to evade responsibility by saying that it had no majority. "I pledge," he said, "six People's Party votes in this Chamber to either party that will stop the further issue of bonds; and six votes will give a majority to either side. In fact, either party can have a majority in this body when it desires to pass any law in the interest of the American people."

In the course of his speech Mr. Butler asked Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) a hypothetical question based on the idea that he (Mr. Butler) had given to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) a note payable in corn or wheat; but Mr. Hill declared that the question was so long that he could not remember how it began.

"That is just the way with these goldbugs," said Mr. Butler; "they excuse their ignorance by pleading want of memory."

Mr. Hill made a good-humored remark as to the question requiring some thought, and as to its possibly involving insuperable obstacles. One instance showing how ridiculous it was, was the idea that the Senator from Ohio would take the note of the Senator from North Carolina for any amount.

Mr. Butler occupied two hours in the delivery of his speech, and the floor was then taken by Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) who will address the Senate on the Bond bill to-morrow.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) offered resolutions declaring that the outstanding legal-tender notes shall not be retired, canceled, or funded into interest-bearing bonds, but shall be kept in circulation; that the whole of the silver bullion now in the Treasury shall be coined as rapidly as possible—the coins for the seigniorage to be paid out in current expenses, and the rest in the redemption of Treasury notes issued for its purchase; that whenever there is a deficit in the Treasury, legal-tender notes shall be issued to meet current expenditures and shall be destroyed when returned to the Treasury; that all laws authorizing the sale of interest-bearing bonds shall be repealed; that it is the established policy of the United States not only to keep all kinds of money issued under its authority at par, but to require all creditors, public or private, to receive gold and silver coins in payment of all obligations where the terms of the contract stipulate for coin payment, and that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay United States notes in both gold and silver coin.

He asked that the resolution lie on the table, and gave notice that he would address the Senate on it to-morrow.

NEEDED FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Gen. Flagler Asks for Eighteen Millions Next Year for Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses to-day, Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, submitted estimates as to the amount required, in addition to the appropriation made for the present fiscal year, for the running of the Watervliet gun factory; also, as to the authority required to make contracts for material during the present fiscal year. His estimate for the next fiscal year, made July last, for his department was $5,327,578. His present estimate for prosecuting the work for the next fiscal year in all the branches of his department to the full capacity of existing facilities of all kinds, and providing for working the shops sixteen hours per day, is $18,589,877. This includes the amount named in his July estimate.

Gen. Flagler gave the committee information as to the progress of development of the various inventions and improvements relating to artillery and coast defenses made during the last twenty-five years. He stated that the advance in improvements of this character since 1870 has been as great as had taken place in the fifty-five years previous to that time, (or between 1815 and 1870.)

To meet present requirements all the guns and mortars must be of new and modern character. He stated that very little had yet been done in this direction owing to lack of sufficient appropriation; that the plans of his bureau are fully prepared for gun carriages and other appliances, as well as for guns and mortars, even to the extent of being able to supply a suitable disappearing carriage for the twelve-inch guns, in place of the expensive lift now employed.

He strongly impressed on the committee the necessity of providing for the immediate manufacture of sixteen-inch guns, which is now fully apparent, although up to the present time no appropriation has been made for the production of one of the proposed sixteen-inch guns.

CONGRESS WILL DO LITTLE.

Senator Allison Thinks Both the Tariff and the Bond Bill Will Fail.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Senator Allison, in speaking of the bond bill said: "I do not think the Senate will take a vote on the bill for a week or ten days, and it will perhaps take longer. The Senate will put a free-coinage amendment on the bond bill and send it back to the House, but I do not think it will pass the House with such an amendment. When it goes back the House of Representatives is pretty sure to kill it. Even if it should pass the House with the silver amendment, which is very nearly an impossibility, the President would veto it."

Of the revenue bill, he said: "I think the revenue bill will pass both the House and the Senate, but Cleveland will perhaps veto it also. If both or either of these bills passes Congress, it will be March 1 before they are passed. I do not see how either of them can then become law unless President Cleveland changes his attitude. With such a condition of affairs, it is my opinion that the present Congress will accomplish little, if anything. The Senate is now contemplating new rules, which are greatly needed in debate."

On the Venezuelan question, Senator Allison said: "I believe that this boundary matter will be arbitrated, and that there is no danger of war between England and the United States. If there is any danger of war in the near future it will be between England and Germany, where the situation would cause one to believe that there was great danger."

A HEARING ON RECIPROCITY.

The Ways and Means Committee to Learn the Effects of Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The effect of the operation of the reciprocity clause in the Tariff act of 1890, repealed by the present tariff law, will probably be made the subject of an inquiry by the Committee on Ways and Means, or by the sub-committee thereof having in charge matters connected with that topic, of which Representative Hopkins of Illinois is Chairman. The suggestion was made at the meeting yesterday by Representative Tawney of Minnesota. Speaking of the proposition, Mr. Tawney said:

"I told Messrs. Dingley and Hopkins that, in my opinion, it would be a good thing for the committee to invite before it representatives of the several interests affected by the enactment of the reciprocity clause in the McKinley tariff of 1890, and again by its repeal by the Wilson-Gorman law of 1894. Their statements would tend to settle the disputed question of the effects of the reciprocity treaties and of their annulment. From their statements the committee could determine whether or not it would be wise or expedient, or both, to re-enact the provision. This would not require or involve a general revision of the tariff law; the inquiry and action could and would be confined, so far as I am concerned, to the single subject of reciprocal customs relations with those countries whose markets we might desire to enter. Messrs. Dingley and Hopkins seemed to be favorably impressed with my suggestion, and I expect that it will be carried out."

BONDS FOR COAST DEFENSES.

Mr. Lodge Would Issue "Coin Bonds" to the Amount of $100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Lodge, in the Senate, this morning offered an amendment to the Fortifications bill, which he asked to have read. Mr. Turpin objected, and Mr. Lodge replied that to-morrow it would be read in full in the Senate, at a time when the objection of the Senator from Indiana would not avail him.

The amendment directs the issue of $100,000,000 of bonds, payable in coin twenty years from date, to be offered at par to the people of the United States, in denominations ranging from $50 to $1,000. Subscriptions are to be opened July 1, 1896, at all Sub-Treasuries, and the bonds are to be paid for in lawful money. The sum of $5,000,000 is to be annually set aside from the revenues for a sinking fund to pay the bonds so issued, and these bonds are to constitute a loan known as the Coast Defense loan. The proceeds from the sale of this loan are directed to be kept in the Treasury as a fund apart, and used only for providing for the coast defense of the United States, and for the manufacturing of guns, for the purchase of sites, and the erection of forts and batteries for that purpose, in accordance with appropriations made or hereafter to be made by Congress for coast defenses.

No rate of interest is named on the bonds to be issued.

Henry Irving Visits the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Conspicuous visitors in the Senate wing of the Capitol to-day at the hour of meeting were Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and several English ladies and gentlemen. They occupied seats in the Vice President's portion of the gallery—Miss Stevenson being one of the party. After prayer, the blind Chaplain, Mr. Milburn, visited the party, and, after being introduced, had a pleasant chat for some minutes.

Nicaragua Canal Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Chairman Hepburn of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee to-day appointed the various sub-committees of the committee. That on the Nicaragua Canal is composed of Messrs. Sherman, New-York; Dooley, Washington; Joy, Missouri; Noonan, Texas; Stewart, New-Jersey; Bartlett, New-York, and Price, Louisiana.

Statehood Bills Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The House Committee on Territories organized to-day and decided to begin at once the consideration of the bills looking to the admission of Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma. The bills will be considered in the order named, the first to be taken up to-morrow.

Favors Reinstating Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day ordered favorably reported the Senate bill repealing the law barring from appointment in the army or navy any person who formerly held a commission therein and afterward joined the Confederacy. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed to.

For the Brooklyn Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A joint resolution was to-day favorably reported from the Senate Naval Affairs Committee appropriating $50,000, to be immediately available, for the completion of Dry Dock No. 8 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BUILDER ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

Jacob Jung Held for Examination on the Charge of Paying Building Inspector Evans $25.

Jacob Jung of the building firm of Jung & Moore, who lives at 213 East Eighty-seventh Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of bribing Special Inspector William Evans of the Building Department.

The complainant alleged that Nov. 21, 1895, an anonymous letter was received by the Superintendent of the Building Department alleging that certain irregularities were countenanced in the construction of a flathouse at Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and that the Building Inspector in charge of the district was not aware of the fact.

Special Inspector Evans was assigned to make an investigation and went to the flat Dec. 30 and saw Mr. Jung. Evans declares Mr. Jung said to him that he would be paid $50 if he would allow certain irregularities in the construction of the flat. Mr. Jung told Evans he had no money with him, and said if he would come to the house of Mr. Moore on the following day he would be paid.

Evans alleges that he went to Mr. Moore's house, 1,161 Park Avenue, the next day, and Mr. Jung paid him $25 and told him the balance would be paid when all was settled.

According to Evans's statement, he marked the bills paid him by Jung and then reported the case to the Superintendent of Buildings, exhibiting the marked bills as proof.

Mr. Jung declares the charge is the result of a plot on the part of Evans. He says Evans called on him New Year's Day and asked him for a New Year's present. Mr. Jung says he refused to give Evans any money, that Evans declared his intention of getting square, and that the present complaint is the result.

The Magistrate held Mr. Jung in $500 bail for examination.

PREFERRED SING SING TO ELMIRA

Edward F. Early Objected to Returning to the Reformatory.

Edward F. Early, a former inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, out on parole, who was arrested New Year's Eve as a suspicious person, and who, when turned over by Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Court, Jan. 2, to Hugh B. Brockway, the transfer officer, assaulted him, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He pleaded guilty to the assault in court, and begged to be sentenced for a long term in the penitentiary or Sing Sing rather than go back to Elmira for six months. He said he did not believe he would ever be able to leave the reformatory alive if he was sent there again.

Justice Hayes thought Early should be sent to the City Prison for sixty days, but Justices Jerome and Jacob decided to suspend sentence and turn him over to the Elmira authorities.

Early said he feared he would be cruelly treated because of his assault upon the brother of the Superintendent of the institution.

Another Hospital Ward Quarantined.

Another case of scarlet fever was taken from Bellevue Hospital yesterday and removed to the Willard Parker Hospital, foot of East Sixteenth Street. The patient was taken from Ward 27, where there are fifteen other patients suffering from other diseases. The ward was at once quarantined, which makes the fourth ward in the hospital under quarantine.

This last case of scarlet fever is Thomas Leddy, twenty-six years old, of 98 Cortlandt Street, Rochester, N. Y. Leddy made application to Superintendent of Outdoor Poor Blake, at Eleventh Street, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, saying he was suffering from a sore throat. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and his case at first diagnosed as tonsilitis.

Mr. Sheehan Out in the Ninth.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District met last night and reorganized for the ensuing year. John C. Sheehan opened the meeting and expressed his regret on retiring as leader of the district. Isaac H. Terrill, a west side builder, who was Mr. Sheehan's former associate leader, succeeded him as leader. John J. Jordan was selected as associate leader.

The other officers elected were, Bernard Courtney, Chairman of the General Committee; John B. McGoldrick, Louis Streuber, James J. Steering, and George Gibbons, Vice Presidents; Thomas F. Smith, Robert S. Peterson, Albert J. Apell, and Thomas Carroll, Secretaries; Peter Garvey, Sergeant-at-arms.

LORD TROUBLES MORTON

The Senate will Hardly Confirm the Nomination.

SERIOUS BLUNDER BY THE GOVERNOR

Tweed's Assemblyman Not Acceptable as a Civil Service Commissioner—Lieut. Gov. Saxton Must Take the Responsibility.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—It is more than likely that George P. Lord of Yates County will not become a Civil Service Commissioner in this State. His name was sent to the Senate by Gov. Morton the other day, as the successor to Willard D. McKinstry, when the latter resigned from that board.

There is strong talk that the Senate will not confirm the nomination, even if Gov. Morton does not withdraw it, and if the Governor were to do that he would please some of his best friends. There is no information that he intends to do so, but it safely may be put down that he would take it as an easy way out of an uncomfortable fix if the Senate "held up" the nomination for an indefinite period. The chances are to-night that it will do so.

The Governor's friends are telling him that a man who has Mr. Lord's record cannot be appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by any Governor who would keep his Administration free from scandal, and it is especially desirable that a Governor who is after a Presidential nomination should do this.

Mr. Lord was in the Legislature in Tweed's time, and was known as "one of the Tweed Assemblymen." He was in the Senate in the early eighties, and was one of the most subservient of the political machinists. He was once a candidate for re-election to the Senate against the present Senator Raines.

About the earliest intimation to Gov. Morton that he had selected a man for Civil Service Commissioner whose appointment to office would plague him was contained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Since then there has been a general protest all along the line. Many letters of criticism have been written to the Governor's friends and advisers, if not to the Chief Executive himself. He was in a position very annoying for one who intends to give a clean administration; also very annoying for one who wants votes at a National Convention.

There is a long story behind the selection of Mr. Lord for this position. Last year, in part as a recognition of J. Sloat Fassett, Gov. Morton was supposed to be on the point of naming Edward H. Adams, the editor of Mr. Fassett's Elmira newspaper, to be a Civil Service Commissioner whenever there was a vacancy. Fassett and Adams made so much trouble for the State machine last Autumn that Gov. Morton decided it would never do to put Mr. Adams into the Civil Service Board, and, although, it is said, he had promised "to take care of Adams," he flatly informed Mr. Fassett that Adams could not have this place. The Governor, however, appointed Mr. Adams to be one of the State Board of Assessors, about two months ago. That place pays as much as a Civil Service Commissionership, so it was supposed it would suit Adams just as well. It gave no possibilities for doing political damage to the "machine," so it was supposed to suit Mr. Platt much better.

Mr. McKinstry resigned about the beginning of the new year, and Mr. Adams having been "taken care of," the Governor looked about for a successor. Mr. Lord was recommended by Lieut. Gov. Saxton, it is now said, and it was on the strength of this that Gov. Morton sent in his name for the place.

It worries the Governor's political friends that he is now receiving all the harsh criticism for the appointment, for they say he did not know what manner of man he was nominating. The move to "hang up," or reject the name of Mr. Lord comes from those who regard the appointment as a political mistake. The Governor, it is said, feels that he is in the position of one who has purchased a very hot specimen of gold brick which he would like to drop. Lieut. Gov. Saxton is away now. When he returns there may be a meeting for a quiet and thoughtful discussion of this topic with the Governor.

CLARKSON IS IN DOUBT.

The Iowa Leader Expects Several Ballots in the Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—James S. Clarkson of Iowa, when asked concerning the contest for the Republican nomination for President, said:

"It is going to be a spirited, but no heroic, contest, as in the rivalry between Grant and Blaine. Undoubtedly several ballots will be required to make the nomination, for no candidate has had or will have the power and popularity to stampede the convention.

"Who the winner will be, no one can tell. It may be Reed or it may be Allison or McKinley or Harrison or Morton. I think it is going to be a very deliberate choice.

"The Republicans never needed a great leader more than they do now. With the hard times and the serious and unsettled problems at home for labor and business, and a dangerous war spirit at home and abroad, making the outlook for the immediate future grave and serious, the country needs the safest statesmen it has to guide it through the next four years. I am not one of those Republicans who think President Cleveland has made a blunder and unwisely unsettled things by his message on the Venezuelan question.

"I think Senator Allison should be the next Republican candidate for President. He is sound and thoroughly well informed on the tariff legislation of the past. The McKinley bill itself bears in it fully as much of his work as of any one man. On the financial question, he has no peer in the politics of our time, except John Sherman. He has been thirty years in Congress. He has been a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate for twenty years, and has borne a constant and prominent part in the financial legislation of the party from the time of Lincoln and Chase down to the present day."

NO "SNAP" CONVENTION.

Mr. Platt Has Heard from the Governor and Yields Gracefully.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Word has been brought here to-day that there will be no "snap" convention to select delegates to the Republican National Convention.

When Gov. Morton put his foot down, evidently it jarred something so that it dropped at 49 Broadway, or thereabout.

The Governor was at the Executive Chamber bright and early, and read with deep interest what the papers had to say of possible differences of opinion on this subject between himself and Mr. Platt. A little later in the day it was made plain that Mr. Platt took the same view of it as did the Governor.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee came here on the run, and assured everybody that there would be no "snap" convention, or anything like it.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Hackett. "Certainly not. I should say the convention will be held not earlier than the last week in March, or possibly the first in April. There never was any authority for fixing the date the first week in March.

"I don't know when I will call a meeting of the State Committee. There will be at least thirty days' notice of the convention after that meeting."

Chairman Hackett called on the Governor, and spent some time with the Senators who chanced to be in the Chamber. He said he was going to New-York to-night.

West 14th St.
1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
War-Ships and Defence
will take millions; so it is proposed to raise $25,000,000 by tax on wool, &c. Let some one else pay this by securing your share of what is left of our stock at the late low prices of wool and wages.
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CASH OR CREDIT.
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NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

How Are You?

YOU HAVE often been asked this question, but have you ever realized its serious meaning? If you were asked it at this very moment, could you candidly reply, "I am feeling quite well?" Might you not be forced to answer, "I am not feeling so well as I ought to feel?"

THIS IS a serious question for you to consider, because this is a dangerous time of the year. Wintry weather is a severe strain on the system, and alarming results are very apt to follow a sudden cold or chill.

ARE YOU experiencing any symptoms which show there is a weak spot in your system? Do you feel weak and shivery in these cold winter days? Do you have pains in the back, headaches, stomach troubles, dizziness, loss of appetite? Are you a sufferer from constipation, biliousness, restlessness, and many other miserable feelings caused by derangements of the liver and kidneys?

IF YOU are feeling like this, and realize that your system lacks tone and strength, remember that you cannot expect to get well without the aid of a reliable remedy. Something is needed to arouse nature by stimulating the great organs of the body—arousing the circulation and renewing the vital powers. For this purpose nothing has ever equaled Warner's Safe Cure, the great restorer and health-giver. Its effects are immediate and lasting. It speedily puts the liver and kidneys in good order, purifies and enriches the blood, and drives out every dangerous germ of disease that lurks in the system. There is nothing like it for building up the strength and regulating the digestive organs. It is not an experiment, but a standard remedy, indorsed by the world's greatest physicians. No other remedy has ever received such an enormous number of testimonials from people whom it has made strong and well.

MME. ROMERO'S FIRST RECEPTION

A Brilliant Gathering at the Washington Home of the Mexican Minister—Other Society Events.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There was a large throng at the Mexican Legation to attend Mme. Romero's first reception of the Winter. From 3 to 6 o'clock the spacious Legation drawing rooms, dining rooms, ballroom, and hall were crowded. Mme. Romero was elegantly gowned in green Dresden silk, with a jacket bodice of green uncut velvet, trimmed with lace and rhinestone buckles. Among those assisting in the reception were Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Lazo Arriaga, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Gana, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Charles Chester Bassett, Mrs. Krogsdadt, Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Mrs. Clifford Walter, Mrs. Branco, Mrs. Reeside, Mrs. Ross Thomson, Miss Bryant, and Miss Woodward of New-York, Miss Louise Kauffman, Miss Myra Noyes, Miss Gana, Miss Chandler, Miss Ida Thompson, Miss Rochester, Miss Miles, Miss Reynolds, Miss Carson, Miss Morgan, and Miss McCeney.

The table was spread in the handsomely appointed dining room. A beautiful centrepiece of fruits and flowers was surrounded by all manner of dainties, substantials, and solids.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris presided at the chocolate urn, Mrs. Willard Warner doing the honors at the other end of the table, and serving tea. A gold service was used. Miss May McCeney presided at the punch bowl, where Mexican punch was offered.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, gave a brilliant reception this afternoon in honor of the daughters of the Vice President, Miss Stevenson and Miss Letitia Stevenson. The hostess, with Vice President Stevenson and the young ladies, received in the drawing room.

Mrs. Scott wore black silk and Brussels net. Miss Stevenson was in black, with a bodice of jetted lace that had shoulder knots of pink velvet and pink ostrich tips. Miss Letitia Stevenson wore white silk and gold beaded net. In the dining room, which is one of the most imposing rooms at the capital, a group of young ladies, including the Misses Scott, Hamlin, Berry, Winston, and Condit Smith, entertained the hundreds of visitors. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yang, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Carlisle, and all the rest of the official and social world were present.

Mrs. A. A. Wilson, wife of the Marshal of the District, was the hostess of another of the largely attended teas of the afternoon. She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. George Burwell Davis, Mrs. Micon and Miss Entwistle in doing the honors.

Mrs. J. L. M. Curry gave a 5 o'clock tea, which society made another of the pleasant rendezvous.

Miss Woodward of New-York, who is now visiting Mrs. Lamont, will go to the White House Thursday. Mrs. Cleveland will give a luncheon to young ladies on Friday, in honor of Miss Bryant and Miss Woodward.

Mme. Patenôtre will give a reception at the French Embassy on Jan. 31.

DINNER AT SECRETARY CARLISLE'S.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland Among the Honored Guests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland took dinner to-night with the Cabinet at the residence of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle. All the Cabinet circle was present, and among the guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Vice President, and Mrs. Stanley Matthews.

The table decorations were in white and green. An oblong plat of white roses and heliotrope, spraying a bed of maidenhair fern, formed the centrepiece. Long ribbon bows and ends tied the roses and reached over to the silver candlesticks. The china lamps, as well as the candles, were shaded with white and green shades, and all the other accessories of the table were in green and white.

A specialty of the Carlisle dinners is the fact that nothing stronger than Apollinaris is served, so the customary collection of wine glasses was missing from the spread.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Marion P. Maus, First Infantry, to Jan. 16; Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry, seven days' extension; Capt. John G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry, three months' extension; Capt. James D. Glennan, Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension; Capt. Mott Hooton, Twenty-second Infantry, three months' extension; Lieut. William A. Nichols, Quartermaster, seven days' extension.

—Lieut. Robert F. Ames, Eighth Infantry, has been relieved from duty with the National Guard of Wyoming, and will join his company.

—Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Camp Merritt, Montana, and will report at Fort Missoula, Montana, for duty.

—Changes in the Detail of the Court-Martial Appointed at San Francisco.—Capts. Charles Morris and Elbridge R. Hills, Fifth Artillery, relieved; Lieut. William G. Hain, Fifth Artillery, relieved as a member, and detailed as Judge Advocate; Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

—The following officers of the Engineer Corps will report to the examining board appointed at New-York City for examination for promotion: Capt. Thomas W. Symons and Lieuts. William L. Sibert, James F. McIndoe, and Jay J. Morrow.

—Board at San Francisco to Consider Schemes of Instruction for Heavy Artillery Batteries in the Department of California.—Detail: Capt. H. J. Reilly and Lieuts. O. E. Wood and W. H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery.

—Board at San Francisco to Devise a Scheme of Instruction for Light Artillery.—Detail: Capts. Charles Morris, Frank Thorp, and Lieut. G. G. Gatley, Fifth Artillery.

—Transfers in the Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, Company D, to Company A; Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, Company A, to Company D.

—Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry.—Lieut. William T. May, Company K, to Company F; Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, Company I, to Company C.

—Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn will report to the examining board appointed at San Francisco for examination for promotion.

—Lieut. Col. Francis D. Guenther, Fifth Artillery, has been appointed Artillery Inspector, Department of California.

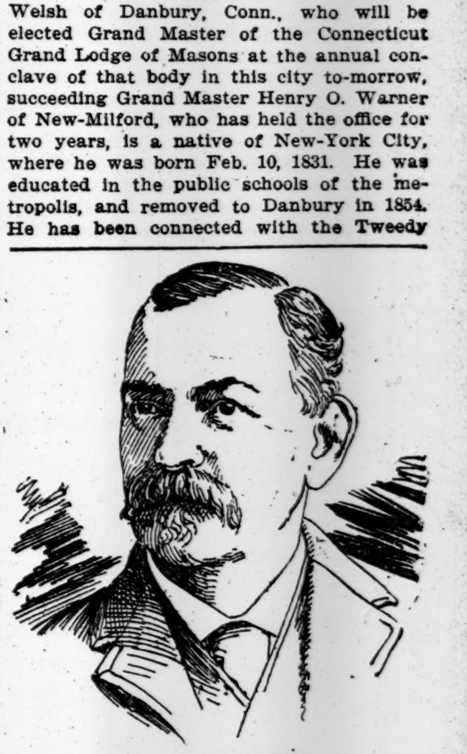
Navy.

—Ensign J. V. Chase has been ordered to the Naval War College.

GRAND MASTER JAMES H. WELSH

A Man Who Began His Masonic Career Thirty-two Years Ago in a Connecticut Lodge.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 14.—James H. Welsh of Danbury, Conn., who will be elected Grand Master of the Connecticut Grand Lodge of Masons at the annual conclave of that body in this city to-morrow, succeeding Grand Master Henry O. Warner of New-Milford, who has held the office for two years, is a native of New-York City, where he was born Feb. 10, 1831. He was educated in the public schools of the metropolis, and removed to Danbury in 1854. He has been connected with the Tweedy Hat Manufacturing Company in that city since 1861, and is a prominent citizen of the place.



James H. Welsh,
Coming Grand Master of the Connecticut Grand Lodge of Masons.

Mr. Welsh began his Masonic career in 1863, being initiated that year in Union Lodge. He has been the Master of that lodge several terms, and has been its Secretary during the last twenty-one years. In 1882 he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Connecticut. For nine years he was at the head of the Grand Council, and was Grand Commander of the Connecticut Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, in 1882. He is a member of Crusader Commandery of Danbury, and was its Eminent Commander from 1878 to 1881. He belongs to the Past Grand Commanders' Association of Connecticut. Mr. Welsh has been an officer of the Grand Lodge during the last five years, and is one of the most popular representatives of the Masonic fraternity in the State.

He has never entered into politics. Leading offices in Danbury have been at his disposal, however, time and again, but have not been able to allure him from private life.

BAD ODORS AT JEFFERSON MARKET COURT

Magistrate Flammer Orders the Health Department Notified.

The Magistrate, clerks, and policemen assigned for duty at the Jefferson Market Police Court have been for some time complaining about the bad sanitary condition of the courtroom and the cells, which are under the jurisdiction of Janitor William Johnson, colored. The prisoners' pen, especially, has been in a bad condition, as the seats are so broken as to be useless and the floor is covered with dirt, from which an unbearable odor arises. This pen has no connection with the prison, where all the cells, under the close watch of Keeper McDermott, are kept in order.

Magistrate Flammer was especially bothered by the bad odor yesterday, and at noon called in the janitor, and asked him what was the matter. Johnson tried to shift the responsibility to the engineer, and he also was called before the Magistrate. Both men claimed that the sewage of the court was responsible for most of the odors. Magistrate Flammer told Johnson he must immediately notify the Board of Health.

The private examination room has frequently been so cold lately that cases have had to be heard in the rooms of the Gerry society. Contrary to the orders from the Board of Public Works, the steam is always shut off before the usual time for adjourning court, and, owing to the loose construction of the walls, the atmosphere in the room within a few minutes becomes very cold. A grate, which is in the room for such emergencies, is broken, and Johnson claims it is useless.

MRS. KIRSCHBAUM CHARGED WITH ARSON

Two Fires in One Night in Her Rooms Alarmed the Tenants.

Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning committed Mrs. Annie Kirschbaum, aged fifty-one, of 854 First Avenue without bail for examination to-day, on a charge of arson. Fire started in Mrs. Kirschbaum's apartments at 11:15 o'clock Sunday night, and she ran into the hall and screamed. The other tenants put out the blaze. A kerosene lamp was found overturned on the floor, but it was unbroken.

An hour later smoke was seen issuing from the woman's rooms. The tenants found Mrs. Kirschbaum standing in the middle of her sleeping room, while her bed was blazing.

Detective McManus of the Fire Marshal's office, was notified, and, with Deputy Marshal O'Sullivan, he made an investigation. He found that Mrs. Kirschbaum carried an insurance of $400 on furniture valued at about $100. They also found that the kerosene lamp that had been found lying unbroken upon the floor on the occasion of each outbreak, was broken at 8 o'clock Monday morning, and they arrested Mrs. Kirschbaum.

Ran into the Station House Stoop.

Michael Brennan of 63 Downing Street was driving a team attached to truck of the Albany Brewing Company, at Chambers Street and New-Bowery, yesterday afternoon, when he fell from his seat to the ground. The horses took fright and ran through Chestnut Street, and into the stoop of the Oak Street Station House. The horses were not hurt, but the post and iron railing of the stoop were demolished. Brennan's left foot was injured by the fall he sustained. He was taken to his home.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—A Quiet Rubber and a Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Dornenweg—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Lecture—Max O'Rell—3:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Mefistofele—8:00.
PALMER'S—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from The New-York Times's thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	19	25	28
6 A. M.	23	22	27
9 A. M.	24	26	28
12 M.	28	28	30
4 P. M.	29	31	32
6 P. M.	28	30	30
9 P. M.	25	27	28
12 P. M.	23	25	27

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday..........28.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday..........26.07
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year..........21.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years..........30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

The prediction is now made in Washington that the Republicans of the Senate Committee on Finance will comply with Senator Jones's demand with respect to the duties on sugar, and that the pending Tariff bill will be reported to the Senate with the sugar rates of the present law increased by 15 per cent. When the Republican Senators reorganized the committee they deliberately placed themselves at the mercy of Mr. Jones, Republican-Silver-Populist, and, as he holds the balance of power on this tariff question, he intends that his demand shall be satisfied. He insists upon the application of the general increase of 15 per cent. to the sugar schedule.

It is desirable that the effect of such an increase should be clearly perceived. Some who are not familiar with the question, or who have forgotten what was proved during the memorable controversy about the sugar duties in 1894, may think that when both the duty on raw sugar and the duty on imported refined sugar are increased by the same percentage, the protective difference enjoyed by the Sugar Trust is not enlarged. Here they are misled. By the application of the uniform increase of 15 per cent. to the sugar duties the Trust's protective difference is increased.

This is a question of some importance, and a consideration of figures and percentages cannot well be avoided in a discussion of it. In the first place, if there were no sugar duties except 40 per cent. on raw and 40 per cent. on refined, there would still be a considerable protective difference, and this difference was estimated in 1894 by Senator Aldrich and other opponents of the Democratic sugar schedule to be equal to 20 cents per hundred pounds. Our own estimate was a little higher. To this are to be added the specific protective differentials, as to which there is no question, of 12½ cents per hundred and 10 cents per hundred, so that the total, according to the estimate of Mr. Aldrich, the Republican tariff leader and authority, was, as he said, "42½ as against 60 in the McKinley tariff."

Now, if there be a protective difference of 20 cents per hundredweight in the uniform duty of 40 per cent. on both raw and refined, it follows—as could be shown by a calculation which may be omitted—that in the proposed uniform duty of 46 per cent. there would be a protective difference of 23 cents per hundred. Mr. Aldrich and his Republican associates will not deny this. Here we have an increase of 3 cents per hundredweight.

The two specific protective differentials are now 22½ cents per hundred. Increased by 15 per cent. they would be 25⅞ cents. Here is an addition of 3⅜ cents per hundred, so that the entire increase of the Sugar Trust's protective duty now contemplated, as estimated by the Republicans themselves, would be 6⅜ cents per hundred pounds. If the present law shows, as the Republicans admit, "42½ cents as against 60 cents in the McKinley tariff," the new Republican tariff would show "48⅞ cents as against 60."

We notice that the Washington correspondent of one of our contemporaries says that the Sugar Trust has insisted "that the protection embodied in the Gorman bill was no more than adequate." We recall the fact that Sugar Trust officers asserted that the refining business could not be carried on profitably under the duties of the present law. But it was shown at the recent annual meeting that the usual dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and 12 per cent. on the common stock had been paid. As these dividends and the interest on bonds require about $7,500,000 per annum, the present duties do not seem to be ruinously low.

We await with some curiosity the defense by Republicans in the Senate of a tariff bill which, by their own calculations and admissions, would increase the Sugar Trust's protective duties by 6⅜ cents per hundred pounds, or from 42½ cents to 48⅞ cents. How will Republican Senators "square" their speeches in favor of such a bill with the speeches they made in July and August, 1894, against the sugar schedule of the present law?

THE ONLY CHANGE DEMANDED.

The only change in the excise law that has been demanded by the people of any part of this State is one permitting the people aforesaid to determine for themselves whether or not liquor selling under proper restrictions shall be permitted on Sunday in their several communities.

That is the only change that the Legislature has been called upon to make or has any business to make at this session, and if it does not make that the party responsible for its action will hear from the people making the demand.

This demand has come from the City of New-York only or chiefly because in the City of New-York alone has there been a rigid application of the oppressive features of the present law. If public officers performed their sworn duties with equal zeal in other cities and towns, their voices would be heard making the same demand.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

The discussion of an approaching understanding between Great Britain and Russia derives particular interest from the recent flurry of ill feeling attending the course of the Emperor of Germany in the matter of the Transvaal. But the project is by no means a new one. It has been "in the air" for years, and has been more or less written about by persons of weight and some authority in public life, though actual leaders of either party have naturally been reserved in regard to it. The teasing attitude of France toward Great Britain in every part of the world where a safe chance seemed to offer; the heavy grumbling of the German press whenever the two Governments approached a subject of conflicting interest; the steadily developing urgency of the Turkish question, as to which action without Russia was obviously dangerous, and with Russia impracticable; the sudden rising of the far Eastern question as a new source of difficulty and disturbance—all these matters have served to suggest to English minds the possibility of revising and changing for the better the relations between Great Britain and Russia. On the other hand, Russian writers have recently recalled that it was the unsupported defiance of Great Britain and the victories of British arms in the Peninsula that made it possible for Russia to break the dominion of Napoleon, and retrieve, if not avenge, the humiliations of his rule. Such discussion as this is the stirring of the elements that must precede any rearrangement. Let us see what are the apparent motives that have kept the two great empires apart and how far it can now be hoped that they may be overcome.

The origin of the earliest opposition by England to Russia was commercial. At the time when Turkey was a powerful European nation, threatening not only the countries of the East, but those on the Mediterranean, England had practically a monopoly of the commerce of the Levant, and the "Turkey merchants" were a distinct class of great wealth and influence, and this commerce was fostered by treaties running back to the reign of Elizabeth. As the trade and industry of England increased, and it became a part of her traditional foreign policy to maintain such a balance among the powers of Europe as would save the shores of the Channel from hostile possession, and leave her substantial control of the sea, Turkey from time to time answered as a makeweight. Still later the interests of England in India grew to greater importance, and it became an essential part of the British policy that the Eastern Mediterranean should be in the hands of powers either friendly, or neutral, or too weak to be dangerous. This was at the bottom of the Crimean war, the purpose of which was the defense of Turkey from Russian aggression and the result of which was formally and decisively to take from Russia her traditional protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Sultan and transfer it to the "concert of Europe." The same motive was avowed when England, in 1878, secured the submission to a European congress of the treaty of San Stefano, signed at the very gates of Constantinople. What the British Government for two generations has sought, on the Bosphorus, in Egypt, in Afghanistan, wherever it has encountered Russia, has been what it regarded as the safety of its Asiatic dominion.

Russia, on the other hand, since the time of the great Catherine, has steadily pursued two objects, one an outlet to the open ocean, the other the possession of Constantinople, the holy city of the national religion, the seat of that empire of the East which the Czars regard as their inheritance. For the first she has at different times waged war on the shores of the Baltic, and for both combined has waged still more bloody and desperate war to the shores of the Bosphorus. In pursuance of the first object she has pressed with marvelous patience and energy her railway line circling the northern rim of the globe, from St. Petersburg toward Vladivostock, and recently, by a stroke of brilliant diplomacy, has secured the chance of an open port on the coast of China or Corea. Now the question of whether Great Britain and Russia, after more than half a century of avowed antagonism, at one time breaking into open war, and often on the verge of conflict, can come to an agreement depends for its solution mainly on the disposition to be made of Turkey. There would be no trouble in reaching an understanding by which Russia on the one hand should have her open port in the far East and on the other should respect the claims of Great Britain in Asia. That understanding might involve also the disposition of China, but this would present no insuperable difficulties. The point at which radical difficulty exists is at Constantinople. Here the difficulty is both deep seated and complex. Even if Great Britain were satisfied that India could be adequately guarded with Russia in possession of Constantinople, and though she might find much relief in the transfer to a civilized Government of the trust as to the Christians, in which she has herself so sadly failed, this is not a matter which could be determined by her and Russia, even with the help of France. Austro-Hungary has a direct interest, and Germany a profound indirect interest in the control of the southeastern passway from Europe to Asia. An open rupture over this question would set at once three millions of men in the field and threaten the most terrible struggle the world has ever known. It would be rash indeed to predict the outcome; it is hardly less rash to predict that the question of Constantinople can be definitively settled without such a struggle. But deep seated and complex as the difficulty is, the steady and vast extension of the power of Russia for the last generation, the immense development of her resources with the progress of modern methods and instrumentalities, make it seem inevitable that her great rival, already dividing with her so large a part of the earth's surface, must choose between an almost worldwide conflict or an agreement, and of these alternatives the latter seems the more probable.

A GOOD AMENDMENT.

The adoption of the amendment to the Sanitary Code which was proposed yesterday by President Wilson of the Board of Health is clearly required for the protection of consumers of milk in this city. While the presentation of it was due immediately to recent discoveries concerning the repulsive and dangerous condition of certain so-called dairy farms on the marshes in the town of Secaucus, N. J., where cows are fed exclusively on garbage and are packed closely in filthy and unventilated sheds, it is the purpose of the board, we presume, to use eventually the same methods for the exclusion from this city of the milk of diseased cows, wherever they may be found.

The proposed amendment provides that "no milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale, or delivered at any place in the City of New-York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health and subject to the conditions thereof." Every person bringing milk to this city for sale, or selling it here, should be required to show that it comes from cows which are not "consumptives," and that it is produced for market under proper sanitary conditions.

We recently directed attention to the order of the Health Board of the village of Malone, N. Y., that no milk should hereafter be sold there, except "from duly inspected cows," and that every person selling milk in the village must have a license based upon the certificate of a veterinarian to the effect that "all the cows whose milk is sold are free from disease." The passage of this order was due to the discovery that about 75 per cent. of the cows in several large herds from which milk had been supplied to the people of Malone were "consumptives." The same reasonable sanitary doctrine which calls for the exclusion from a city of the milk of cows which are fed on garbage and kept in foul quarters requires the exclusion of milk which is taken from "consumptive" cows. Indeed, it is probable that the milk of garbage-fed cows which are not tuberculous is much less harmful than the milk of cows which have tuberculosis but are well housed and fed and appear to be in fair condition.

RELIEF FOR THE ARMENIANS.

The refusal of the Sultan to allow the Red Cross Society to enter Turkey for the purpose of distributing relief to the destitute Armenians is perfectly natural. Indeed, those who understood the situation best predicted just such a decision on his part. The fact is that the Sultan has as much as he wants of Americans. The stubborn refusal of the missionaries to leave their stations, notwithstanding the fact of their personal peril, has apparently upset all his calculations and put him in a predicament, unpleasant to say the least. When the Turkish officers and troops who, the Turkish Government assured Minister Terrell, would protect the Americans in Harput fired not upon the Kurds, but upon the very people they were pledged to protect, it was evidently with the intention of frightening them into flight. They did not succeed, and those same men and women are there to-day, absolutely the sole barrier between thousands of defenseless people and the brutality of soldiers and Kurds. It is not unnatural that the Government should hesitate about allowing any more Americans, presumably of the same quality, to penetrate the country and see for themselves the actual situation.

The first thought with many will undoubtedly be one of regret. If, however, it only serves to rouse the signatory powers to a realizing sense of the situation it may not be altogether an evil. That situation grows worse and worse. The letters that come in from every quarter are appalling in their statements of facts. In the Harput plain, where a few months ago there were scores of Christian churches, Gregorian and Protestant, the only Christian service is that held in the dismantled houses of the missionaries. Of those whose lives were spared but not able to flee thousands have accepted Islam as the only way to save their wives and daughters from what is worse than death. What that means is indicated by the fact that throughout the villages unprotected women are handed over by the authorities to any chance officer or soldier who may be passing through. When it comes to relief the situation is as bad. In some cases where the Government has issued rations of bread there has been no attempt at distribution, but the loaves have been thrown into the midst of the rabble for them to scramble for as best they can. In many cases where relief has been ordered it has been kept back, and the world has been told of help that has never been given.

We are glad to learn that the National Relief Committee will go on with its work and forward any sums that may be received to those who are already at work. In Trebizond, Van, Harput, as well as many other places, there is the most urgent need. The American missionaries will do all in their power, and, after the recent failure of the Turkish Government in its attempt to tie the hands of those at Harput, it is scarcely probable that it will prevent their assisting those whom they can reach. The need, indeed, is very great in the villages beyond their reach, and there it was hoped that the Red Cross agents would be able to go. If they cannot, perhaps the soldiers of Europe may bring an even valuable, because permanent, relief. In the face of such suffering for any power to hold back any other that is willing to go in is a crime against humanity. Meanwhile all donors may rest assured that their gifts will go direct and accomplish much good.

FORAKER, VICE BRICE.

Nothing could reconcile a thoughtful patriot to the elevation of Foraker to the Senate except that he displaces Brice. In fact, considered simply in itself, the elevation of Foraker is an immoral performance and of an evil example. It is not merely that Foraker is a bellicose blatherskite, though he is that, and that there are already plenty of bellicose blatherskites, "of opposite political faith," already in the Senate, though there are. Foraker will bring nothing to that body that it needs, and in respect of demagogy and mischievousness he will merely be "giving his sum of more to that which has too much." But these qualities are too common in the Senate already to make the addition of an especially evil example. What makes his election so is the various exhibitions he has made of political perfidy and turpitude. This is what will make him exceptional and distinguished in the Senate. To do that body justice, political perfidy is not one of its prevailing vices, at least upon the Republican side, and Republican politicians do not commonly thrive by treachery. But whenever Foraker has loomed beyond the confines of Ohio, except in occasional graceful attitudes such as that of offering insults to the President of the United States, he has attracted attention by some act of treason. Plastering the dead walls of Chicago with his own portrait, in advance of a convention at which he was to be the trusted political agent of John Sherman, is a typical act of Forakerism. The Republicans of Ohio could not have presented their venerable Senator with a colleague whom he would have loathed quite so acutely as he must loathe Foraker. Mr. Sherman must be more or less than human if he exerts his influence to promote the comfort of the junior Senator from Ohio.

And yet, painful as it is to have it to say, Foraker represents a distinct advance upon Brice, and the displacement of Brice by him is a relief to patriotic persons, without distinction of party. A man against whom there is nothing worse to say than that he is an unscrupulous, spiteful, treacherous demagogue really lends dignity to the Commonwealth when he displaces a Brice. Foraker is at least a Republican, while Brice has been a Democrat purely upon business grounds. His career in the Senate may be briefly described. Unless the general belief does him great injustice, he bought in and he sold out, and on both occasions in a highly advantageous manner. So far as the political aspects of the change go, it is far better for the Democratic Party to have a Republican like Foraker in the Senate from Ohio than a Democrat like Brice in the Senate from Havemeyer. Foraker, whatever grievances individual Republicans may have against him, has never been accused of selling out the Republican Party for his own profit. Indeed, it is doubtful whether, after that offense had been brought home to him, he could remain a "trusted leader."

In this respect we have to own that a comparison is not advantageous to the Democratic Party. Brice still remains the Democratic "boss" of Ohio, as is proved anew by the shameful fact that he was the candidate for Senator of such Democrats as are left in the Legislature of Ohio. That there are no more—that he received less than one vote in four in the Senate, and less than one vote in four in the House—is clearly the result of Brice's own work. It was he and the other Senators from Havemeyer who secured Democratic defeat in every doubtful State. That the discredited Senators would not give up the control of the party machine in their several States, that Democrats who resented their treachery were forced to go outside the party to rebuke it by their votes, explains why the result was so very sweeping in those States. It was Gorman who brought about an unprecedented Republican victory in Maryland. It was Brice who "rolled up" in Ohio a Republican majority that had not been equaled since the war. That Brice is driven out of the Senate is such a relief as to make us welcome even a Foraker in his stead. That he has not been forced to relax his grip upon the party machine is the fault of the Democrats of Ohio and the misfortune of Democrats elsewhere.

Playgoers who have attended the performances at any of the New-York theatres where English companies are playing must have been struck by the fact that the speech they heard used on the stage showed hardly a trace of what it is customary to call an "English accent." Were it not for a slight tendency to pronounce words like "here" and "dear" and "there" as if they had two syllables and ended with "h," there would be no difference at all between the language spoken by these visitors and that employed by actors native to the soil. Now, as the words just mentioned are undoubtedly monosyllables, and as, not less undoubtedly, their final sound is consonantal and not aspirate, the conclusion is inevitable that the only point of variance between British English and American English, as the two are illustrated on the stage, is the superior accuracy of the latter. Of course, these remarks are intended to apply only to the best and most careful speakers of each class. Fellows of the baser sort do not count.

A week or two ago—or was it a year or two ago?—several vociferous persons in pulpits, colleges, Wall Street, and editorial rooms made the alarming discovery that this country had been plunged into war, and, labeling their fears with pretty words like "righteousness," "love of peace," and "the truest patriotism," they proceeded to spout horror and indignation in a way that gave much comfort to every enemy of American institutions, principles, and interests. Somehow or other, no battleships have appeared off New-York Harbor, no blood has been shed, and the nation which was to bombard our cities within ten, or at most fifteen, minutes, has been devoting all its spare time, since that wicked proclamation was issued, to looking up in the dictionary synonyms for "arbitration." It has found several already that will do very well. All this is both amusing and instructive—amusing because it has removed from divers particularly scrawny individuals the garments and padding that gave them dignity in the eyes of youth and inexperience, and instructive because it has shown that the American people cannot be stampeded by the hysterical screams of a few old maids who imagine they smell smoke.

It is human nature to wince whenever taxes are raised, but since the elevated railroad is a corporation that has no trace of humanity in its make-up, perhaps it will rejoice rather than lament now that the Tax Commissioners have increased the assessed value of the road's real estate by $5,000,000 as compared with that placed upon the same property last year. In case, however, that this change should produce a feeling of sadness in Mr. Sage and his fellow-Directors, they will find one of their own cars a nice, gloomy place into which to retire while thinking the matter over. In any one of these vehicles the darkness is so nearly complete, as soon as the sun approaches the horizon, that there the Directors can even indulge in bitter, copious tears without attracting the slightest attention from the hard-hearted public, which is always so ready to jeer at every display of emotion, however natural, not to say creditable, it may be. Thus, at last, will those ancient lamps have served a purpose and justified their existence. They have been getting worse and worse with great rapidity of late, and are now in just the right condition to please a person who wants to weep undisturbed by the sight of the things and people around him. By using a match the would-be mourner can easily pick his way to a seat, and, once comfortably settled in it, he can be practically alone with his grief. Which is often most comforting.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Abraham Witton Lozier, M. D.

Dr. Abraham Witton Lozier died suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease at the Hotel Winthrop, 1,288 Seventh Avenue, where he had made his home for some time.

Dr. Lozier was the only son of the late A. M. Lozier and Clemence Sophia Lozier, M. D., Dean of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and the husband of Jennie de la M. Lozier, Vice President of Sorosis.

He was born in New-York in 1838, and was graduated from the New-York City College in 1859, and later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

Dr. Lozier was a surgeon with the Sanitary Commission during the war and was detailed with the Army of the Potomac. He rescued many colored victims of the draft riots, caring for them at his home and hospital. He was at one time President of the Orange Young Men's Christian Association, and was active in temperance and Sunday-school work.

Dr. Lozier was a supporter of woman suffrage and medical education for women. His mother was one of the founders of the New-York Medical College for Women, and he held for many years the Professorship of Histology and Physiology in that institution.

Dr. Lozier retired from the practice of medicine about eight years ago, and for some time had been largely interested in west side real estate. He had been for four years President of the West Side Protective Association.

Dr. Lozier leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter, Jessie. Miss Lozier will be married to-day to S. Henry Payne. The services were to have been held at St. Andrew's Church, and at the request of Dr. Lozier the marriage will not be put off, but will be celebrated quietly at home.

Judge John M. Robinson.

John M. Robinson, Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died yesterday at Annapolis of heart disease. He had been sick but three days. Last week he filed opinions in several important cases and administered the oath to Gov. Lowndes when he was inaugurated Wednesday. No one anticipated his sudden demise. The Court of Appeals at once adjourned. Mr. Robinson had been on the bench of the State Appellate Court for twenty-seven years.

John Mitchell Robinson was born in Caroline County, Md., sixty-eight years ago. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1847 and was admitted to the bar two years later. He was elected Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit in 1867, and was re-elected without opposition in 1882, both Democrats and Republicans uniting in his support.

On the resignation of Chief Judge Alvey in 1893, Judge Robinson was appointed Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1884, but was defeated by the late Senator Wilson. His friends were talking at one time of again putting him in nomination to succeed Senator Gibson.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Judge William Steele Shurtleff, Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Hampden County, Massachusetts, died last night of neuralgia of the heart at his rural home in Long Meadow, Springfield. He was born in Newburg, Vt., Feb. 17, 1830. He was graduated from Yale College and the Harvard Law School. He was appointed Judge in 1863 by Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts. He had been a member of the Common Council of Springfield, President of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, President of the Yale Alumni Association of Western Massachusetts, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He entered the civil war as a private and came home Colonel of the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

—George H. Moore, a wealthy whisky dealer of Louisville, died yesterday of heart disease.

Bar Association Election.

At the meeting of the Bar Association last night, at 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, the following officers were elected:

President—Joseph Larocque; Vice Presidents—Austin Abbott, Cephas Brainerd, William B. Hornblower, Daniel G. Rollins, and Edmund Wetmore; Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell; Corresponding Secretary—David B. Ogden; Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith.

Executive Committee—George C. Adams, Edward C. Henderson, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Henry W. Taft, and Henry G. Ward.

Committee on Admissions—Charles L. Atterbury, Samuel B. Clarke, Edmund Coffin, George C. Kobbe, George A. Strong, Baird J. H. Willcox, and Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

The following new members were elected: John J. Delany, Francis B. Swayne, Alphonse H. Alker, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Louis Hicks.

A Diamond Ring for Mr. Oppenheimer.

Benjamin Oppenheimer, after being for the fourth time elected President of the Patriotic Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, last evening, was presented with a diamond ring.

The officers elected are: Benjamin Oppenheimer, President; Joseph M. Steele, First Vice President; M. S. Kitchger, Second Vice President; Carl T. Schmitt, Recording Secretary; Ellis Getsler, Corresponding Secretary; Jacob Fromann, Treasurer; Max Lowenthal, Librarian; Jacob Abrahams, Sergeant at Arms.

ILLUSTRATIVE DRAWINGS AT THE WALDORF HOTEL.

After being devoted to social functions of almost every kind for nearly three years, the ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel was thrown open last night for the first time in the cause of the Fine Arts, to display nearly 200 drawings made by American artists for that remarkably successful Philadelphia publication, The Ladies' Home Journal.

The conditions under which these illustrations are shown are as much out of the commonplace as are the works themselves. It was a unique scheme to secure the delightful and spacious dancing room in this most fashionable of hostelries and hang it with excellent pictures; but it was in a measure throwing a perfume on the violet to add to these thoroughly good, artistic productions, so nicely housed, the further attractions of a dainty ceiling in natural flowers and music by the White Hungarian Band. When it is announced that all this is without money and without price for public inspection, it will be suspected that some one has evolved a bright idea.

With intelligent foresight, the people in charge of the art department of The Journal have gone to the best of the men whose names are familiar in the leading publications here, and they have consequently secured representative work, that has been worthy in every respect. These drawings were shown some weeks ago at the Art Club in Philadelphia, where they were seen by many people; later the Boston Art Club gallery was secured, and an attendance of 30,000 visitors attested the popularity of the exhibition. After four days in this city, Chicago will have the collection, and possibly other Western cities.

An exhibition in which are found such names as those of C. D. Gibson, Arthur B. Frost, William T. Smedley, Albert Lynch, Alice Barber Stephens, Thule de Thulstrup, and Irving R. Wiles must of necessity be of interest. This collection, however, contains not only names, but, what is more to the point, exceeding good examples by each artist. Familiar as are many of these drawings, by reason of their publication in The Journal, it is, nevertheless, always possible to find the subtle qualities, the personal something, in the original never quite apparent in the half-tone or the engraved reproduction.

Some one recently said of Charles Dana Gibson that the women of the country owe him a tribute for his splendid achievements in giving to the world an intelligent idea of the well-bred American girl. Certain it is that his women bear the stamp of refinement and cultivation. One may look in vain for any suspicion of coarseness in his work. No matter to what ultra-fashionable lengths his characters go, they never overstep the bounds of good taste or drop for a moment into vulgarity or bad form. Mr. Gibson gives us, not infrequently, it is true, repetitions; we may tire of the everlasting clerical gentleman, the buxom, sharp featured chaperon, the bewhiskered, undersized, and portly little banker; but, in the end, his work is refreshing, wholesome, and full of character, while his heroes and heroines have our entire sympathy and come quite up to our ideals.

Twelve of his recent drawings are here, done in big, vigorous line, evincing certainty of touch and agreeable technique, and embodying all the possibilities of pen and ink.

Among the number a few stand out prominently as particularly engaging types of femininity. There are three women made as designs for covers, (46;) all of them are fascinating, beautiful-faced girls, graceful in pose and action, and ladies jusqu'aux bouts de ses ongles. Another, of a woman passing down the aisle of a church, (42,) and a third, (37,) illustrating a story by Julia Magruder, have, as well, unusual charm.

Albert Lynch is an artist better known abroad than on this side of the water, though this does not mean that his work is unfamiliar here. His is a more or less new note, one of much delicacy and very sweet. Here are dainty, graceful, patrician-looking women and children, the type, as a general rule, essentially French. Mr. Lynch invests them all with an originality that is refreshing, and if there is a tendency toward prettiness now and then, it may be readily forgiven in view of the happy results that are accomplished. The three examples here shown have all served as designs for Journal covers. Two are oil paintings, the third is a water color.

Mr. Lynch has facility in both mediums, and his methods of handling lend themselves particularly to the successful portrayal of the gentler sex. If his women are refined and well born, his children are joyous, lovable, and fascinating, and for the moment they are so attractive as to banish all thoughts of technique. It seems to matter little how the result has been obtained—it is the child that absorbs the spectator. Unfortunately, the reproductions of these do not do the artist full justice, but here in the painting one may take a full measure of satisfaction in the work. These are numbered, respectively, 59, 60, and 61.

Mr. Smedley yields nothing to any of his contemporaries in the way of dexterity, facility, and the ability to invest with strong character all that he does. Recollections of his efforts for several years past call up memories of all sorts and conditions of folk, from the humble types of country men and women to the most mondaine of city people; in every case the artist has displayed astonishingly sympathetic qualities; no little detail seems to have escaped his keenly observant eye, while there is always present in his work "the thousand nothings," as the French say, that contribute almost imperceptibly to the local color, and give the subtle touch that stamps the true artist.

A dozen sketches and pictures here represent Mr. Smedley at his best. An illustrator in every sense of the word, there is rarely need of text for this man's drawings. He gets very thoroughly at the story. Here he translates the prose of Mrs. Burton Harrison and Frank Stockton, and does it fully. There are handsome women and manly men of the social world, really of the fashionable set; there are New-England country types in a more humble sphere, not one whit less true. All seems to be fair game that comes Mr. Smedley's way, for he gives each class his undivided attention at the time.

When it comes to the work of Arthur Frost, all criticism, if, indeed, criticism were called for, which it is not, is disarmed. His humor is simply irrestible; his fun is so genuine and contagious that the spectator enters into it at once. The nonsense here is healthy, honest fun; if one were paradoxical, it might be called sensible nonsense. His backwoodsmen are photographic in their reality; his farmers reek of the soil, and his darkies are living transcripts after the originals. To them all he brings his own inimitable fund of wit, his artistic feeling, and his splendid sense of the ridiculous. But Mr. Frost can be serious as well; he can give a touch of pathos with the best of them.

He is represented here by many small drawings in pen and ink for "Pomona's Travels," by Frank Stockton, and for two of Whitcomb Riley's poems. Irving R. Wiles has half a dozen of his clever wash drawings, and B. West Clinedinst has rendered some old-time folk dexterously in pen and ink. Eric Pape, as well, demonstrates his ability in this medium, while Thule de Thulstrup has remained faithful to the more solid gouache. There is work by Reginald Birch, whose "Little Lord Fauntleroy" drawings are well remembered; characteristic material of flowers and field growth, by W. Hamilton Gibson, and other drawings by E. W. Kemble, Granville Smith, and W. A. Rogers. Both W. L. Taylor and Frank O. Small have important contributions. Some by the former, notably "When Hearts Beat Young," show a continued advance, while a Journal cover for a Thanksgiving number gives evidence of original ideas of composition and happy invention.

Alice Barber Stephens has been exploited for some time in The Journal, where her illustrations have been frequently seen. She has made such astonishing strides in her profession as to fully justify this confidence, and she has now arrived at that point where she must be accounted as one of the foremost illustrators of the day. She has been given ample opportunity here, over thirty of her works taking up one entire wall. She has had almost every possible subject to illustrate, and she never seems to have been indifferent or to have lost interest in her work. It is quite remarkable she should have been able to secure such thorough types as in each case she has given in these drawings. Some of her pictures have the added attraction of a bit of color here and there, where it can be used without conflicting with the reproductive process. Two of these are 115 and 121. Her latest efforts are illustrations for an article on "Light Housekeeping," and in 128 there are shown unusual firmness and skill, with marked improvement in the drawing. Abbey E. Underwood is another clever woman, represented with an original treatment of decided contrast of telling blacks in her line work, and the once popular Kate Greenaway, who, alas, now seems somewhat weak, inane, and a good deal out of date, is also represented with her labored, ineffective sketches of children.

A feature of the exhibition is the hanging of a photograph of the artist over each group of work. This will surely be fully appreciated by the public and is a commendable innovation, enabling those who are not fortunate enough to have a personal acquaintance with the gifted authors of these drawings to at least become familiar with the features of the people in whose careers they have become interested.

To-day, to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday, these pictures may be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. by card. A reference to the advertising columns of The New-York Times will show where these invitations may be obtained. In the meantime, the white-uniformed Hungarians, who compose the band, will play on, giving additional interest to an already attractive show.

GOV. HEMMING'S POWERS

Report that He Is Authorized to Treat with Venezuela.

WILL SAIL FOR GUIANA FEB. 26

Strong Movement in England in Favor of a General Arbitration Treaty with the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow it has reason to believe that Sir Augustus Hemming, the new Governor of British Guiana, will have authority to treat with Venezuela, if the latter wishes. He will sail for his post of duty Feb. 26. Thus there will be ample time for Venezuela to announce whether she desires to resume negotiations on the boundary matter, and whether she will send delegates to England.

In reply to inquiries made at the Venezuelan Consulate here as to the truth of The Chronicle's statement, it was said that the Consulate had no knowledge on the subject. It was added that the situation as affecting Great Britain and Venezuela had only assumed a new phase, and that the statement relative to the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries were mere rumors.

In its issue to-morrow The Graphic will say it has authority to deny the report that Great Britain has offered money to Venezuela in return for the latter's acceptance of the Schomburgk line as marking the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. The story is denied elsewhere.

BELFAST RESPONDS TO NEW-YORK.

A Letter of Sympathy Coming to the Chamber of Commerce.

BELFAST, Jan. 14.—The President of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce has sent the following cable dispatch to the President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce:

"A letter of sympathy in response to your resolutions of Jan. 2 goes on the steamer Teutonic."

The resolutions referred to in the above dispatch as having been adopted by the New-York Chamber of Commerce were as follows:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, being profoundly impressed with the gravity of the situation which threatens the peace now and happily so long existing between Great Britain and the United States, appeals to the common sense and the common interests of the people of both countries to avert the calamity of war by a resort to arbitration or other friendly negotiation, which has so often been found to be a sufficient and satisfactory mode of settling international disputes, and to which both Governments stand committed by profession, precedent, and the humanitarian spirit of the age.

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber of Commerce appoint a special committee of fifteen members, of which the President shall be one, to consider the expediency of an effort to be made on its part in conjunction with similar organizations, in the interest of international peace and good understanding toward obtaining the submission of the whole Venezuelan boundary dispute for investigation to a joint committee, to be composed of the members of the commission already appointed by the President, and an equal number of British subjects, and to be presided over by some man of eminent character and ability, to be agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States; the commission so constituted to be, not a court of arbitration, but a commission of inquiry or advisory council, and, as such, to report the results of its investigation and its opinion to the Governments concerned, for their decision.

Resolved, further, That if the special committee of this Chamber finds it expedient that such an effort be made, it shall have power to enter, in the name of the Chamber of Commerce, into correspondence with other commercial organizations and other organizations of public-spirited citizens to enlist their co-operation, and to do such other things as it may deem useful and proper to further the object in view.

The Belfast Chamber is the first to respond to the New-York resolutions.

ABERDEEN'S "IMPORTANT LETTER."

It Has Been Published Before and Was Not Worth Copyrighting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Cabot Lodge and other well informed persons on the Venezuelan question at the Capitol and elsewhere, are laughing over the copyrighted London cable of The Chicago Associated Press, purporting to transmit to American readers the text of an "important letter" of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fortique, of date Jan. 31, 1842.

The absurdity of this alleged "discovery" will be at once apparent when it is mentioned that the substance of this letter is repeatedly quoted in Senate Executive Document No. 226, Fiftieth Congress, first session, laid before the Senate by Mr. Cleveland July 26, 1888, (Pages 77-183, and elsewhere,) and that the entire letter (which, by the way, The Chicago Associated Press misquotes) was read in open Senate by Mr. Lodge in his speech on the Venezuelan boundary question, Dec. 30, (Congressional Record, Page 420.) Why at this late day this ancient and well-known decument should be copyrighted is as much of a mystery as the reason why some of the newspapers of the same organization on the 4th of last July applied for a copyright on a fac-simile reprint of the Declaration of Independence.

"This letter," said Senator Lodge this morning, "is not new to those who have studied the Venezuelan question. Nor does it in any measure strengthen the British case. The language of the letter of Lord Aberdeen is quite plain, and there can be no doubt about the meaning when he says that 'her Majesty's Government must not be understood to abandon any portion of the rights of Great Britain over the territory which was formerly had by the Dutch in Guiana.' No one disputes the rights of Great Britain to that territory, but the dispute arises out of the encroachments on territory that the Dutch did not possess, and to which she had no claim. The letter simply adds to the strength of the case of Venezuela, and shows that at no time did the British Government claim what it is now claiming as English territory.

"A few weeks later (after the Aberdeen leter of Jan. 31, 1842,) the marks referred to were removed. In other words, the British Government of that day disavowed the Schomburgk line, within which we are now told Great Britain cannot assent to arbitration. It requires half a century, however, to bring into clearer relief just what really was intended in reference to the Schomburgk line as a mere 'preliminary step' to future negotiations. Lord Aberdeen repudiated the Schomburgk line in 1841. In 1890 Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister, repudiated the act of his predecessor, Lord Aberdeen. We can see in this way how that line from being the mere suggestion of an explorer, based on natural objects, has now become an immutable right beyond which discussion is out of the question. No new rights have come to England or to Venezuela since the declaration of President Monroe. They have the rights of Spain and Holland respectively, nothing more and nothing less, and are entitled to exactly what those inherited rights give them."

THE LONDON TIMES'S OPINION.

President Cleveland Willing to Bring England and Venezuela Together.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Among members of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the two houses, the dispatch to THE TIMES quoting The London Times as having attributed to the Administration the Sunday editorial article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES was considered a very interesting sign. That so influential a paper as The London Times was manifesting a willingness to take advantage of any opportunity to furnish a way out for England and Venezuela that would be satisfactory to the United States was accepted as assuring.

While it cannot be said yet that the President has been asked to assist in bringing England and Venezuela together in a diplomatic way, it may be safely asserted that the President has always been willing to do that; that his recommendations for arbitration were directly in that way, and that he would be ready, as soon as the Venezuelan Government would instruct its Minister to take the necessary steps, to bring about a reconciliation which might be the beginning of a peaceful and permanent settlement.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

The International Arbitration League Working for Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A meeting of the International Arbitration League was held here to-day, Sir John Lubbock presiding. A resolution was adopted declaring that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain was a trumpet call to English speakers on both sides of the Atlantic summoning them to devise means to secure the arbitration of future disputes and to procure co-operation in promoting friendship and abating animosity.

It also was suggested to the Government that the present was a fit occasion for carrying into effect the resolution of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration.

A committee was nominated, consisting of the Bishop of Durham, Canon Wilberforce, Cardinal Vaughan, Dean Farrar, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Stead, and others.

The Daily News, commenting on the meeting, will say to-morrow:

"The meeting is likely to mark a date in our history. Doubtless there would be difficulties in creating a permanent Court of Arbitration, one being the scope of reference. It should be universal, but that is a very large order; yet, if not so, the first very large order yet, if not so, the first impulse of excited feeling on either side is to declare reference barred, on the particular subject of excitement."

The News congratulates the meeting on its endeavor to promote mutual good will, which, it says, is of capital importance and a condition precedent to all effective legislation.

ANTITOXINE IMPROVED

Remarkable Results of Health Board Experiments—Strength increased Threefold.

The Board of Health has taken a new and important departure in regard to the distribution of antitoxine. The investigations and discoveries which have resulted in this departure will be given to the medical world early next week in a circular.

"I am surprised," Dr. George P. Biggs said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that this important news should have leaked out so soon. It was not the intention of the Board of Health to make it public until the circular was ready.

"Of course, it is the amount of antitoxine in the serum that determines the value of the preparation, and not the serum. In all the earlier work it was very difficult to immunize horses sufficiently and to produce serum which contained a very large amount of antitoxine. Of the preparations which we have had hitherto, No. 1 contained 60 antitoxine units in each cubic centimetre of serum; No. 2 contained 100 antitoxine units, and No. 3 contained 150. These three strengths were what Behring discovered and put out, and we simply adopted them as they were.

"Owing to the investigations of Drs. Park and Williams in the laboratory of the Health Department it has been proved possible to produce a stronger antitoxine solution and to immunize horses to a much greater extent than heretofore.

"As the result of these experiments we now have serum which contains from 150 to 500 antitoxine units in each cubic centimetre of serum. This is three times the strength of the strongest serum which has heretofore been for sale.

"The advantage of this lies in the fact that whatever injurious effects occasionally resulted from the use of antitoxine were due to the blood serum, apparently, and not to the antitoxine which it contained.

"The more we can reduce the quantity of serum the better and the more desirable it is.

"The dose of the new preparations will be one-half to one-quarter of the amount of the older preparations. No. 4 strength contains 200 units of antitoxine to each cubic centimetre of serum; No. 5 contains 300 units, and No. 6 400. We propose to dispense entirely with Nos. 1 and 2."

Miss Szumowska's Recital.

Miss Antoinetta Szumowska gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon which attracted an audience large enough fairly to fill the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, which found itself very well entertained. It was the general impression that "Paderewski's only pupil," as she is still allowed to be announced on her programmes, has improved since her appearance here last Spring, especially in power and in steadiness. Her programme, beginning with Haendel and almost inevitably ending with a Liszt rhapsody, (this time the sixth,) would have taxed the resourses of any professor, including, as it did, three numbers of Chopin, the Schumann Fantasia, the Schubert-Liszt "Soirées de Vienne," Paderewski's "Burlesque," and a "Torcatina," by Dr. William Mason. It was not to be expected that Miss Szumowska would play all these numbers equally well, but she played none of them discreditably. The Schumann selection showed an appreciation which all concert players do not possess of the lyrical as well as the polyphonous element in the composer. Perhaps the pianist's best interpretation was of the Chopin "Berceuse," the cantabile of which she really gave delightfully. While her playing does not excite enthusiasm, it commands respect and sympathy, and it cannot be said that her efforts are in the least presumptuous.

Stricken with Apoplexy in His Office.

William Foster, seventy years old, President of a salt company with an office at 146 Broadway, and who lives at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the Hudson River, was stricken with apoplexy in his office at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Foster is a Director in the Manhattan Hospital, and when he had received medical attention in his office, an ambulance was summoned from the hospital. Surgeon Lewald went with the ambulance and conveyed Mr. Foster to his home, where he lies in a critical condition.

W. J. Tate of Philadelphia a Suicide.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 14.—William J. Tate, an inventor of Philadelphia, committed suicide at his cottage at South Atlantic City to-day by taking poison. Tate was sixty-three years old. He leaves a wife and eight children. Mrs. Tate can assign no reason for Mr. Tate's suicide. He was wealthy, and had no financial troubles.

A Kentucky Mayoralty Fight.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Mayor Simrall to-day asked ex-Mayor Duncan, who still claims to be Mayor, to vacate the Mayor's office. The demand was refused, and the police may force Mr. Duncan to vacate. He has a gun on his desk.

Maurel's Song Recital Postponed.

Because Victor Maurel had a cold his third song recital at Chickering Hall, announced for last night, has been postponed to Thursday afternoon, Jan. 30. No earlier date could be fixed because of Maurel's opera engagements.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—The warehouse of the Jewett Stove Works, situated at the corner of Perry and Mississippi Streets, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at $250,000, of which $150,000 is on stock, many thousand stoves being stored in the building. The fire started just after the men had quit work, and spread so rapidly that the building was soon enveloped in flames and doomed. The entire fire department was brought into service, and succeeded in saving the main buildings and other adjoining property. The plant is one of the largest in the country. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 14.—Fire in the Hough Block, which is occupied by the dry goods store of C. J. Atkinson & Co., and the clothing store of Shonfield Brothers, destroyed the building and stocks, and damaged the First National Bank, W. H. Wente's shoe store, the Gold Mine clothing store, A. Straus & Co., proprietors, and the Seymour Trousers Factory. The losses will probably reach $60,000, with partial insurance.

WINCHESTER, Ontario, Jan. 14.—Fire this morning burned ten buildings, including Earle's tailor shop, Trickey's photograph gallery, two meat shops, and several dwellings. The loss is $20,000; insurance about $12,000.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—A large tobacco factory owned by the Stultz, Sparrow Tobacco Company, was destroyed by fire at Martinsville, Va., last night. The loss was $25,000, with $5,000 insurance.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 4, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arr. at the Bar at 9:34 P. M.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Hardden, Trieste Dec. 5, Venice 11, Catania 15, Messina 20, Palermo 22, Gibraltar 27, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arr. at the Bar at 9 P. M.

GOMEZ ATTACKS BEJUCAL

Sets Fire to Houses, Destroys a Railway Train, and Is Repulsed.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC IS BLOCKED

Subscriptions in Aid of Plantation People Whose Crops Have Been Destroyed—No Newspaper Extras.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The rebel forces under command of Maximo Gomez attacked the town of Bejucal, fifteen miles south of Havana, but were repulsed by the Government troops. Before they retired the insurgents set fire to several houses on the outskirts of the town.

They also set fire to the railway station, but the flames were extinguished by eight men. A passenger train was destroyed. In the fighting the troops lost two killed and ten wounded. The insurgent loss is unknown.

Owing to the disturbed condition of the country through which the railways pass, and the danger of attack by the insurgents no trains are being dispatched in any direction. The authorities here have started a popular subscription for the relief of plantation people whose crops have been destroyed by the rebels.

The sum of $61,000 was raised the first day. Captain General Martinez Campos subscribed $2,000 to the fund, and other officials also subscribed liberally. Thousands of people, whose homes have been destroyed, are flocking into the cities.

In order to avoid creating alarm among the people of Havana the newspapers have been notified by the authorities that they will not be allowed to issue extras.

CUBAN RECOGNITION PROBABLE.

Havana in Greater Peril Even than the Insurgents Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A member of the House who is studying the Cuban situation more carefully than most of his associates says that it begins to look as if the next sensation for the newspapers would be in the news from Cuba.

A member of the House Foreign Affairs Committe said to a fellow-member only yesterday that he had reason to believe that the Cubans were better off than the best reports placed them, and that the City of Havana was in greater peril than it appeared to be from the press dispatches.

The reasons given for this opinion sustain the assertion by Henry Cavling, a correspondent from Copenhagen who arrived here from Cuba last week. He had passed freely through all parts of the island, unlike some of the American correspondents, and he was calmly confident that the Cubans would be able to take Havana, and that they would find many supporters awaiting them there.

There is no doubt about what would happen here in the event of so decisive a victory for the insurgents as the capture of the Cuban metropolis. All that has been done so far, or rather all that this country has refrained from doing, has been in pursuance of a fair and reasonable observance of our treaty stipulations with Spain.

Being on terms of amity with that nation, and regarding the assertions of the Spanish that they would quell the rebellion with Martinez Campos as Captain General, the public sympathy with Cuba has been disregarded officially; but with the plain failure of Martinez Campos, in the only season when operations are possible to troops not acclimated, there is no doubt that the United States will be disposed to listen to the appeals of Cuban representatives and to sanction Congressional action recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans in their struggle to achieve independence. The commercial reasons for wishing the disturbance at an end are beginning to be very important to the United States.

REPORTS TO SPANISH MINISTER.

Forces of Gomez and Maceo Are Divided and Closely Followed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Spanish Minister to-night received the following dispatch from Havana:

"Gen. Gomez, after the engagement at Quibigan, in order to avoid pursuit, divided his forces, sending them in two different directions. One part has gone to Melena and the other to Guira. An army column is closely following each section, and three other columns are ready to repair where necessary.

"Gen. Maceo is in the Vuelta Abajo district, having also divided his forces. His main body is closely followed by five columns. The insurgents do not stop in any place.

"Railway and telegraph lines are cut and repaired at every moment. In the Villas district there have been several small engagements with bands of insurgents.

"In Mondoncas, the column of the Kalazera battalion had an engagement with a band of Aulet, numbering 400 men, putting them to flight, taking horses and arms and killing and wounding some of the insurgents.

"Capt. Rebandon has had a fight with a band of 300 men in Auchea, killing nine including the leader, and wounding many. The Nazajas district is reported nearly free of the insurgents."

BALFOUR TALKS TO SCOTCHMEN.

They, Englishmen, and Irishmen Would Unite Against Britain's Foes.

GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, received the freedom of the City of Glasgow to-day. Mr. Balfour congratulated the country upon the harmony which prevailed among the political parties at this time—a time fraught with national danger.

If, which Heaven forbid, he said, the time should come when Great Britain should again find herself fighting for her very life the forces arrayed against her, he ventured the prophecy that there would be no such bitter divisions in the British ranks as there were during the French Revolution.

He predicted that Scotchmen, Englishmen, and Irishmen of all parties, whether they were inhabitants of these islands (Great Britain and Ireland) or were a part of the great colonial empire which is the pride of the nation, would forget their party differences and join the undivided host to resist attacks by which the empire could be threatened.

REBEL DEFEAT BY MIRAHAS.

Maceo Advancing with Little Resistance, Gomez in Havana's Vicinity.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Imparcial's dispatch from Havana says that Col. Mirahas has defeated a force of 2,000 rebels at Puerto Principe. Twelve insurgents were killed and sixty wounded.

Maceo is still advancing upon Guane and Mantua, meeting with little resistance. Gomez is still in the vicinity of Havana.

A HUNDRED PORTUGUESE KILLED.

Surprised in a Narrow Defile by Insurgents of the Goa Territory.

LISBON, Jan. 14.—The Government has received advices from the Portuguese territory of Goa, on the Malabar coast of India, that a band of insurgents surprised and slaughtered a hundred Portuguese troops a few days ago.

The attack took place while the troops were passing through a narrow defile where the rebellious natives were lying in ambush. The Portuguese force numbered 103 men, and of these only 3 escaped.

SESSION OF ZEILA TO ITALY.

Fifth Repulse of Abyssinians at Makalle and Expected Raise of Siege.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Several papers here announce that Great Britain has agreed to cede to Italy the town of Zeila, on the Somali coast. The possession of this town would enable Italy to throw troops into the southern and central parts of Abyssinia without their having to make the long march from Massowah, the capital of the Italian colony of Erythrea.

A dispatch to the Capitale from Massowah says that the Abyssinians yesterday attacked Makalle for the fifth time. The Italian garrison withheld their fire until the Abyssinians were in close quarters and then poured volley after volley into them with terrible effect. Just about the time the attack was made, 4,000 troops under Col. Albertone arrived at Makalle. They surprised the Abyssinians by attacking them on the flank, and completely routed them.

A column of 12,000 men under Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces in Erythrea, and another column, 4,200 strong, under Col. Arimonde, are nearing Makalle, and it is expected that they will raise the siege of that place.

CONFIDENCE IN BARNEY BARNATO.

Questions Remain Unanswered, but Shareholders Part in Good Humor.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Barnato Bank was held in London this afternoon. A large number of holders were early in attendance, and when the meeting was called to order the room was crowded. "Barney" Barnato presided, and made a statement explaining the position of the bank.

This statement was followed by a number of motions and debate, which frequent and persistent interruptions rendered desultory. A motion of confidence in Barnato was finally carried, after which some shareholders essayed to put questions to the Chairman, but the meeting was declared adjourned, cutting off all interrogatory proceedings.

The fact that the questions remained unanswered caused some hard feeling and a great deal of loud talking, but the shareholders eventually dispersed in apparent good humor.

HUSHING SCANDAL IN LEIPSIC.

Trial of Paul Schorens for Espionage Postponed Indefinitely.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The trial of Paul Schorens, a native of the Duchy of Luxembourg, but a naturalized Frenchman, upon charges of treason and espionage, has been postponed indefinitely.

Schorens was arrested in connection with the Cologne espionage case last fall and conveyed to Leipsic to be tried as a spy.

It is supposed that the indefinite postponement of his trial is due to the fear that disclosures would compromise some exalted personages.

An Archdeacon Perhaps a Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Some time ago the Archdeacon of the Anglican Church in Demerara, British Guiana, returned to England to regain his health. He was afflicted with prolonged attacks of insomnia. A week ago he disappeared. This morning his hat was found on the bank of the Serpentine, an irregular sheet of water in Hyde Park, and it is believed that he threw himself into the lake. Search is being made for his body.

Breweries Boycotted in Bavaria.

MUNICH, Jan. 14.—The military authorities have issued an order forbidding soldiers to visit fifteen breweries, specified in the order, where, the authorities allege, the public patrons do not show proper respect for soldiers. The order has created great excitement among the inhabitants of the localities in which the proscribed breweries are situated.

Britain's Trade in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The imports from Cape Colony in 1895 amounted in value to £19,000,000, against £11,500,000 in 1894. The exports were valued at £16,000,000, against £13,000,000 in 1894. The Transvaal trade in 1895 was nearly £4,500,000, against nearly £3,000,000 in 1894.

Premier Baron of Britain Married.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Dudley Charles Fitzgerald De Ros, twenty-first Baron de Ros and premier Baron of Great Britain, was married in London this afternoon to Miss Mary Geraldine Mahon, eldest daughter of Sir William Henry Mahon, Bart., of Castlegar, Ahascragh, County Galway, Ireland.

Panama Canal Laborers Strike.

COLON, Jan. 14.—The laborers on the canal at Culebra have struck for an increase in their wages. A detachment of soldiers has been dispatched to the scene to preserve order. Several of the employes of the canal company are about to return to France.

Fatal Fire in a Silesian Coal Pit.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—A fire occurred to-day in a coal pit at Ostrau, Silesia. A number of the miners were imprisoned and were either suffocated or burned to death. Fifteen bodies have already been recovered. It is fared that others are still in the pit.

It Is Hot in New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 14.—The weather here to-day is the hottest on record, and there have been many deaths from sunstroke.

BOITO'S OPERA "MEFISTOFELE."

Will Be Presented To-night for the First Time in Twelve Years—Outline of the Book.

The presentation of Boito's "Mefistofele" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night revives this work for the first time since Dec. 5, 1883. Since that time the composer and librettist has added largely to his fame as one of the foremost librettists of Italian opera of the present day. His most recent achievement and one of his greatest works is the book to Verdi's "Falstaff."

Boito was a very young man when he composed "Mefistofele," and, although very popular with his countrymen, when the opera was produced at La Scala, in Milan, in 1868, his bold innovations of the Wagnerian school caused such a commotion with the opera public of Italy that the production was a failure. In later years it became very popular, not only in Italy, but throughout the civilized world.

Arrigo Boito began his composition of "Mefistofele" in 1861, while yet a student. He intended to call the work "Faust," but, as Gounod's opera of that title had been produced before Boito finished his, he changed the title, and both libretto and music so as to make it distinctly different, although both operas were based upon Goethe's immortal book. The construction of "Mefistofele" is entirely original. A short prelude takes the place of an overture, in which brass instruments behind the curtain are utilized with charming effect.

Then follows the prologue, in which Mefistofele alone occupies the stage. He stands in shadow, and an invisible chorus of angels is heard in several sublime numbers. Mefistofele mockingly proposes the wager as to Faust, which is accepted, and the prologue is ended with the disappearance of Mefistofele. Then follows the drama proper, which contains four acts, after which the epilogue is given as a finale to the entire work. The first act is placed at Frankfort, on Easter Sunday, and the holiday scene is filled with bright and vivacious music and action. Faust and Wagner enter and observe that they are being followed by a friar, whose identity is established as that of Mefistofele by the music he sings. The second scene is transferred to the laboratory of Faust. Mefistofele appears as Faust is about to read the Bible. After the compact is made Mefistofele vanishes.

The second act takes place in the garden at Margherita's house, with Margherita, Martha, Faust, and Mefistofele as the principals. The second scene of this act introduces the wild, demoniacal revels of the witches and sorcerers on the Brocken. This act ends with Faust's remorseful regrets and Mefistofele's replies.

Margherita's death scene occupies the entire third act, after which the scene changes in the fourth act to the Shore of Pineus. Helen of Troy and Pantalis appear, after which Mefistofele enters, but retires after finding that his power over Faust has weakened. Then follows the wedding of Faust and Helen.

The event of the epilogue is the death of Faust. He is again an old man, followed by Mefistofele, who reminds him that death is approaching. Mefistofele's attempt to lure Faust by showing him a tableau of sirens is ineffectual. Faust expires, and the baffled Mefistofele sinks into the earth, while the angels' chorus changes to a triumphant song at the victory of the good over the evil spirit.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—2:30 A. M.—202 West Sixty-seventh Street; no damage.

—10:45 A. M.—157 Essex Street; chimney, damage slight.

—1:25 P. M.—220 East Eighty-fifth Street; Mary Meyers; damage, $50.

—5:55 P. M.—104 and 106 Waverley Place; Peabody apartment house; owner, Equitable Fire Insurance Company; damage, $40,000.

—9:40 P. M.—525 and 527 East Nineteenth Street; Tobia New Roofing Company; damage, [illegible]

CABLED TO QUEEN VICTORIA

MESSAGE FROM ARMENIAN MASS MEETING IN DETROIT.

Relief Committee Announces that it Is Still at Work—Resolution of Congregational Ministers.

The Armenian Relief Association of this city has cabled to The London Times and to The London Daily News the following, which was cabled to the Queen from the mass meeting held at Detroit, Mich., Sunday, with Gen. Alger in the chair:

To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Empress of India:

We, citizens of Detroit, Mich., in mass meeting assembled, appeal to your Majesty in the name of humanity to use your great power to stop, without delay, the slaughter of Armenians in Turkey.

We believe it is the supreme duty of the hour for all civilized nations, including the United States, to intervene and end this outrage upon humanity and modern civilization by that barbarous and despotic Government.

We have appealed, also, to our own Government to co-operate in any practical effort to end these atrocities and assure security to the Armenians.

R. A. ALGER, Chairman.

R. G. BUTLER, Secretary.

General Secretary Kiretchjian, who had just returned from the mass meeting at Detroit, said yesterday: "There is no doubt as to the sentiment of the American people now on the Armenian situation. The Detroit meeting was a great event. Dr. Depew's letter which was read there created an evident impression. The sentiments expressed by Gen. Alger, Bishop Nind, and all the prominent ministers who were heard, both at the mass meeting and in the evening, (for Sunday was Armenian day at Detroit,) were loud and emphatic in the expression of their conviction that it was the duty of the United States, together with all the rest of civilization, to put an end to the standing outrage upon humanity at the hands of the Sultan.

"What do I think of the situation? Well, like all the rest of the Armenians, I still have faith that God is there. The first thing I had to face upon my return to-day was the long-suppressed news of the butchering of the noble Armenians of Palu, 10,000 in number. It has the same effect upon us as it would upon a citizen of Buffalo, and living here, to hear that the entire city had been put to the sword, all property robbed and burned, and all his friends and relatives put to the sword."

At the regular weekly meeting of the Congregational clergymen of this city, held Monday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

We, the Congregational ministers of New-York and vicinity, distressed at the appalling and continued suffering in the Turkish Empire, and learning that substantial support for enabling the National Red Cross to enter on its work is needed, and learning, further, that the work of raising funds throughout the country is in charge of the National Armenian Relief Committee, which is forming branches in all the principal cities, do heartily indorse the efforts of the committee, and urge that generous collections be sent at once to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, Treasurers of the fund. Believing that the immediate relief of our fellow-Christians in Turkey is the paramount duty of the hour, we pledge our hearty support in every way to this work, and call on our brother ministers of all denominations to do the same.

To give effect to this resolution we appoint a committee of three, namely, the Rev. Malcolm M. G. Dana, the Rev. B. B. Tyler, and the Rev. H. S. Stimson.

The following official statement has been issued from the headquarters of the National Armenian Relief Committee:

4 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1896.

The reported intention of the Turkish Government to refuse the American Red Cross permission to enter Turkey will not cause the National Armenian Relief Committee and its branches throughout the country to relax their efforts for an instant in raising funds to save the 350,000 Armenians who are perishing from starvation and exposure.

The National Committee is the authorized agency throughout the country for raising funds and supplies to be distributed by the Red Cross, providing it enters the field, but in case the Red Cross is excluded, the National Committee has authority to utilize existing agencies on the ground, or organize new ones, so that all contributors may be assured that their gifts will as speedily as possible reach the sufferers for whom they are intended.

Many are not aware of the fact that relief work to the extent of not less than $100,000 has already been successfully carried out in Turkey during the past few months, under the direction of a strong and representative committee of foreign residents and diplomats in Constantinople, through European Consuls, and the Americans, who are to be found in all the principal cities of the interior.

A letter just received from Constantinople, dated Dec. 27, states that sixty bales of clothing had been forwarded that week to Cesarea, and that it is now possible to forward large amounts of money safely to those engaged in this relief work in the devastated regions. The Red Cross could greatly enlarge this work.

It seems incredible that, while the Turkish Government is permitting such relief work, it should exclude the Red Cross, which, as is well known, will not step over the suffering Turk or Kurd to help an Armenian.

Meanwhile all funds should continue to be sent to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, Treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee.

SPENCER TRASK,
Chairman Executive Committee, 27 Pine Street.

Mr. Trask, in accordance with this circular, sent telegrams to societies organized to aid the Armenian Relief Fund all over the country to go right ahead raising funds.

CRESCENT AND RED CROSS WAR.

Mavroyeni Compares Turks and Armenians with Americans and Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States, this afternoon authorized the publication of the following statement in regard to the reported intention of the Red Cross Association.

"You ask me," said the Turkish Minister, "what I have to say about the statement that the Red Cross Society has decided not to pay any attention to the communication until it is officially transmitted to it by the Turkish Government or the Turkish Minister. My answer is very simple, and it is the following: The Red Cross has never communicated with this Legation. It has only communicated, to my knowledge, with the press and the public, its President, Miss Clara Barton, assisting without protest at public meetings where the most gross and unjust abuse was made of the Turkish Government, religiaon, rnd race.

"As the Red Cross or any of its representatives never visited this legation, it is clear and logical that this Legation has nothing to communicate to said society. This legation sent its communication to the press, because it is the public that the Red Cross took into its confidence. But, naturally, I will always be ready and pleased to give to the Red Cross Society any explanation it may think proper to ask for."

"This whole question," added the Minister, "is a question of right. Suppose for one moment that your own Indians were to revolt against your legitimate authority. Suppose that you put down their revolt, and suppose that in some foreign country some foreigners were to calumniate publicly your civilization, your race and your religion. Not satisfied with that, suppose that these foreigners, on the strength of such false accusations, were to raise money and bring it for distribution through their own channels, however respectable the latter may be, to the very people that revolted against your Government.

"Would that money, raised on hatred and denunciation, would even a moral aid from foreigners, be welcome to this great country of yours, however welcome it might be, for obvious reasons, to your Indians? As you see, this whole question is a very clear one. But I wish you at the same time to understand that even to-day, notwithstanding the contrary assurances of interested parties, the Turkish Government has no animosity whatever against the Armenians, and only wishes to see them prosper under its legitimate and rightful authority."

RED CROSS NOT AGGRESSIVE.

Miss Clara Barton Defines the Sentiments of the Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross Society, said to a representative of the United Press this evening:

"The movement of Armenian relief did not originate with the Red Cross. The first appeal for the Red Cross to act came from the missionary boards of Constantinople, and were brought to it from the various committees of this country asking that the Red Cross consent to distribute the relief funds of America in Armenia. To these, and other bodies, as well as representative citizens, we made two conditions. First, that the request be unanimous from the people of the entire country, regardless of religious, sectarian, or other differences, in order that there should be perfect harmony of action.

"Second, that a sum of money sufficient to do credit and honor to the United States and adequate to the relief desired, should be placed at our disposal to distribute. It was decided that the first condition, that of unanimity, was more than complied with, and Dec. 14 the Red Cross accepted the trust, on reasonable assurance that the second proviso would be met.

"The guarantee of funds was assured Jan. 9 by the National Committee, as we had previously [illegible] all conditions were thus complied with, we had no option but to consent to set sail within two weeks, the time named by the committee, which, as a duty, we were perfectly ready and willing to do, however hazardous and pitiless the task before us might seem.

"As is the well-known custom of the Red Cross, we had no part in the raising of money. We were simply asked to take and distribute America's funds.

"We have from the first given no expression of opinion, either public or private. This, in accordance with the neutral principles of the Red Cross, we never could nor desired to do.

"A statement reached headquarters Jan. 13, that the Imperial Government of Turkey would not 'permit any distribution among his subjects in his own territory by any foreign society, or individuals, however respectable the same may be, [as, for instance, the Red Cross Society,] of money collected abroad.'

"A careful perusal of the context of this statement will show that the Turkish Government is not antagonistic to the Red Cross, but objects to the distribution of foreign relief, on entirely different grounds, neither in its power nor ours to control.

"We also desire to add that any publication to the effect that the Red Cross is aggressive in the matter, and intending to act, in spite of authority or co-operation, is entirely incorrect, and that any statement conveying that meaning in the slightest degree is not official, and has not been made, nor suggested even in spirit, by any officer or member of the Red Cross."

INDIGNANT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Refusal to Admit the Red Cross Relief Regarded Suspiciously.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Nothing that has happened in Turkey since the Sassoun massacres has so moved people here as the message sent out last night from the Turkish Legation in this city, prohibiting, in the name of the Turkish Government, the proposed visit of relief by the Red Cross. All the preparations for going have been made by Miss Clara Barton and her company, and the departure was to be made in a few days. Why the interdiction should have been delayed until now is not quite comprehended.

The character of the mission, which is not at all religious or sectarian, must have been known some time ago. The Red Cross is known in Turkey, for the society has an understanding with Turkey equivalent to a treaty, according to it the fullest security and freedom in the empire.

It may be said that this response to the message that the Red Cross Mission was about to depart has been received with much the same feeling of distrust that has followed the daily bulletins from the legation reporting new atrocities by Armenians, followed by the most merciful and amiable actions on the part of the Sultan's brigandish soldiers.

If Turkey has shown any disposition to afford us opportunity to prove the truth of the reports concerning massacres of helpless subjects of the empire, this manifestation of pride would not have been cause for complaint. But with two men recently turned back from posts in Asia Minor, to which they had been sent as Consuls, probably because it was feared that they might see too many instances of Turkish brutality or incapacity, the inclination to attribute an unworthy motive for this refusal to accept the Red Cross is very natural.

TRIBULATIONS OF ARMENIANS.

Prayer for the Persecuted in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Chaplain Couden opened the proceedings of the House to-day with the following prayer:

"We thank Thee, O God, our Heavenly Father, for those sacred rights which Thou hast bestowed upon each one of us, and which have been guaranteed to us in the Constitution of these United States; especially do we thank Thee for that privilege of worshipping Thee according to the dictates of our own individual consciences. And we lift up our voice; we lift up our soul to Thee, O God, to-day, in behalf of the suffering and persecuted Armenians, and we pray Thee that all the civilized nations of the earth shall rise in their moral strength; in their physical might, if need be, and cause these atrocious evils to cease. This we ask in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is good and pure."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Price—Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The marriage of Miss Evelyn Taylor, granddaughter of the late Gen. Meigs, to Mr. Ely Kirk Price of Philadelphia, was solemnized to-day at St. John's Church. The Rev. Dr. MacKay Smith officiated, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Meigs of Philadelphia. The groom's brother was his best man. The bride, gowned in white satin, carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. A wedding breakfast followed, and later the couple left for New-York. Their wedding trip will be to Europe, and they will afterward reside in Philadelphia.

Dickinson—Goodwin.

Miss M. Katherine Goodwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Goodwin, of 55 West Ninety-second Street, and Clarence C. Dickinson were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents.

Owing to a recent death in the family of the bridegroom, only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. The Rev. Dr. Martin L. Berger of Cleveland, Ohio, a cousin of the bride, officiated.

Among those present were Mrs. P. P. Dickinson, Mrs. J. E. Mastin, the Misses Mastin, the Misses Goodwin, Mrs. M. L. Berger, and Mr. A. F. Goodwin.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—Prof. R. Pumpelly of Newport.

—GRAND UNION—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany.

—SAVOY—Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester.

—EVERETT—Capt. Henry F. Picking, United States Navy.

—WINDSOR—Marvin Hughitt of Chicago, and Henry B. Ledyard and Henry Russel of Detroit.

—WALDORF—The Rev. J. H. Eccleston of Baltimore, and Mrs. Thomas A. Scott of Philadelphia.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, and ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Carlos French, member of the Democratic National Committee for Connecticut, and William Purcell of Rochester.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, Capt. A. K. Michler, United States Army, Theodore M. Davis of Newport, and Lieut. Col. M. Hunsiker of Pennsylvania.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressmen R. B. Mahany of Buffalo, and Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y.; Bennett H. Young of Louisville, Charles W. Hackett of Utica, and Mrs. Matthew S. Quay and daughter of Pennsylvania.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

—EBBITT.—J. W. Litson and C. H. Nelson.

—PAGE'S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Mayette, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE.—W. S. Gannon and M. S. Bateman, New-York.

—RIGGS—W. S. Creveling and D. J. Sprague of New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Howard J. Norris, C. D. Barrett, E. H. Kaufmann of New-York.

—COCHRAN.—George M. Boardman, Mrs. Gillen, New-York; Miss Drew, and Mrs. Frank D. Griswold, Brooklyn.

—HAMILTON.—Mrs. Henry Hutchinson, Miss Minnie Hutchinson, Brooklyn; H. W. Walterman and Miss Walterman, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Gustavus C. Hopkins, J. H. Hallock, H. F. Munt, J. H. Williams, C. McDowell, T. F. Gilroy, John H. McCarty, J. P. Fallon, James H. Breslin, Robert Dunlap, E. L. Merrifield, John Burke, E. C. Hovey, and A. G. Paine of New-York.

—ARLINGTON—F. W. Silkman, S. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, C. A. Armoy, John D. McGlincy, W. D. Mills, E. Robetzek, B. F. Drakenfield, James Cumming, James W. O'Brien, P. Font, and John P. Dillon of New-York.

Ex-Congressman Smithers Dying.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14.—M. B. Smithers is dying. His family do not expect him to live twenty-four hours. Mr. Smithers was elected a member of Congress in 1863, and was Secretary of State of Delaware during the brief incumbency of the late Gov. Marvil.

MAYOR AND HIS APPOINTMENTS

Says He Would Favor James O'Brien If He So Requested.

Many suggestions have recently been made to Mayor Strong that he should no longer appoint any Democrats to office, because the fusion ticket in the last election was not well supported by them.

The Mayor says, however, that as he was elected on the fusion ticket of 1894, he will still pursue his plan in making appointments.

"For instance," said the Mayor, "if ex-Sheriff James O'Brien asked me to appoint one of his friends now, I would do it, just as I would have done before last election day."

Mr. O'Brien supported Tammany last year.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hall contracts fast giving out, at the late low rate of wool and wages. Waste no time in choosing at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.

E. & W. Chico, The new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

KEYSER—OPDYKE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, by the Rev. Dean Rodman, at Grace Episcopal Church, Annie, daughter of Mr. Charles W. Opdyke, to Mr. Aaron Keyser, all of Plainfield, N. J.

SHERMAN — KIERNAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Windsor Hotel, New-York City, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, Mary, daughter of the late Lawrence D. Kiernan, to Percy Winslow Sherman.

Owing to the death of Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, the invitations for the wedding of Miss Jessie C. Lozier and Mr. S. Henry Payne, at St. Andrew's Church, Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, are recalled.

In accordance with Dr. Lozier's last wishes the ceremony will take place on the same date, privately.

DIED.

CRISSEY.—At Astoria, L. I., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, Annie E., wife of William W. Crissey.

Funeral from her late residence, 109 Woolsey Street, Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

EATON.—On Monday, Jan. 13, in New-York City, of pneumonia, Edwin Wales Eaton, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 83 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 15, on the arrival of the D., L. & W. R. R., Brick Church Station.

EILBECK.—On Sunday, the 12th inst., William Eilbeck, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, McCallum Street, above Green Street, Upsal, Germantown, Penn., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., on the arrival of train due Upsal 3:18 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LOZIER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, suddenly, at his late residence, the Hotel Winthrop, Dr. Abraham W. Lozier.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'CONNOR.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, at her late residence, 149 West 120th St., New-York, Mary E., beloved wife of Nicholas R. O'Connor of New-York, and daughter of the late Jonas and Dorothy C. Bryant of North Arson, Somerset County, Me.

Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Milford, Conn., immediately after the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. train from Grand Central Depot on same date. Relatives and friends are invited in accordance with the above notice.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, Jan. 13, 1896, at her residence, 157 West Seventy-eighth Street, Mary W., daughter of the late Charles Wright and Eliza Wright Buskey. Funeral private.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

Special Notices.

A.— AT THE
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVENUE.
WM. B. NORMAN, AUCTIONEER.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
MR. H. VAN SLOCHEM'S COLLECTION
OF
Very Choice Empire, Carved Oak and Dutch Marqueterie Furniture,

Old Gothic Cabinet, Genuine Louis XVI. Cabinet and Screen, Cut, Crystal, and Ormolu Jewel Caskets, Superb Old Dutch Chime Clocks, Artistic Empire Mantel Clocks and Vases, Fine old Bronzes, Magnificent Ormolu Plateau, Beautiful Empire Coffee Service, Old Delft, Brass and Copper Antique Sheffield-place and English and Dutch Silverware, Miniatures.

Rare Collection of Fans, in Vernis Martin and Ivory.

Oil paintings by celebrated artists of the modern Dutch school, Old English colored Engravings, &c. Also,

A Very Choice Assortment of Chippendale, Sheraton, and Colonial Furniture, comprising Sideboards, Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Chests of Drawers, etc.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Previous to the sale at Auction
THIS WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
JANUARY 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH,
AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
(Please note the hour.)

EXECUTORS' SALE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING
at 8 o'clock, at the
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
PAINTINGS
IN OIL AND WATER COLOR
BY
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
By order of the Executors of the estate of the late
MR. JOHN J. LEVY
AND OTHERS.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

New Publications.

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THE RED REPUBLIC.
A Romance of the Commune. By Robert W. Chambers, author of "The King in Yellow," "In the Quarter," etc., etc. 12mo, ornamental cover, $1.25.

"'The Red Republic' stands head and shoulders above any American novel of the year. It has blood and it has viscera. And the thing lives."—Commercial Advertiser.

"Mr. Chambers can do what few men can do."—James L. Ford, N. Y. Journal.

"Why is the book so good and so difficult to lay down unfinished?"—New-York Recorder.

"By far the most notable book of the week. The sort of historical novel which has a chance of living very far into the next century. It is a wonderfully real and vivid picture; it carries you along to the last page in a pleasurable state of excitement. A book that will hold your attention from the first page to the end. The best American novel of the year."—Vance Thompson.

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YOUNG FAWCETT'S MABEL
is the title of Albert Ross's new novel. Over a Million of his books sold. "Thou Shalt Not," "His Private Character," "Speaking of Ellen," "Out of Wedlock," etc., have been read. He is the most typical purveyor of literature to the masses now living in this country.
G. W. DILLINGHAM, Publisher,
NEW-YORK.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, [illegible]

JACOB WORTH IS BEATEN

Mayor Wurster and Friends Capture Kings County Republican Committee.

CONTROLLER PALMER ALSO A LOSER

Mr. Worth Made a Personal Appeal—Sheriff Buttling is Said to Have Retired and Shed Bitter Tears.

Jacob Worth is being driven from pillar to post in his downward career in Republican politics in Brooklyn. Last night he and his forces, and his candidate for Chairman of the Republican County Committee in Kings, were routed, horse, foot and dragoons, by the Administration—by ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, Park Commissioner Timothy L. Wodruff, and the friends of Mayor Wurster.

George H. Roberts, Jr., of the Seventh Ward, the candidate of the Willis-Wurster combination for Chairman won over Luther W. Emerson, the Worth candidate, by a vote of 81 to 76.

George T. Moon of the Twenty-third Ward, candidate of the Willis-Wurster combination for Vice President, won over George R. Smith of the Fifteenth Ward, the candidate of Mr. Worth, by a majority variously estimated by the six tellers at from 1 to 3 votes.

It was a close fight, but it was none the less a signal victory. The result of it is that Mayor Wurster, unlike Mayor Schieren, begins his administration by having the County Committee with him, instead of against him. It was a defeat for City Controller George W. Palmer, as well as for Messrs. Worth and Buttling, for the reason that at the last moment the Controller took off his coat and pitched into the fight for Mr. Emerson with all his might and main.

The Worthites made extraordinary efforts to win. Jacob Worth even went so far as to make a personal appeal for votes on the floor of the committee, but to no purpose. He appeared deeply dejected after the vote was announced. Sheriff Buttling also took the defeat deeply to heart. He was as pale as the ghost of the nursery tales, and some of his opponents were unfeeling enough to say he went into the committee room and wiped his eyes with his handkerchief.

The meeting of the County Committee was held in the Johnston Building. All but 13 out of the 172 delegates were present. An hour was consumed in the preliminary work of paying the annual dues of $25 for each member. Nearly every prominent leader of the party was present. Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling, and City Clerk Joseph Benjamin directed the anti-administration forces. Theodore B. Willis, Timothy L. Woodruff, Benjamin F. Blair, Senator George W. Brush, and William H. Leaycraft were active in behalf of George H. Roberts, Jr.

Another hour was taken up with a fuss over contests in the Third, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards. The Secretary refused to put any of the delegates from those wards on the roll. Among others thus deprived of a vote by this decision was W. H. Leaycraft.

Sheriff Buttling moved to have the contests referred to the Committee on Organization when appointed. There was a long debate on this, which the Sheriff cut short by moving the previous question. He won his point by a vote of 82 to 76. When the result was announced the Worth delegates set up a great shout. They fairly yelled. They evidently thought they had the battle won.

Nominations for officers of the committee were then made. State Senator Brush nominated Mr. Roberts. Sheriff Buttling nominated Mr. Emerson. City Clerk Benjamin made a speech for Emerson. He was hooted by some of the friends of Mr. Roberts. Benjamin denounced the meeting held behind closed doors at which Roberts had been agreed on by the anti-Worth delegates.

The Rev. W. R. Lawton, a colored delegate from the Eleventh Ward, spoke in favor of Mr. Emerson.

The roll was called. When the name of Benjamin F. Blair was called, he arose and explained why he voted for Roberts. Mr. Emerson refused to vote. When Jacob Worth's name was called he got up and talked for ten minutes. He said he never knew of, and hoped he would never see, a convention without a faction. He denounced what he called the caucus at which Roberts was agreed on, and asked why he, Worth, had not been invited.

The vote proceeded without further incidents. When the result—81 for Roberts and 76 for Emerson—was announced, there was mighty cheering by the anti-Worth folks.

There were two ballots for Vice President. On the first Moon tied Smith.

Mr. Roberts was escorted to the chair by Sheriff Buttling, and Senator Brush. He made a little speech.

Robert A. Sharkey of the State Committee, a Worth adherent, was elected Treasurer of the County Committee without opposition.

Robert W. Fielding of the Twenty-second Ward, anti-Worth, was elected Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE MAY CLOSE

"Gentleman Joe" Will Probably Not Be Played There To-night.

It is more than probable that "Gentleman Joe," as presented by the company organized by M. B. Curtis, was given its last presentation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, and that the house will now be closed until the beginning of William H. Crane's season there next Tuesday night. The two days' notice of the injunction granted against Curtis and the company by Judge Lacombe last Monday expires to-day, and the injunction becomes operative, so that any further performances of the play would be a contempt of court, which it is not thought that Curtis will care to risk.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night it was impossible to find out whether the house would close to-night or not. Nobody seemed to know anything in regard to the matter. It was said that the injunction had not yet been served, and that when it was, a decision would be made as to the proper course to be taken.

One gentleman, who is supposed to know a good deal about the intentions of Mr. Curtis and his backers, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "Between you and me, I think the theatre will be closed to-morrow; but I would not care to be quoted as saying so to-night."

If the Fifth Avenue closes its doors to-night, it will be the second house that has been shut up by the legal troubles over this play. The Bijou has been dark for nearly two weeks, but it is to open again soon. Rudolph Aronson has formed his new company, headed by James T. Powers, for the production of "Gentleman Joe," and is rehearsing the play daily. When the Bijou reopens, it will be with the production of this musical comedy.

MINISTER WILL GO TO PRISON

The Rev. G. J. Lindner of Boston Convicted of Forgery.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The Rev. George J. Lindner was to-day sentenced in the Superior Court, by Judge Bond, to the State prison, under the Interdeterminate Sentence act, for a maximum period of eight and a minimum period of four years. His crime was forgery. He is about thirty-two years old, understands fourteen languages, and speaks eight fluently. He is an author, having written a book of poems and a theological work. He was reared at Yonkers, N. Y., and has a wife and child living at Louisville, Ky.

More than six years ago Lindner left Yonkers and went to New-York City to live. In this latter place he moved in the circle of scholarly men and preached there. About four years ago he went to Louisville, remaining until a year ago, when he came to this city. He was in charge of the Rescue Mission, on Kneeland Street, last July, and while there forged several checks for small amounts. He pleaded guilty to the indictment and sought a mitigation of his sentence on the ground that he committed the forgeries while under the influence of morphine, to which he was addicted.

Before coming to Boston he was charged in Nashville, Tenn., and also in Louisville, Ky., with having obtained money by means of false pretenses. In the former place he was convicted, but, owing to a legal technicality, the indictment against him was quashed and he was set free. In the latter place the Grand Jury returned no bill against him.

MRS. JOHNSON NOT RESPONSIBLE

Hugh O'Neill Declines to Prosecute the Woman Arrested on a Charge of Shoplifting.

The woman who was arrested Monday in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store and who gave her name as Mrs. Annie Johnson, but refused to give her address, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The woman gave her residence as San Francisco.

Herman A. Heydt, who appeared for her, said that his client had been treated for nervous diseases in Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Goodwin, and that she was undoubtedly insane.

Mr. Heydt said that his client was a wealthy woman and had intended to return to her home in San Francisco yesterday. He was anxious to have the complainants refuse to press the charge.

The specific charge against the woman was that she had stolen three silk undervests, but when arrested she had in her possession a number of articles which were identified as having been taken from other stores. No representative of these firms appeared against her.

Dr. Goodwin testified that she was in no fit condition to realize what she had done, and asked that the case be postponed until to-day. Mr. Heydt asked that she be committed for an examination as to her sanity, and Dr. Goodwin said if she was sent to Bellevue he would be responsible for her.

Dr. Goodwin said he was prepared at present to testify as to the woman's mental condition, and the Magistrate then said that if he would take an affidavit that the woman was irresponsible, he would discharge her.

Magistrate Flammer adjourned the case until to-day and paroled the prisoner.

Hugh O'Neill, proprietor of the store, called at the court in the afternoon with Mr. Heydt, and told Magistrate Flammer that since his representatives had been in the court in the morning he had become convinced that the woman was not responsible mentally, and he was not willing to have the charges against the woman pressed any further.

Mr. O'Neill was assured that the defendant would not prefer a charge of false arrest against him, and she was discharged.

A REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Two Movements to Establish It, One by the Exchange and the Other by Outsiders, to Work Together.

A number of efforts have been made for more than a year past to organize an association or board composed of the men who deal in real estate as brokers and agents. The purposes declared were to elevate the tone of the business by putting a stop to sharp practice and unfair dealings of all kinds; to help one another in transactions; to provide accurate and thorough information to the members concerning property; and to act in common in matters affecting the interests of all. A plan for such a board or organization was submitted to the Real Estate Exchange Directors last year, but failed to materialize. This year the matter has been taken up again with more vigor. A committee of five was appointed, with power to increase its number to fifteen from persons in or out of the Exchange. The first meeting of the committee, held yesterday afternoon at the Exchange in Liberty Street, was a remarkably enthusiastic one. All present favored the project as being a needed one. After a long executive session the following result was announced:

"It has been resolved to form the Real Estate Board of Brokers and, while the gentlemen associated in the movement do not say whether it will be connected with the Exchange or not, it will be as close to the Exchange as it can be. A committee of seven has been appointed to formulate the rules and regulations, and the committee will likely hold a meeting to-morrow. The meeting of the board will be held next week."

Those who subscribed at once to the plan of establishing the new board were Samuel F. Jayne, Douglas Robinson, J. Clarence Davies, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Alfred E. Marling, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., John F. Doyle & Sons, William Henry Folsom, Augustus H. Carpenter of the firm of L. J. Carpenter, P. S. Treacy, Frank R. Houghton, Charles H. Easton, Clermont S. Clarkson, Horace S. Ely, H. H. Cammann, Richard V. Harnett, Edward Ashforth, Albert M. Cudner of S. F. Jayne & Co., and Frank Yoran.

The committee of seven appointed consists of Messrs. Houghton, Folsom, Marling, Leaycraft, Davies, Treacy, and Hoffman.

This movement was a foregone conclusion ever since the election in December of Mr. Douglas Robinson as President of the Real Estate Exchange, he having last year drafted the report in favor of the establishment of a Brokers' Board and having worked strenuously and sincerely in favor of the project.

About a fortnight ago Mr. Louis R. Berg, a young real estate broker, began to sound various men in the business, with a view to seeing whether a Board of Real Estate Brokers could not be organized. He was, apparently, of the impression that the movement was dead, so far as the Exchange was concerned. After a number of conferences he sent out circulars inviting brokers, agents, and auctioneers to a meeting at the Hotel Waldorf. This meeting was held last evening and was attended by about thirty persons, among whom were several of those who had earlier in the day subscribed to the Brokers' Board at the Exchange. Those present besides Mr. Berg included James L. Libby, Morris E. Sterne, H. Archie Pell, Albert L. David, Charles A. Seymour, J. Clarence Davies, Charles Griffith Moses, John F. Doyle, P. S. Treacy, N. Brigham Hall, Edgar Tucker, S. B. Goodale, and John R. Foley. Mr. Tucker was chosen to preside. Then Mr. Berg read letters from a number of brokers, some of whom favored the Real Estate Exchange's movement and some of whom wished to await its outcome before doing anything to antagonize it. Following this came a long and rather rambling statement from Mr. Berg, some of which was interesting and all of which was listened to with exemplary patience. He read from a recent report of the Exchange that that institution's charter forbade the granting of privileges to any one set of members, thus apparently forbidding a special Brokers' Board there. Out of 500 record members of the Exchange, he said, only 143 are real estate brokers, agents, or auctioneers. That institution had not done what it should for the business. Much property was in the charge of irresponsible persons. Much other property, which should be in charge of real estate men, was now controlled by corporations and lawyers having no special fitness and taking the commissions that should go to the men who make a life work of the business. He wanted those present to incorporate and make a board which should be the centre of real estate dealings for the city and the United States in general, which should guarantee titles, control the mortgage business, have a members' insurance fund, influence legislation affecting the business, and deal in shares of building corporations.

When Mr. Berg concluded, Mr. John F. Doyle submitted a communication from the Exchange committee calling attention to what had been done, in the afternoon. He added that the committee had discussed about every one of the subjects touched upon by Mr. Berg.

This, it was conceded, took the wind out of the sails of Mr. Berg's movement. After some further desultory discussion, it was determined to co-operate with the Exchange committee. In order, however, to prevent the movement being thwarted, it was resolved to appoint a committee of twenty-five, who will select a sub-committee of five to confer with the Exchange committee, and who will continue the movement on their own account if the others grow weary.

MEDAL FOR AN AMERICAN ASTRONOMER

Work of Dr. Seth C. Chandler of Boston Appreciated in England.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—A cablegram read before the Boston Scientific Society this evening announces that at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in London Friday an award was made of the gold medal of the society to Dr. Seth C. Chandler of this city.

The basis of this award is the remarkable work of investigation by Dr. Chandler in his determination of the laws of the movements of the earth's pole and his researches in the department of variable stars.

Bishop Potter Believes in Lectures.

A fair-sized audience assembled in the lecture room of the Episcopal Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Boulevard, last evening to hear the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York, deliver a lecture on "The Lecture as an Educational Power."

The reverend gentleman claimed that the lecture platform was the leading educational influence of the present day, and that no matter how much magazines and newspapers might be multiplied, or how much their influence might be extended, it would still maintain its prestige.

RAILROAD MEN'S Y. M. C. A.

Twentieth Anniversary of the New-York Central Branch—Crowd at the Madison Avenue Home.

The handsome quarters of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 361 Madison Avenue, were crowded last night by members and their friends who took part in the exercises commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the branch.

The platform in the auditorium was occupied by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Henry McKinley, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and George A. Warburton, who has been Secretary of the association since its establishment.

The exercises began at 7:30 o'clock with a song service conducted by George C. Stebbins, the Gospel singer, and J. Henry McKinley. The audience joined heartily in the songs, even those who struggled for standing room on the stair steps lending their voices to the familiar hymns. After the singing of "Coronation" and an anniversary hymn, written for the occasion, there was a prayer by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a short review of the work of the association in the twenty years of its history, congratulating all the members on the success of their efforts to elevate the condition of the railroad men.

Charles P. Clark brought congratulations from the New-Haven Road, which, he said, took a great interest in the movement. He gave good advice to the men, quoting the motto of Commodore Vanderbilt: "Always do as you agree to do." This formed the subject of witty remarks by Mr. Depew, who was introduced by Mr. Clark as "a stranger."

Mr. Depew started with a characteristic anecdote, and kept inserting them through his remarks to the delight of the audience.

He told what the New-York Central Railroad Company had accomplished in the last twenty years. It had absorbed in that time, he said, the West Shore, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and many smaller lines, and doubled its business, lowered the price of freight traffic one-half, made better roadbeds, adopted air brakes and automatic couplers, and increased its earnings. Not the least of its progressive movements was the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association branches, now spreading throughout the railroads of the United States.

"We want you to become developed in every way," he continued. "Those who develop only their minds become round-shouldered dyspeptics; those who develop only their muscles, sluggers and brutes. The combination makes the modern college man and the modern railroad man. We also want you to become muscular Christians, that you may defend the faith both in argument and, if necessary, in other ways.

"Railroading is the best vocation we can follow, because it gives us a clear conscience. We are not tempted to put sand in sugar, shorten our tape line, or palm off bad horses. Our business is to furnish the public with safe means of conveyance from one place to another at a fair rate. This we do, and at a greater speed, less price, more comfort and safety than in any other part of the globe."

Mr. Depew referred to twenty years ago, when the effects of the Rebellion were so much more apparent than now. This led to a few "peace" remarks.

"We believe in the religion of peace," he said, "and yet, while that gospel and its teachings prevail in our common courts of law, we are treated to the spectacle of a country crying for war.

"I tell you it is the duty of every public man to preach the gospel of peace, manliness, and honor; not the peace which leaves a stain on honor, but which makes every possible concession before a question is left to the arbitrament of war."

He compared the railway services in foreign countries with that in our own, becoming eloquent over the accomplishments of the Empire State express, which can go 100 miles an hour and never makes less than 52. He said the sum and substance of his loose reflections was that greater progress had been made in railroading and in almost every thing else in the last twenty years in America than in any two preceding decades. It is a better life we are living, and the best place to live is under the Stars and Stripes.

Great interest was taken in the annual report read by Mr. Warburton. After giving a general outline of the work of the year, its objects and good results, he said:

"That the activities of the Branch are not small may be seen from the following figures: We maintain rooms at five points—the Railroad Men's Building, West Seventy-second Street, Mott Haven, Weehawken, and New-Durham. The attendance at these rooms has varied from a daily average of 619 at the Railroad Men's Building to 133 at Mott Haven, making a total of 487,259 visits during the year.

"Lunch rooms are operated at the Railroad Men's Building, Mott Haven, and Seventy-second Street. The total receipts have been $26,504. One hundred and sixty-five religious meetings have been conducted for men only, with a total attendance of 5,267, and an average of 32.

"The sleeping rooms have been used 35,996 times, or 98 for every 24 hours. Twenty-two entertainments were attended by 8,234 persons, and 11 Friday evening socials by 1,387. The total membership is 2,234; 1,046 of this number are men in the train service, 279 in outside service, 827 are employed in offices, 17 are agents out of town, and 65 are miscellaneous. The total amount received for dues was $6,534.10."

After the exercises there was an informal reception, with a collation, and the balance of the evening was spent in music and song.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Eleventh Anniversary of Its Founding Celebrated.

The eleventh anniversary of the founding of the Young Men's Institute was celebrated last evening in the Institute Hall, 22 Bowery. Besides a programme of music, an address was delivered by the Rev. Charles T. Wietzel of Brooklyn, and the yearly report of the Secretary was read.

Dr. D. E. Yarnell, the Secretary, said that during the past year over a thousand young men had received benefits as members of the Institute, either in the gymnasium or in the evening educational classes. Forty-five lectures and concerts had been given in the hall.

The deposits in the saving fund amounted to over $8,000. Many members had received treatment through the Medical Benefit Club. The total expenses of the year were $11,764.

A large percentage of the Institute members attended the meeting.

MEETING IN MEMORY OF ROBERT EMMET

W. Bourke Cockran to Address a Great Irish Gathering.

William Bourke Cockran will deliver the oration on Robert Emmet, the Irish revolutionist, at the anniversary meeting in the big hall of the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, on the evening of March 4.

He is at present in Ireland, but will sail for New-York on Jan. 18. Mr. Cockran's friends expect that his oration will be one of the greatest of his life, for they believe that the present crisis in the history of the British Empire will afford him the rarest of opportunities for presenting Ireland's cause.

When first communicated with on the subject of the address, Mr. Cockran expressed doubt of his ability to deal with the subject because of the great possibilities involved in the present international complications, but in a letter just received he has consented to speak.

A committee of the Clan-na-Gael is now engaged in preparations for the meeting. The committeemen say they propose making the forthcoming Emmet celebration the greatest Irish demonstration ever held in New-York. They will dispense with the long programme usual on such occasions so as to give the orator of the evening free scope for what they think will be a masterly presentation of Ireland's cause.

The Chairman of the meeting will be Gen. James R. O'Beirne.

Election in Company I, Sixty-ninth.

The campaign in Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, for First Lieutenant, over which there has been a vigorous canvass for some weeks, was ended last night by the election of First Sergeant Patrick J. Molohan, who received thirty-four votes, against twenty-one for Second Lieutenant John Pentony.

Col. Smith presided and congratulated the members of the company on their choice, and expressed the hope that they would always work harmoniously for the interests of their company.

CATHOLICS WIN EASILY

Beat Both Greenwich and Hudson County Wheelmen at Bowling.

BROCK WAS IN EXCELLENT FORM

Ran Up a Score of 201 in One Game, and Delighted a Big Delegation of "Rooters.

A crowd of strong-lunged, vigorous, and energetic young men accompanied the bowling teams of the Hudson County Wheelmen and the Catholic Club Cyclers from Jersey City to this city last evening. These two clubs and the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city were scheduled to play games in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. They carried out the schedule, and both the Jersey teams found the Greenwich boys to be "easy fruit," which they plucked without much trouble, though the Hudson County "boys," who were inclined to be a bit careless, won by but 18 pins.

Brock, of the Catholic Club team, was in great form, and bowled the highest score of the evening in the game against the lads from Greenwich village, gathering in 201 pins, which set the Jersey "rooters" into such spasms of delight that they "yelled" themselves hoarse and had to get a supply of lemons so as to lubricate for the last game of the evening.

The final game of the evening was a hummer, and induced the Jersey lads to do their best, as it was between a couple of Jersey teams, the Catholics and Hudson Countys. Flushed with their preceding victory, the Catholic boys went at things in lively fashion, and though the first frame was against them, they jumped to the lead in the second frame and never relinquished it. At the end of the sixth frame they had a lead of 103 pins. Then at the earnest solicitation of their "rooters," the Hudson County boys "got into the game," and cut down the lead so rapidly that the Catholics only succeeded in defeating them by 36 pins.

The scores in detail:

FIRST GAME.

HUDSON COUNTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	GREENWICH W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hering	0	6	132	Johnson	3	2	166
Wobeke	1	3	126	McMath	2	2	130
Duncan	1	7	148	D. Henry	2	3	154
Cordner	3	6	188	Owen	2	4	151
Burnham	1	7	179	Hill	2	4	146
Total	6	29	763	Total	11	15	745

FRAMES.

Hud'n Co. W.84 155 229 307 399 473 547 631 690 763
Greenwich....63 129 213 300 380 432 480 555 643 745

Scorers—F. C. Root, Hudson County; C. Falhauber, Greenwich. Umpire—J. Duane.

SECOND GAME.

CATHOLIC C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	GREENWICH W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Brock	6	2	201	Johnson	1	5	149
Obergfelt	2	3	148	McMath	1	4	138
Kopetschny	5	2	165	D. Henry	0	4	119
O'Brien	2	4	136	Owen	1	6	150
Riordan	1	5	157	Hill	2	5	154
Total	16	16	807	Total	5	24	710

FRAMES.

Catholic C...71 146 230 333 418 492 567 640 719 807
Greenwich ..59 142 217 281 347 447 506 569 642 710

Scorers—J. C. Mininan, C. C.; C. Faulhaber, Greenwich. Umpire—J. Duane.

THIRD GAME.

HUDSON COUNTY W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CATHOLIC CLUB B. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hering	1	1	94	Brock	5	4	185
Wobeke	4	3	173	Duane	1	4	134
Duncan	2	3	127	O'Brien	4	3	172
Cordner	3	4	160	Kopetschny	1	4	119
Burnham	4	4	168	Riordan	1	5	148
Total	14	15	722	Total	12	20	758

FRAMES.

Catholic 56 141 229 324 397 474 544 621 696 758
Hudson Co... 73 132 182 259 312 371 458 563 651 722

Scorers—F. C. Root, Hudson County; F. C. Norton, C. C. Umpire—J. Duane.

Basket Ball for Cyclists.

Brooklyn's smart set, especially those having a penchant for athletics, are to have an opportunity of witnessing the game of basket ball next Saturday evening, Jan. 18. In view of the growing popularity of the game, and the fact that a team from Yale College is scheduled to play in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Jan. 25, the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Cycle Club has invited the Central Young Men's Christian Association to play in their rink, Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place. The membership of the cycle club includes many of the sons of "Old Eli." They are anxious to post up on the sport before the match, hence the invitation. The regular Saturday night musical ride, always a society event of the week, will precede the game. A strong team from Mount Vernon will be the opponents of the Brooklyn players.

The gentlemen who have been instrumental in arranging this game before the cycle club are Mr. Andrew Peters, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Graham F. Blandy, Frank D. Tuttle, Francis P. McColl, Carroll J. Post, Jr., William E. O. Beebe, Treasurer, and H. R. Brown, Secretary and Manager.

League Offices Opened Here.

The new offices of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen have been fixed at Room 811, Vanderbilt Building, Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull has removed here from Buffalo, and will be at the office daily, ready to see all league wheelmen on any day of next week and at any time thereafter. Chief Consul Potter will also remove his offices to the same room.

The latest bulletin as to membership of the league in this States reports an addition of forty-one members for the week, making the total membership in the State 10,089.

To Protect Bicycle Riders.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—Mr. Applegarth, one of the leading members of the Legislature and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has introduced two bills of interest to wheelmen. One makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $50 and not less than $5, to place on the streets or highways tacks, nails, or glass, or any substance that would injure a pneumatic tire. The other bill directs County Commissioners to erect guideposts and milestones upon the public highways and at their intersections.

Polo on Cycles.

Instructors of the Johnson and Waverly Bicycle Academies will play a match game of polo on wheels at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow evening. The game will begin at 9 o'clock promptly, and some good sport is expected, as the members of both teams are in good trim, and ready for sharp play.

Will Not Elect Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers must by law be held to-day at their New-York office. It is not probable that anything in the way of business will be accomplished, as it is the intention to adjourn until the 22d, for the purpose of meeting during the Madison Square Cycle Show.

Ramblers Elect Officers.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 14.—The East Orange Ramblers have elected these officers: President—Charles C. Van Nest; Vice President—Howard Underhill; Secretary and Treasurer—C. R. Deas; Captain—Arthur J. M. Edwards; First Lieutenant—John A. Forbes; Second Lieutenant—J. P. Newman.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Following the example set by the bicycle company of the Eighth Battalion, Philadelphia bicycle riders are organizing a military company to be added to the United States Military Wheelmen, when such a body is organized. Meantime they will be attached to some local military body.

—The Quaker City Wheelmen of Philadelphia will have the management of the Newark-Philadelphia century road run this Spring. They are now trying to have it fixed for Memorial Day, May 30.

—Because he rode a wheel without wearing gloves on his hands on a bitterly cold day, an Essex (Conn.) wheelman recently had both hands frozen. They will have to be amputated.

—Messrs. Henshaw, Owen, Whelpley, Thompson, and Miller will be entered by the Greenwich Wheelmen in the indoor games in Madison Square Garden.

—W. S. Hawk, one of the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel is a recent addition to the membership of the League of American Wheelmen.

—Members of the Michaux Bicycle Club had a largely attended session yesterday, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at Bowman's Academy.

—Philadelphia wheelmen are out for novelties. Cycle races over the ice on the Schuylkill River is the latest.

—Seventh Regiment riders of the wheel are talking of organizing a wheeling squad.

TOWNSEND BEATEN AT BILLIARDS.

Barnard Played a Very Steady Game and Won Easily.

The second evening's play in the inter-city fourteen-inch balk-line amateur billiard tournament, at Maurice Daly's parlors, proved decidedly more interesting than that of the previous afternoon and evening games.

Delegations were present from the various clubs having entries, and, aside from the rooting indulged in by friends of the players, the spectators were made happy by many sharp plays.

The first game brought together the scratch man, Arthur Townsend, Catholic Club, who plays 325, and William Barnard, Montauk Club, who plays 210.

Barnard had the honor of placing the high score to his credit, which he made by good general billiards and a trifle of good fortune. One of the surprising features was the poor play of Townsend, who, although able to make a massé to the satisfaction of any one, would slip up on the easiest carom.

In the forty-fourth inning Townsend made one of the most brilliant massé shots ever executed by an amateur, which called forth much applause from the spectators.

The finish of the game showed Barnard the victor by the score of 210 to a corresponding score by Townsend, thereby beating him even strings, whereas Townsend was handicapped to give him 115.

Charles Miner was the referee and marker.

The game by innings:

Barnard (210)—2 2 0 8 1 0 0 5 11 0 0 16 1 27 7 2 14 1 0 0 1 4 0 2 6 3 0 1 8 17 12 31 2 2 1 0 6 1 3 0 0 1 5 4 2 7—210. Average—4 26-46.

Townsend (325)—0 1 13 0 2 1 5 0 5 1 7 4 4 2 28 3 2 1 1 0 2 0 0 7 2 5 0 10 21 1 1 1 15 7 19 0 3 2 4 0 0 15 4 1 1—212. Average—4 32-45.

Keeney and Ranney crossed cues in the afternoon, the former beating the doctor with a score of 240. His highest run was 36, and his average 4 16-56. Ranney's score was 145; highest run, 18; average, 2 33-56.

Oakes and Poggenburg also met in the afternoon. The latter's handicap was 200, but he made only 166, with a high run of 25 and an average of 3 22-48. Oakes beat him with a score of 220; highest run, 23; average, 4 38-48.

A. B. Miller, New-York Athletic Club, who plays 240, and Dr. Jennings, Crescent Club, who plays 200, met later in the evening. The game opened in other than an auspicious manner for the latter, as he scored seven consecutive misses, and it was not until the twenty-second inning was reached that he began to show anything like his game. In that inning he counted 48, the high score of the tournament thus far.

The game came to a finish in the fifty-ninth inning, Jennings winning by a score of 200 to 190.

The final score and averages follow:

Dr. Jennings, (200)—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 13 0 6 3 5 11 0 0 48 4 5 6 21 0 0 6 4 0 0 2 6 2 0 5 0 0 5 5 0 6 1 1 4 8 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 0 5—200. Average—3 23-59.

Miller, (240)—1 12 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 3 0 3 0 0 6 5 10 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 13 12 2 0 15 4 1 4 5 0 2 8 5 0 0 19 4 1 0 2 9 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 16 1 0 5—190. Average—3 16-58.

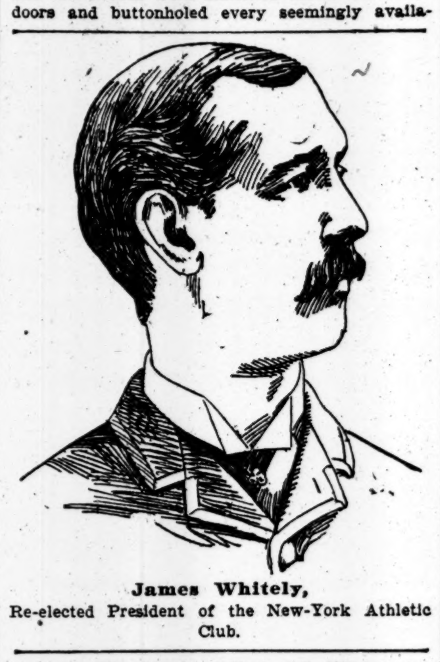
Dr. Ranney officiated as referee and marker.

NEW-YORK A. C. LIVELY ELECTION.

The Athletes Re-elect President Whitely for Another Term.

The annual election of the New-York Athletic Club was the cause of much excitement in the neighborhood of Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue last night. It was announced that the polls would be opened at 8 o'clock, and in due time the lobbyists were on hand and commenced operations.

B. C. Williams was very much in evidence, and his friends were stationed inside the storm doors and buttonholed every seemingly available vote. The friends of Bartow S. Weeks were vigorous in their efforts to secure votes, and at 11 o'clock the general opinion was that the popular ex-President was elected.



James Whitely,
Re-elected President of the New-York Athletic Club.

When all matters were shifted the fight of the night narrowed down to B. C. Williams and J. D. Foot on the Board of Governors, and the position of Captain between E. Weinacht and Bartow S. Weeks.

The officers and members of the Board of Govenors, who were elected without opposition, are: President—James Whitely; Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Secretary—John C. Gulic; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Governors—Dr. B. F. O'Connor, Walter S. Baldwin, and Robert D. Winthrop. These, added to those who are in office, having been elected last year for a period of two years, make a formidable governing power. The hold-overs are Albert E. Colfax, Orin M. Beach, Jr., James H. Haslin, James Wills, E. G. Lemon, Thomas F. Murtha, Dr. F. Hamilton Burch, and D. D. Youmans.

At 11:30 over 650 votes were cast, and the general opinion was that Foot was running ahead, and that Weeks was, for a certainty, elected.

The counting of votes had not been finished at an early hour this morning.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB ELECTION.

Results of the Annual Meeting Held at the Brooklyn Club.

The Marine and Field Club of Brooklyn held its annual meeting at the Brooklyn Club in Pierrepont Street last evening. After the adoption of Treasurer W. E. Truesdell's report, which showed a substantial surplus, an election for officers was held with the following result: President—Touro Robertson; Vice President—William H. Garrison; Secretary—Alfred L. Donaldson; Treasurer—William H. Beardsley; Director for one year, to complete the unexpired term of C. D. Halsey—Percy S. Mallett; Director for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Francis P. McColl—Alfred L. Donaldson, and Directors to serve the full term of three years—E. Holden Smith, William T. Wintringham, William H. Beardsley, Theodore Howard, and Frederick B. Fiske.

After the meeting a supper was served, at which a few informal speeches were made. The rooms were tastefully adorned with the Marine and Field Club's blue and white flags. Some of the members present at the meeting were George Barnes, James R. Cowing, James D. Lynch, Charles J. Stebbins, John M. Rider, J. Lott Nostrand, Harry B. Boyd, Alfred Fraser, Arthur F. Hogan, W. A. Avis, Frank Bailey, W. A. A. Brown, W. J. Bruff, William Arnold, Henry Adams, Jr., J. R. Bingham, Arthur Clapp, W. S. Elliott, Philip T. Dodge, A. M. Jenks, E. H. Kinney, H. S. Lampher, James McCaldin, E. A. Olds.

Percy S. Mallett, George I. Murphy, R. A. Strong, J. F. Stier, P. E. Robinson, Dr. W. S. Searle, R. S. Reid, Joseph Walker, Charles Triller, S. E. Vernon, J. H. Walbridge, George F. Weeden, F. H. Webster, Charles T. Young, D. E. Tuthill, S. F. Walker, and C. Kinney Smith.

HAVE A NEW CONSTITUTION.

New-York Interscholastic Association Adopts New Rules.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association, yesterday afternoon at the Condon School, the delegates accepted an entirely new constitution.

No sooner, however, was the new code agreed upon than the boys began to make amendments. Chief among these was one to the effect that the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association be recognized as a governing body in all branches of scholastic sport in preference to the Amateur Athletic Union. Since many of the athletes are members of the New-York Athletic Club, and some of them belong to the Seventh Regiment, this proposal was very favorably received. Definite action upon it will be taken at the next regular meeting at Barnard School, Feb. 11.

The various committees appointed were: Baseball—Wilcox, Columbia Grammar School, Chairman; Bedford, Barnard; O'Shea, De La Salle; Bogart, Dwight, and Draper, Cutler. Tennis—Wenman, Drisler, Chairman; Rogers, Halsey; Carey, Hamilton Institute; Patterson, Wilson and Kellogg, and Clark, Condon. Track athletics—Lefferts, Berkeley, Chairman; Harris, Cutler; Browne, Trinity; McCabe, Columbia Institute, and Tilford, De La Salle.

TO WRESTLE AND BOX.

Entries for the Metropolitan Association Championship Bouts.

The complete entry list for the annual boxing and wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union are as follows. The contests will be held in the gymnasium of the New Manhattan Athletic Club to-night, and, judging from the number of aspirants for championship honors, some excellent sparring may be expected. Marwell R. More of the New-York Athletic Club will referee the bouts:

BOXING BOUTS.

Bantam Weight, 105 Pounds and Under.—Thomas Donnelly, J. Wayne, F. Mayo, E. Goodbody, J. Ross, W. R. Wilson, W. Roberts, J. Kelly, J. J. Stack, A. Carney, C. Nowlan, I. Smith, H. Brockner, E. Goggins, and J. Burke.

Featherweight, 115 Pounds.—G. Eliot, I. Lydon, C. Leopold, I. Clarkin, J. J. Rooney, G. Shannon, C. Evans, L. J. White, R. Fitzgerald, James Purcell, W. Leonard, J. J. McDermott, George Speck, Wolfert Ponse, S. Mitchell, J. Schultz, C. Burns, J. Miner, and T. A. Brennan.

Special, 125 Pounds or Under.—W. Connors, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Hannon, T. Shortell, Hugh Ryan, C. F. Curtis, L. Clark, J. McIntyre, A. Dormann, H. Brown, A. Angel, F. Kelly, J. Convey, B. McArthur, M. Hughes, T. Collyer, C. Whatley, S. Liebgold, C. F. Muntzner, W. Gerrisy, J. J. Corney, J. Mack, J. Daly, J. Curran, and J. Burns.

Lightweight, 135 Pounds or Under.—H. Raferty, W. Selfridge, M. Little, J. Kelly, R. Kellett, J. T. Brady, P. J. Corbett, P. E. Sheridan, J. Burns, J. Clark, and T. Murray.

Middle Weight, 158 Pounds or Under.—G. Johnson, T. C. Raichlem, I. Blackmore, F. Wendelken, J. Snee, F. Paulson, C. Erickson, E. Thompson, E. B. Hayes, J. O'Neill, J. Lydon, and T. Meehan.

WRESTLING.

Bantam Weight, 105 Pounds or Under.—J. Dibble, R. Pfortner, H. J. Devine, R. Bonnett, Jr., H. Cotter, J. Renzland, and Max Miller.

Feather Weight, 115 Pounds and Under.—E. Harris, J. Dibble, and Max Miller.

Special, 125 Pounds.—W. Lambisch, J. Riber, E. Anderson, G. Vestner, H. Pechinsky, and H. Kahn.

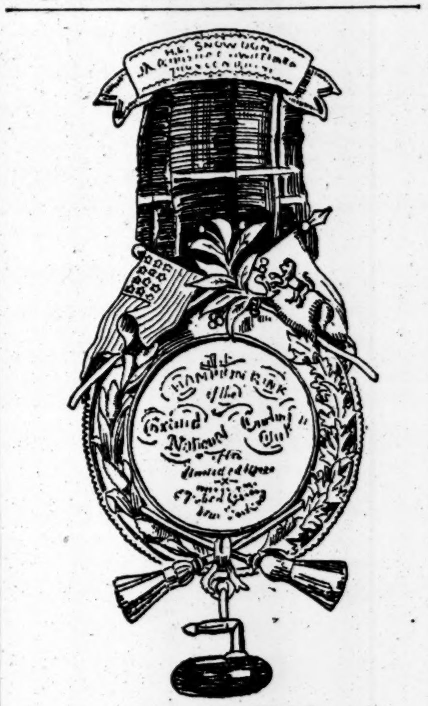
Lightweight, 135 Pounds or Under.—W. Smith, J. Ramsey, A. Arnold, W. Provost, A. Ullman, W. F. Kall, A. Marden, G. Bothner, E. Steck, E. Lipman, and H. Kahn.

Middleweight, 158 Pounds and Under.—J. Weber, A. Ullman, G. Bothner, L. Reinerstein, B. Lynch, J. Baltz, T. E. Kohl, O. Steffen, T. A. Nagel, C. Anderson, and I. Newburg.

FOR THE GORDON MEDAL.

To-day's Championship Rink Curling at Hoboken.

The twenty-seventh annual bonspiel for the Gordon Medal will be commenced at the Hoboken Rink to-day at 10:30 o'clock, and as the crack rinks of twenty-four clubs have a right to compete, some fine curling may be expected. With the combination of John Frost in good humor, the experienced work of John Chartrand, in charge of the ice, and a keen northwest wind, the rinks will be all that the keenest curler could desire for such a match.



The Gordon Medal.
Curling Trophy to be Played for To-day.

The medal was presented to the National Club by Robert Gordon of New-York, who for seventeen years honored the National organization by being its patron, and only retired when he removed to London, to take charge of a banking house there, some twelve years ago.

Mr. Gordon was a member of the St. Andrew's Curling Club of New-York, a skillful curler, and is now a member of a club in London that plays on one of the small lakes at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

This medal rotates alternately East and West. Last year it was won by Thomas Cameron at St. Paul, and two years ago the victor was Thomas Watt of the Thistle Club of New-York, the youngest skip in the match, with his father as third player, a very pronounced case of successful hereditary curling. Clubs will be represented from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and also from Utica, Albany, and the metropolitan district, which contains sixteen clubs.

National Club Secretary David Foulis will be on hand to receive entries at the rink, and all skips must be ready by 10 A. M., to draw for their opponents, or forfeit their chance of winning the blue ribbon of the curling fraternity in this section of the country.

H. C. ROUSE ELECTED COMMODORE.

Annual Meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held last night at the Hotel Brunswick. Commodore E. C. Benedict presided. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and House Committee were read and approved. C. W. Wetmore of the Race Committee submitted a new declaration of trust for the Seawanhaka Cup for small yachts. This caused a long discussion, and several changes were suggested. The deed will not be made public until these changes have been adopted.

The Trustees announced that the canal from Oyster Bay to the railroad station, and the new landing had been completed, so that the members of the club next Summer would not have the bother of the long carriage ride they had last year. It was also decided to lay out golf links near the clubhouse.

The challenges of G. H. Duggan and Linton Hope for the Seawanhaka Cup were discussed, and the members hoped that it could be so arranged that the two challengers should race together, as was suggested in the letters printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

The following officers were elected for this year: Commodore—Henry C. Rouse; Vice Commodore—S. V. R. Cruger; Rear Commodore—J. Kennedy Tod; Secretary—Henry W. Hayden; Treasurer—Walter C. Hubbard; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—J. West Roosevelt, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain—The Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D.; Race Committee—Oliver E. Cromwell, D. Le Roy Dresser, Walter C. Kerr, Charles A. Sherman, Charles W. Wetmore; Committee on Lectures and Entertainments—Stanley W. Dexter, Clarence Goadby, Edwin C. Weeks; Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Carey Smith, William P. Stephens; Law Committee—F. Kingsbury Curtis, Alfred Ely, Frederic de P. Foster.

NATIONAL HUNT MEMBERS MEET.

Protest Against the Recent Action of the Steeplechase Association.

The National Hunt Association, which sanctions race meetings given by hunt and country clubs, held its annual meeting at the Holland House yesterday afternoon. Twenty-five members were present, of which number several were from Boston and Philadelphia. At first there was a general meeting, which began shortly after 4 o'clock and lasted two hours, after which the association's Board of Governors held a long session.

The principal subject discussed at both gatherings was the restriction of the organization's control to meetings more of an amateur than a professional nature as threatened by the National Steeplechase Association, and which was fully described in a recent issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed change on the ground that such action was contrary to the agreement entered into between the Steeplechase and Hunt Associations, and approved by The Jockey Club, and was an infringement upon the authority vested in the National Hunt Association, and would be detrimental to the best interests of steeplechasing.

P. S. P. Randolph, Jenkins Van Schaick, and Dr. Andrew Smith were elected members of the Governing Committee. Julian Gerard, Bulkley and James W. Colt of Geneseo, N. Y., and C. L. Lindley of Lakewood, N. J., were elected members of the association. The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood, N. J., was properly recognized. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was elected President; Ralph N. Ellis, Vice President, and H. A. Buck, Secretary and Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER HORSEMEN DINE.

Members of the Horse Show Association Decide to Buy the Port Chester Property.

The Westchester County Horse Show Association, whose annual exhibition at White Plains every Fall of recent years has always been a notable event, held its second annual dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, last night.

It was a prominent gathering of horsemen, who represented the trotter, hackney, high stepper, and hunter. Speeches were made by the association's President, Major James C. Cooley; the Secretary, Robert W. Leonard; William H. Catlin, George R. Read, Samuel Walter Taylor, and others. The other members and guests present were Marion Story, E. H. Weatherbee, Clarence S. Day, George S. Dearborn, Watson B. Dickerman, John J. Riker, Perry Tiffany, John R. Downey, Clarence Sackett, John H. Shults, Jr., Richard F. Carman, H. G. Cheney, Otis Le Roy, Harry Eldredge, and the judges of the association's show last Fall, Francis M. Ware, Reginald W. Rives, David Bonner, Albert C. Hall, and Francis T. Underhill of New-York, Joseph E. Widener and Lemuel C. Altemus of Philadelphia, and Prescott Lawrence of Newport.

The association has decided to have its own grounds in future, and to cut adrift from the Westchester Fair. The proposal to purchase grounds at Port Chester was discussed, and it was [illegible] had been secured by George R. Read. The $25,000 necessary to purchase this property and make the necessary improvements has nearly all been suscribed.

Bicycles.

BICYCLES. WINTER PRICES.
Columbia, $18.00; Liberty, $23.00; Ormonde, $25.00; Mohawk, $29.00; Crescent, $25.00; 500 others, $9.00 up. Call now with cash.
NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

Excellent Bowling at the Harlem Republican Club Tourney.

The bowling games in the Harlem Republican Club tournament Monday night resulted in the Puritan, Nameless, and Bachelor Club each winning a game. Scores:

PURITAN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	NAMELESS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Jones	4	2	154	Long	5	3	194
Kraft	4	1	148	Abrams	0	3	111
Proud	2	3	139	Eagleson	3	4	159
Hamman	4	4	185	Church	0	4	122
Nubel	3	5	167	Swords	3	6	188
Total	17	15	793	Total	11	20	774

FRAMES.

Puritan 88 174 233 298 361 447 542 607 710 793
Nameless ...86 151 204 283 358 451 537 610 692 774

Scorers—D. F. Beggs and R. Waterbury. Umpires—D. E. Gaddis and Joseph Struthers.

NAMELESS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	BACHELOR. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Long	1	5	155	Allen	1	3	120
Abrams	3	5	170	Matthews	5	1	176
Eagleson	4	2	158	Post	3	2	144
Church	3	3	184	Lucas	5	4	205
Swords	2	5	153	Struthers	3	3	147
Total	13	20	820	Total	17	13	792

FRAMES.

Nameless ...95 168 227 324 406 480 583 656 731 820
Bachelor 72 174 251 343 439 532 611 668 730 792

Scorers—J. J. Kraft and D. F. Beggs. Umpires—Charles Proud and D. E. Gaddis.

BACHELOR. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	PURITAN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Allen	3	3	154	Jones	2	4	145
Matthews	4	5	192	Kraft	3	5	170
Post	5	3	190	Proud	3	3	152
Lucas	4	3	172	Hamman	2	4	152
Struthers	5	2	175	Nubel	4	5	201
Total	21	16	883	Total	14	21	820

FRAMES.

Bachelor 82 171 257 364 456 540 617 726 809 883
Puritan 61 136 219 314 402 473 535 619 724 820

Scorers—D. F. Beggs and R. Waterbury. Umpires—A. Livingston and A. C. Eagleson.

Ladies' Day at New Manhattan.

The club house of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, was crowded yesterday afternoon, the attraction being ladies' day. Prof. Asher's orchestra furnished music. Miss Nellie Treband and Fred Balmes, the swimming instructor, engaged in a tub race in the natatorium. They also performed some fancy diving and raft-pegging.

In the gymnasium an exhibition of baton juggling was given by James C. De Forrest, and the wrestling of Thomas Ward and George A. Salaman proved interesting. Two spirited boxing bouts, in which Steve O'Donnell figured conspicuously, were given. The vaudeville show terminated the entertainment.

Pillsbury Again Beaten.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—The first sitting of the fifth round in the international chess tournament resulted to-day as follows: Tschigorin beat Pillsbury after forty-three moves. Lasker beat Steinitz after forty-four moves. Tschigorin and Lasker played the whites, selecting the Ruy Lopez in each case for the opening. The score: Lasker won 8½ games, lost 4½; Pillsbury won 6½ games, lost 6½; Steinitz won 6½ games, lost 6½; Tschigorin won 4½ games, lost 8½.

Kneebs Found Guilty.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The trial of Robert T. Kneebs, the American trotting horse owner, charged with having entered and started on German tracks the mare Bethel under the name of Nellie Kneebs, which was begun on Saturday, ended to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced Kneebs to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 marks, and also ordered the seizure and forfeiture of the mare.

The trial created a great deal of interest in sporting, and particularly turf circles.

No Circuit Trotting at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Directors of the Rochester Driving Park Association this morning decided unanimously to hold no more circuit race meetings while the present laws relating to pool selling are in force.

The park will be kept open for circuses, bicycle races, &c.

Ice Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

RED BANK, Jan. 14.—A big fleet of small ice yachts appeared on the river here to-day. A gale blew all day, and, though no race was sailed, the boats were tried with all sail. A number of them were upset, including Commodore Morford's Flaw, the boat's mast being broken off. None of the crew was hurt.

The Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club's annual meeting will be held to-morrow night.

South Orange Field Club Governors.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 14.—The South Orange Field Club has elected these Governors for two years: John F. Hathaway, Philip Muder, William J. Nevius, William W. Palm, Elmer C. Sherman, and Harvey I. Underhill, and for one year, Walter I. McCoy.

C. Oliver Iselin to Sail To-day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will sail for Europe to-day on the steamer St. Paul. They will go to the Riviera to be present at the yacht races there, and then to Egypt. Mr. Iselin declined to discuss yachting matters yesterday.

Meekin Will Remain a Giant.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 14.—Jouett Meekin, the noted pitcher for the New-York Club, signed and forwarded his contract for the coming season to President Friedman yesterday. It is understood he is to receive the same salary as in 1895, $3,000.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Charles M. Ertz, the crack Class A rider of the Riverside Wheelmen, has entered the trade. He has accepted an offer to manage the new branch of the Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company, in Harlem. The new store, which is on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at No. 125, right next door to Steve Moen's place, will be opened in style on Jan. 27. The recent organization of Bowman's enterprises into a stock company has created considerable interest in the trade. It is taken to indicate that, after corralling the swell society patronage for his "Swell Special" and spreading branches from Rhode Island to Florida, "Sid" sighs for more conquests. "Although not a politician, he is perhaps the strongest Cleveland man in town," is the way a punning fellow tradesman puts it. In the new company Mr. Bowman, as President and Treasurer, will retain his grip on the tiller. The Secretary is John V. Reitmeyer. Robert T. Green, well known to the visitors at the Eighth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street store, is one of the Directors.

"The wheel of progress, watch it roll your way." That's the caption of one of the pages of the advance catalogue of the Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Company of Chicago, which has an Eastern branch at 83 Reade Street, New-York. The Monarch is shown in six models, three of which are for men, two for women, and a tandem. The men's wheels are all twenty-four-inch frame, have detachable sprockets, detachable cranks, Monarch and Brandenburgh pedals, option of several tires, and sixty-two, sixty-six and a half, seventy-two, and seventy-six gear. The women's wheels include a twenty-one and a twenty-two inch frame, detachable sprockets, front and rear, detachable cranks, option of tires, &c. The Defiance wheels, made by this company, cater to buyers of intermediate-priced cycles and contain many of the features of wheels of standard price, and are shown in six models, which include a boys and girls', two men's and two women's wheels, which vary in specifications. This company continues to maintain the yearly guarantee as heretofore.

—It looks very pretty as it stands on the mantelpiece in the Metropolitan Bicycling Academy, and the members of the Yorkville Wheelmen may well be proud of the trophy they won in the hard century ride of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. It has a bowl of oxidized silver, but its main bulk, including the handle and base, is of gold, filigreed in the upper part and ornately chased below. It should have been placed on public exhibition before now, for it is exceedingly handsome and attracts the eye of all the Columbia riders who visit the Boulevard establishment.

—The Crescent Bulletin, published monthly by the Western Wheel Works, continues to furnish the Crescent agents in all parts of the country with readable and recent information about their famous wheel. Speaking of the improvements in 1896 models, the January issue says: "All parts are interchangeable through the entire line, including all axles, cones, nuts, and handle bars, making it possible to take a cone or an axle from a small No. 7 or No. 8 Crescent and use it on the men's or ladies' models."

—In addition to his lines of Linwoods and Mach-Davis cycles, Louis Jandorf has taken on the Czar and Rambler wheels. The repair shop up stairs over his new quarters, at 321 Broadway, has already begun to give promise of future popularity.

—As a leader, H. S. Cates has taken on the Puritan Cycles from R. F. M. Andrews, who has been appointed to look after the Faxon Company's interest in New-York City.

Nothing Better than the Best.
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NEW-JERSEY FREE OF DEBT

So Says Gov. Werts In His Last Annual Message.

THE STATE'S EXCELLENT CONDITION

An Appeal to the Legislature to Protect the Palisades and Act for the Good of the Community.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature convened at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The organization was smoothly effected by the election of Lewis A. Thompson of Somerset as President of the Senate and Louis T. De Rousse of Camden as Speaker of the House, all the other officers selected in caucus being installed.

Gov. Werts's message was laid before both houses as soon as the transaction of new business was declared in order.

The Governor began his message by referring to the financial condition of the State, which, he says, is very gratifying, and shows from the Controller's report that the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1895, was $2,175,931.83. The disbursements were $2,269,039.86. The balance on hand in bank on Nov. 1, 1894, kas $986,855.91. The balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year was $893,747.88. This reduction is accounted for by the payments during the year of $139,590.23 for the Paterson armory and $75,295.26 on account of the Jersey City armory.

There is no occasion for the imposition of a tax, the State being absolutely out of debt. There is available for sinking fund, $413,711.40. The State also owns 1,887 shares of stock of joint companies, worth at present not less than $450,000, making the total sinking fund $863,711.40. There are still outstanding war bonds of the State amounting to $660,400. These bonds fall due from 1896 to 1902. During the year $100,000 was expended for the addition to the State prison, $50,000 for an additional building at the Morris Plains Hospital, and $50,000 for the projected State reformatory.

New-Jersey, with no tax for State purposes and practically out of debt, is unique among her sister States. No such showing can be made by any other State in the Union.

Gov. Werts reviews the affairs of the normal and public schools and the reformatory schools and the different State institutions, which are all shown to be in a satisfactory and flourishing condition. The Governor again calls attention to the necessity of establishing a separate institution for epileptics, and also to the overcrowded condition of the State Prison at Trenton.

In referring to the National Guard the Governor says that at the present time there are 220 officers and 3,613 enlisted men, an increase during the year of 12 officers and 126 enlisted men. The Governor again recommends the extension of the boundaries of the State camp grounds at Sea Girt. During the year the Naval Reserve of New-Jersey was organized, mustered in, and fully equipped in the service of the State. The reserve consists of two battalions, the Battalion of the East comprising two divisions, located at Newark and Jersey City, and the Battalion of the West at Trenton, Camden, and Haddonfield. There are 23 officers and 245 seamen.

The Governor says that the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops reports the affairs of his department in a satisfactory condition. The laws governing the employment of children and all other laws relating to matters within his department are generally observed and complied with. The Chief Inspector reports that there have been few serious strikes or disturbances in the State. The Board of Arbitration complains of lack of power to enforce its authority by compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses. As the law now stands, the board is rather ornamental than useful.

As to the preservation of the Palisades, Gov. Werts says it seems incredible that opposition should be offered to any practically effective plan or scheme for preserving this grand, unequaled natural wonder. He says:

> Situated almost entirely within the State of New-Jersey, it should be our pride to preserve it in its original character. I would therefore repeat the suggestions and recommendations of my former message on this subject, and request your consideration thereof. But as they may be deemed ineffectual or impracticable, I respectfully direct your attention to the joint action of this State and the State of New-York in the premises.
>
> The action of the New-York Legislature was responded to by that of our State in the enactment of Chapter 415 of the Laws of 1895. Under the act last mentioned, the Hon. Henry D. Winton, Gen. Edward P. Meany, and the Hon. Charles B. Thurston were appointed Commissioners on behalf of this State. They met the Commissioners from New-York and organized as a joint commission, with Mr. Winton as President and Mr. Waldo G. Morse of New-York as Secretary and Treasurer. The report of the commission has been submitted, and the conclusion is that the United States should acquire and hold the Palisades. The Commissioners state that they desire to continue the work in which they are engaged, and to present before Congress at the present session the proposition which they have outlined in their report. If the preservation of the Palisades cannot be effected by New-Jersey alone, or conjointly with New-York, the effort to interest the Federal authority should be made and vigorously pressed. To that end, I suggest the propriety of the passage of a concurrent resolution in your honorable bodies requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid the necessary legislation by all legitimate means within their power.

In referring to railroad affairs, Gov. Werts says:

> It will be remembered that the charters of the Central Railroad Company, the Camden and Amboy Company, and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company contain provisions that the State may take their properties within certain times. In the case of the Camden and Amboy Company, I believe the right of the State to take that property has expired by limitation. In this situation the company has expressed its willingness to execute and file the necessary instrument under the law of 1890 surrendering its claim to an irrepealable contract.
>
> My own judgment, concurred in by the Attorney General, is that it should be accepted. I do not imagine that the State will ever engage in the railroad business or desire to acquire as State property the railroad of the Central Company. On the other hand, the advantage to the State of removing all doubt as to its right of taxation of railroads and canals and subjecting them, beyond question, to taxation under general laws and by uniform rules to true value is manifest.
>
> I also call your attention to the absence of appropriations for the compensation of the State Board of Canvassers, the members of the Electoral College, and for pay of the National Guard, in case it be called into service to preserve the peace or suppress violence or riot.
>
> I cannot forbear in closing this my last annual message to acknowledge the kind consideration which throughout my term has been extended the Executive by the Legislature and other State departments. This is the more gratifying, inasmuch as in many instances we have not been in political accord, and a period of exceptional difficulty has existed for the discharge of Executive functions.
>
> I invoke the continued favor of Divine Providence upon our State and people, and retire from official station with the fervent hope that peace, happiness, and prosperity may attend us in the years to come in even greater measure than in the years gone by.

The message was generally approved by the members of the Legislature.

The following Senators and Assemblymen were appointed a joint Committee on Inauguration: Senators Skirm, Rogers, and Daly, and Assemblymen Lower, Skinner, Robertson, Hutchinson, and Cagney. Col. Thomas Chambers of this city was appointed Grand Marshal of the parade. The inauguration will take place next Tuesday.

Bills were introduced to make the salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Court of Chancery $6,000 a year, in place of the fees which they now receive. All fees are to remain as in the past, but they are to be turned over to the State.

A bill to turn the Palisades into a Federal park by turning it over to the care of the United States was introduced.

Ten thousand dollars is appropriated by another bill for the use of the State Board of Health to use in devising a system to prevent the pollution of the Passaic River.

Asemblyman Cagney introduced a joint resolution complimenting the Government on the stand taken in regard to the Venezuela question, and indorsing the stand taken by President Cleveland in his message to Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations to consider when named.

Both houses adjourned this afternoon, to meet again Monday.

Two Boy Thieves Arrested.

William Harney, fifteen years old, of 526 West Thirtieth Street, and Peter Menkel, fifteen years old, of 524 West Forty-sixth Street, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted burglary. The boys were found Monday night hiding behind a pile of wood in a woodshed back of the cellar of 354 Tenth Avenue.

The boys confessed that they had gone into the place with the intention of hiding until the store was closed at night, and then they could have robbed the place. They said that they had attempted the burglary, as they thought that this would be the easiest way to secure money for gambling.

Magistrate Flammer held both boys for trial in $300 and committed them to the Gerry society until their cases were [illegible]

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS

What President Roosevelt Says of the Method of Getting Evidence—Police Plan Declared Legal.

President Roosevelt of the Board of Police yesterday, in a long statement, answered the criticisms which had been made of the practice indulged in by the police of employing children to obtain evidence against saloons where it is suspected that liquor is sold to minors by hiring the children to go to the suspected saloons and purchase liquor.

It is evident that Mr. Roosevelt was very angry when he made the statement, for he characterized his critics as champions of dishonesty.

The statement is in part as follows:

"There does not exist a more dangerous and a more thoroughly and more ingrainedly vicious form of criminality than the sale of liquor to minors.

"Earnest workers among the tenement houses have again and again begged us to try to stop this crime, and as the present Police Board particularly desires to bend its energies toward suppressing the worst forms of vice and crime, and gladly welcomes the counsel of those who disinterestedly lend their lives to the solution of the problem of securing better and purer conditions of life, we did all that in us lay to stop the traffic. It is, however, an exceedingly difficult traffic to stop.

"In the saloons which carry on the criminal trade most extensively children are admitted in a stream, but only one at a time. And each is given the liquor when alone in a little hallway or at the door by the proprietor or bartender of the saloon. In such saloons there are always lookouts stationed to give warning of the approach of any one whom they do not recognize as a friend and possible fellow-criminal. No policeman in uniform can do anything, no grown man in citizen's clothes can get evidence which will secure the conviction or even the indictment of the saloon man. For the sake of our common humanity, for the sake of the elementary principles of decency, the traffic should be stopped, and the only way by which it can be effectively stopped is to use the evidence of the minors themselves. This evidence can be obtained only by getting some minor who has already been into the saloon a hundred times to buy liquor for vicious purposes to go in once more to purchase it in order that the vicious trade may be stopped, and that by his act a thousand other children and he himself may be saved.

"It is difficult to be patient with a plea that we shall stop the traffic, but shall not use the only means by which it can be stopped, and it would seem almost incredible to any one unacquainted with the furious anger which we have raised among the champions of dishonesty by honestly enforcing all laws that any newspaper could attack the police for striving to put down this peculiarly revolting form of crime, and still more incredible that we should not have the earnest support of the Magistrates. If under a technical construction of the law it be decided that the statute which is meant to forbid the commission of this crime really forbids obtaining evidence to prevent its commission, then decent people should see to it that the statute is amended."

Mr. Roosevelt made the following additional statement last evening:

"We have consulted the District Attorney and Corporation Counsel regarding the method employed to obtain evidence against liquor sellers who sell liquor to minors. We find that it is legal and proper. The reason we took this action of consulting the Corporation Counsel and District Attorney is because certain of the friends of the other side had raised the question. The board is a unit in feeling that the traffic should be stopped, and that the only effective way of stopping it is that which the board has adopted."

ALARM IN THE SALVATION ARMY

Gen. Booth Has Ordered that His Son and Daughter-in-Law Must Give Up Their Leadership in America.

A shock of a most unexpected and startling character has been felt in the New-York headquarters of the Salvation Army.

Gen. Booth has just issued from London an order to the effect that his son and daughter-in-law, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, must relinquish their leadership of the army here at the end of March.

The order is not yet widely known even among the Salvationists, only a few of the favored ones being intrusted with this important secret. But already a panic has set in, and it is feared that a very great disaster is almost inevitable.

During the nine years that the Commander and his wife have been in charge the organization has made gigantic strides, and it is now firmly established in every quarter of the Union. It is supposed that the sore point with the London authorities has been the strenuous efforts made by the leaders to Americanize the movement.

The Commander and his wife recently became American citizens, and encouraged the idea of having American officers for the American field and American production in their articles of trade. They have labored so indefatigably in the direction of adaptation to American opinion and custom that they have now a very large proportion of Americans in the ranks of their paid officers. The members of the Auxiliary League, now numbering 6,000, are all prominent members of the various Christian Churches, and the removal of the two popular army leaders on such grounds as the above will, it is feared, cause a large withdrawal of financial help.

The founder of the army, Gen. Booth, on his recent visit to this country, was not favorably impressed with American institutions, it is said, and this action on his part is looked upon as an indication of his determination to re-Anglicize the movement.

Great anxiety is felt in the Salvation Army to know what steps Commander Ballington Booth purposes taking. He refuses to disclose his plans, but it is said that they will probably be in the direction of resistance to the decree. Nearly all the Army's property in this country, including the magnificent headquarters building in Fourteenth Street, is in his absolute possession, so he holds the whip hand.

The withdrawal of Commander and Mrs. Booth from this country might involve the transference of many of the leading officers, not only those employed at the headquarters, but throughout the entire country, and when they learn that their leaders, whom they love and respect, may have to leave them, the uncertainty as to their own future will be an additional cause for anxiety.

Mrs. Booth is indisposed at her home in Montclair, N. J., and the thought that she may have to leave America is causing her and the Commander deep anxiety.

A VERDICT AGAINST MICHAEL M'GOWAN

Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree in Killing Rosie Finn.

The jury in the trial of Michael McGowan, before Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court, for the murder of Rosie Finn on July 10, 1895, rendered a verdict yesterday of murder in the second degree.

The trial was concluded at 4:50 Monday afternoon, and at 12:50 A. M. yesterday the jury was locked up for the night. Before being locked up, and twice yesterday, the jury asked for instructions. It was reported that the delay in reaching a verdict was due to the fact that one juror persisted in demanding a verdict of acquital on the evidence introduced to support the plea of insanity, the other eleven jurors being for a verdict of murder in the first degree. A compromise verdict was the result.

The verdict was announced at 3:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury was then discharged and McGowan was remanded to the Tombs until Friday, when Justice Smyth will announce his sentence.

McGowan's father, mother, and sister were in court when the verdict was announced, but there was no scene.

The maximum penalty for McGowan's crime is life imprisonment. Rosie Finn was nineteen years old when McGowan, who is twenty-three years old, shot her at Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, near her home. She had been his sweetheart, but had finally refused to have anything more to do with him on account of his dissolute habits.

Opposed to Hypnotism.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The Maryland Lunacy Commission, in its annual report, has the following to say about hypnotism: "This disreputable form of charlatanism, which was discarded as a therapeutic agent, has been revived. It stimulates temporary insanity, and is extremely dangerous to all subjects submitted to its effects. Public exhibitions of this malign influence should be suppressed by law. It is a thing of suggestion or anti-suggestion on weak, hysterical minds, creating a disturbance of the consciousness of the individual which must necessarily lead to permanent evil." The case of Barbara Aub is cited by the commission as an illustration of the bad [illegible] of hypnotism.

NOTORIOUS THIEVES HERE

Many Famous Criminal Exiles Have Recently Returned.

NEW DETECTIVES DO NOT KNOW THEM

"Tim" Monahan, "Dan" Noble, "Ned" Lyons, Frank McCoy, "Jimmy" Hope, John Hope Among Those in the City.

That many notorious criminals who, for years, have been practically exiles from this city have returned to their old haunts, intending to prey upon the property of the residents of New-York, and that their ranks have been reinforced by a number of desperate and clever thieves from the West, is admitted by the older men who are still connected with the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters.

The recent arrest of Frank McCoy, who is known as "Big Frank," for a safe burglary at Brentano's, in Union Square, is an evidence of this fact. McCoy is one of the boldest and most expert safe burglars in the country. He has a record, likewise, as a jailbreaker.

He has been an exile from this city for years, as he was aware that as soon as he set his foot on Manhattan Island he would be arrested. His presence here was not discovered by the Detective Bureau, apparently, until after the Brentano burglary, which was a cleverly executed job, showing the work of a master hand.

"Tim" Monahan, alias "Red Tim," was arrested on suspicion of complicity with McCoy. He is an old-time thief, but was known to but few of the men now on the detective force. In his possession was found an ingenious piece of machinery for forcing from the fronts of safes the knobs of the combination locks. It consists of a flat piece of steel with a slit running through the middle, so it can be slipped behind the knob and by pressure with screws the knob is torn bodily out, leaving an aperture through which the wires can be inserted for the purpose of throwing back the tumblers of the lock, making the opening of the door an easy matter.

"Dan" Noble, who has perhaps the most remarkable history of any criminal living, has made his home in the city since his discharge from an English prison in June. He is a consummate plotter and has the nerve and energy to make himself a dangerous man to be at large if he turns his energies in the direction of crime. It is announced that Noble has reformed.

This may be true, but it would not be safe to take him at his word, particularly as "Ned" Lyons, an old associate of Noble in many of his exploits, is also in the city. Lyons had the reputation of being a desperate burglar, but he was somewhat unnerved by being shot while engaged in robbing a country store. He was believed to be mortally wounded, and lay in a hospital for months. He is now working for "Mike" Ryan, who was formerly in partnership with "Jim" McNally, the head of the "green-goods" men in this part of the country.

"Old Bill" Vosburg, who was used as a witness for the people in the prosecution of Sheriff Tamsen, and was released on a promise of reform, is also a "steerer" for green-goods men, and he and Lyons may be seen almost daily at the Hoboken or Weehawken Ferries waiting for men who have been lured here by the promises contained in the circulars sent all over the country.

"Jimmy" Hope, the man who conceived the plan of robbing the Manhattan Savings Institution at Broadway and Bleecker Street, in 1878, and led the men who robbed the bank, has been seen in the city recently. He was arrested by Chief Byrnes for the Manhattan Bank robbery, but the evidence against him was not sufficient to convict him.

His son John, was convicted for alleged participation in the burglary, and was sent to State prison. He frequents Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and may be seen there every evening.

One of the most expert hotel thieves from the West was caught a short time ago by the private detective stationed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is "Bill" Montague, who had confined his operations to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other Western cities. He was found prowling about the hotel and arrested.

These criminals are known to but few of the new detectives who have succeeded the experienced men placed on the retired list, but they doubtless have the advantage of the detectives in knowing them. Perhaps some of these malefactors have the excellent likenesses of Acting Captain O'Brien, printed in the newspapers recently pasted in their hats for handy reference.

Acting Captain O'Brien admits that he knows "Dan" Noble is in the city, but because he has wealthy brothers he believes that "he will keep straight." He also admits that Noble is a dangerous man if he does not "keep straight." Perhaps he is also watching "Ned" Lyons and others of the criminal class who have of late taken up their residence in this city.

McCoy was arraigned at the Centre Street court yesterday, and at the request of Acting Captain O'Brien was again remanded.

Acting Captain O'Brien was shown a dispatch from Boston which stated that three New-York thieves who were arrested several days ago in Boston were discharged from custody on condition that they take a train for this city. The thieves are Oscar Burns, alias Ferguson; "Whitey" McGowan, and Charles Drake. They were arrested as accomplices of "Tiny" Smith, who is held by the Boston police for robbing mail boxes. The other three are also said to be mail-box thieves.

Acting Captain O'Brien said the Boston police could do as they pleased about sending the men here, as they are not considered dangerous by any means. Capt. O'Brien classes them as "hoodlums." The police have nothing against them and they will not be arrested if they come here, he says, provided they act honestly.

WALLS OF AN OLD BUILDING COLLAPSE

There Were Many Narrow Escapes, but No Person Was Hurt.

The rear wall of an old building, 726 East Eleventh Street, collapsed shortly before noon yesterday, and smashed the windows of a tenement at 435 East Tenth Street and the rear extension of Charles Collins's cooperage, 429 and 431 East Tenth Street. No one was injured, although a number of persons had narorw escapes.

The building was formerly a malt house. It had not been occupied for two years. Seagrist, the contractor, has been dismantling it so that the two lower floors could be converted into a stable. There are two walls in the rear of the building, which were held together by long iron anchors.

When the workmen took off the screws of the anchors on the inner wall the other wall collapsed. Twenty tons of bricks crushed against the walls of the Tenth Street buildings. There were no persons working in the cooperage extension, or they would have been killed, as the roof was smashed in.

The falling bricks crashed into the living apartments of Henry Ballinger, a cigar dealer, at 435 East Tenth Street. His family was in the store at the time.

Mrs. Barbara Lang, who lives on the second floor of the same house, was ironing in the kitchen. She had just gone into another room when the débris crashed into the kitchen.

ALL THE BRIEFS SUBMITTED

Chicago Gas Trust Case in the Attorney General's Hands.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The briefs for the applicant were filed to-day in the matter of the application heard by Attorney General Hancock that he permit an action to be brought in the name of the people on the relation of Pitt Barrows, a bondholder, against the Central Trust Company of New-York City to restrain the trust company from issuing stock in this State on account of deposits of Fidelity trust receipts of the Chicago gas companies held by the Central Trust Company under the proposed reorganization plan.

Attorney Adrian Joline, for the Central Trust Company, filed his brief a day or two ago, and the case now awaits the decision of the Attorney General.

LABOR BODIES MEET IN ALBANY

The Knights of Labor and American Federation Both in Annual Session in the State Capital.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The seventh annual session of the State Congress of the Knights of Labor began here to-day with ninety-three delegates present. The business this morning consisted of the appointment of committees, reading of reports, and of the President's address. The Committee on Credentials, as appointed, consists of William Hallenbeck of New-York, John E. Foley of Troy, Charles Gallagher of Brooklyn, Peter J. Hunt of Long Island City, and Albert Mooney of Hudson. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of over $300.

President McAndrew of New-York, in his address, dwelt upon the anti-conspiracy laws, the eight-hour law, and prison labor. He advocated amending the present conspiracy law, which, he said, was a pernicious one, confounding the acts of honest men, seeking to maintain fair wages for themselves, with the acts of the willful criminal. He spoke of the impossibility of securing a conviction under the eight-hour law, which he said was a dead letter, especially on work done by contract. Action should be taken to secure the enforcement of this law.

As to prison labor he said that the report of the Prison Commission appointed last year contained all in the way of recommendations that labor had contended for in the past.

At the afternoon session three proposed measures to be introduced in the Legislature at the present session, were recommended for the favorable consideration of the delegates, but final action upon them was deferred until to-morrow. District Assembly No. 220, of Brooklyn, proposed a bill providing that all inspectors of work on city pavements be selected from the ranks of organized labor. The electric wire workers of New-York City ask legislation to provide that experienced electricians only shall be allowed to operate dynamos in this State. The cornice and skylight makers of New-York City father the third measure, which seeks to make it necessary that building inspectors should take from the ranks of the cornice and skylight makers a skilled mechanic to be inspector of their work.

Delegates from all the cities of the State assembled in this city to-day as representatives of the various local orders of the American Federation of Labor, to the annual State convention. Daniel Harris of New-York, who for several years has been the official head of the State organization, presided. The only business transacted was the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, consisting of the following: J. H. Bogart, New-York; M. J. O'Brien, Rochester; A. Read Thornton, Schenectady, and Francis Freckleton of Albany.

At 2 o'clock the Committee on Credentials reported, and the delegates were seated. The President then delivered his annual address. He dwelt upon the work that has been accomplished during the past year, and gave in substance a report from the various quarters of the State. He touched upon the condition of the laboring classes, especially in the large cities and the laws that might advance their interests. He advocated a closer union among the various legitimately organized labor bodies throughout the State. All, he said, should be amalgamated under the Federation. He suggested that the delegates do everything within their power to effect a union and consolidation of labor's forces in the respective States.

REPORT OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY

Net Earnings of the Road for the Year Ending Nov. 1 Were $4,658,678—Increase in Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to be presented at the shareholders' meeting next Tuesday, is issued in advance, and shows that the gross earnings from transportation for the year ending Nov. 30 were $18,698,130, the operating expenses $14,028,452, and the net earnings $4,658,678. Other receipts increased this item to $4,937,222, of which $4,294,380 were expended for interest and rentals, leaving the surplus earnings of the year $642,842.

The company had nearly $90,000 more income from various accounts, and expended $790,127 for discount on bonds sold and for interest on Lehigh Valley Coal Company bonds assumed, so that the aggregate balance to credit of profit and loss at the beginning of the year, which was $7,730,159, became at the close of the year $7,672,713.

All the floating debt was provided for during the year by the sale of Lehigh Valley Coal Company bonds heretofore reported. The company carried about 12,500,000 tons of coal and coke during the year and 5,857,000 tons of other freights. The aggregate tonnage was in excess of any previous year, being 18,350,187, an increase of 2,237,638 tons, all classes increasing, and particularly the general freights, which gained 1,166,740 tons upon the previous year.

The transportation earnings increased $1,223,860, all classes showing an increase, and coal paying $8,470,859, general freight, $6,849,062, and passengers $2,316,540 out of the total earnings of $18,564,454. The company has sold $1,500,000 4½ per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds to take up the same amount of 7s maturing June 1, next.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company produced from its own collieries and through tenants, 5,484,000 tons of coal during the year, an increase of 600,800 tons, and, in addition, G. B. Markle & Co.'s tonnage of 457,213 tons is also enumerated, making an aggregate increase of 1,058,013 tons. The anthracite coal sold, including that purchased from individual operators, was 5,984,917 tons, an increase of 787,377 tons. There was also 538,175 tons of bituminous and other coal sold, making a grand total of 6,473,092 tons.

TO DEBATE WITH CHICAGOANS

Columbia College Club and the Oratorical Club of the University of Chicago to Meet.

President Brodt of the Columbia College Debating Union received a letter from the Oratorical Society of the University of Chicago yesterday morning accepting Columbia's proposal for an intercollegiate debate.

At a joint meeting of the Barnard and Philolexian Literary Societies last Friday it was decided to try to have an argument with some university next Spring, and in the evening a brief telegram was sent to the Chicagoans. Their prompt reply was the chief topic of conversation about the college yesterday. The students received the news with great enthusiasm, and favored the immediate dispatching of a formal challenge.

The Columbia boys, of course, favor New-York as the battleground, but if there are any serious objections raised they are perfectly willing to go West. The Chicago orators say they wish to speak any time before June, so that the New-Yorkers will have the choice of a date. Some time in April, they think, would be most desirable. Some noted statesman will be asked to choose the subject, and then the representatives of the universities will draw lots for the sides. Prominent Judges of New-York and Illinois will be invited to decide the argument.

The Faculty of Columbia, particularly the rhetoric department, is in hearty accord with the plan. The members think that such a contest between the East and West cannot help but excite the utmost public interest. This, they argue, will spur on the students to mightier efforts, and the result will be a marked improvement of the argumentative faculties.

In regard to the matter, Instructor Ringwalt, who represented Harvard in the annual debate against Yale for two successive years, said: "Nothing better could have been desired. The Chicago debaters have an excellent reputation, and should prove very worthy foemen for Columbia. With the prominence gained by this argument, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will doubtless be very glad to meet our representatives next year, and this, of course, will tend to make debating popular in all the colleges."

COOKING SCHOOL BENEFIT

Tea Served in the Cozy Rooms and Many Good Things Put on Sale to Tempt Buyers.

A benefit tea yesterday afternoon attracted a large number of New-York women interested in the New-York Cooking School to its pleasant rooms on the upper floor of the United Charities Building.

The rooms are ideal in their arrangement for a cooking school, with their brick floors, skylights, and many side windows, large pantries and closets. The rooms were more attractive yesterday than usual, with that in which the ladies' classes in cooking meet arranged as a tea room.

Tables were spread with snowy cloths and decorated with flowers, and from a beautiful silver tea service at the end of the longest table, the cup that cheers was served. There were bouillon and chocolate, thin sandwiches and cheese wafers, ices, and a delicious variety of cakes.

Admittance to the tea room was 50 cents, and in an adjoining room many beautiful and otherwise tempting cakes in boxes found purchasers.

The officers and managers of the school served the tea, took charge of the cakes, and received the cash returns from the sales. Miss Emily Huntington, who is the presiding genius of the school, was a general hostess, who received the guests and explained the work of the schools.

Mrs. Theodore B. Bronson, President of the school, and one of the first women in New-York to appreciate the value of cooking school work, is always present at the receptions and on visitors' days.

The room that attracted the most attention yesterday was the kitchen proper, where are the large cooking ranges. One of the mission classes was at work—a dozen little girls, in white caps, aprons, and flushed cheeks—making cookies, ginger cake, and tea cakes. The teachers were with them, charming young girls, in pink wash gowns, white collars, cuffs, caps, and aprons.

The visitors looked on admiringly and sampled all the cooking. The school has now forty-five classes a week in and out of the school, ladies' and mission classes. There are many of the latter, and the good work they do is not to be estimated, those who watch its progress say.

Among the ladies present and assisting yesterday were the officers, including the President, Vice President Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Treasurer Mrs. L. M. Holt, Secretary Mrs. Sheldon Smith, Trustees Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. Aaron J. Vanderpool, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. Edward L. Youmans.

Mrs. Harold Hadden, Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, Mrs. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken; Mrs. Bliss, Bay Ridge; Mrs. Joseph M. White, and Miss Bruce were also among the guests.

ASKS FOR A DISSOLUTION

Suit Begun Against the National Linseed Oil Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Louis A. Conquard of St. Louis, a stockholder in the National Linseed Oil Company, to-day filed in the Circuit Court a bill for a dissolution of the concern and the appointment of a receiver. The bill sets forth that the company has violated the State laws, has fraudulently increased its capital stock, and is about to declare a dividend upon stock "watered" for purposes of speculation.

The Brooklyn Cantata Club.

The Brooklyn Cantata Club, now in its second season, will give the first of its two Winter concerts to-night, at Association Hall, Brooklyn. The director is Albert Gerard-Thiers of Carnegie Hall, whose success with the organization last year augurs well for the forthcoming event. The professional musicians assisting will be Mme. Van de Hands, 'cellist; M. Heinrich Meyer, baritone, and Mrs. K. Chittenden, organist.

The chief number to be presented will be the cantata "Zitella," by R. Orlando Morgan, which Mr. Gerard-Thiers recently brought from abroad, and which has never been heard in this country.

The principal soprano part of "Zitella" will be sung by Mrs. Lucien May Adkins, a young singer recently from Kentucky. Other soloists will be Miss Pelton, Mrs. Weber, Miss Boice, and Mrs. Treadwell.

There will be a number of part songs by Felix Woyrsch, Walter Macfarren, G. Palicot, and P. Lacome. Mr. Kitchener will accompany on the guitar, and there will also be a harpist.

Capt. Sumner's Sentence Remitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Herbert has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence imposed on Capt. George W. Sumner, United States Navy, convicted by court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard of carelessness in connection with the docking of the cruiser Columbia, which he commanded, at Southampton, England. Capt. Sumner was suspended from rank and duty for six months from Sept. 12, and would have had two months yet of suspension. He has been placed on waiting orders.

Instruction—City Schools.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,
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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

Normal Art School.
J. HARRISON MILLS, Director. Preparatory, Antique, and Perspective: Drawing, Modeling, and Painting: Cast, Still Life, Head, and Figure. ALICE MITCHELL, Sec'y, 18 East 23d St., N. Y.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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Swedish Movements.
Massage by machinery. Better than gymnastics. Zander Institute, 9 to 13 East 59th St., near 5th Av. Send for pamphlet or call.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St.
Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Miss C. Weiss, 204 East 48th,
Piano, organ, harmony, 50 cents per hour; 30 cents per half hour.

YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF GIVING piano and French lessons; children preferred. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

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a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

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Chappaqua, 32 miles from N. Y. Visitors find, at small cost, most things prime girls and boys desire, with safe skating and coasting.

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CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; classes or private; moderate. Videre, 138 West 49th St.

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Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

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HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
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Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.
Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 1st to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

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WINDSOR HOTEL,
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Remodeled and refitted.
Windsor Hotel,
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THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
CHAS. H. HOPPER and Company,
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Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12.
25c., 50c. Stalls, boxes, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Weber and Fields, Lottie Gilson, Hoey; 40 others.

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DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

Hoyt's Theatre. 24th St., nr. B'way. Eve., 8:30.
HOYT'S Musical Farce, A BLACK SHEEP Mat. Sat. 2:15.
N. Y. Herald says: "'A Black Sheep' is a worthy successor to 'A Trip to Chinatown.'"

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TO-NIGHT AT 8.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
A new play by Henry Arthur Jones,
MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL.

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LAST 3 WEEKS! Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co., THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

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Opens Sat., Jan. 18. The Parisian Sensation
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Performances half-hourly. 8 P. M. to midnight.

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And at the New-York Office of
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GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, revival of Boito's MEFISTOFELE. Mmes. Calve (her first appearance here as Marguerita and Elena) and Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.
Thurs., Jan. 16, Tristan and Isolde, (in German.) Nordica and Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Mirsalis, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 17, joint appearance of Calvé and Melba in Bizet's opera, CARMEN.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 18, Gounod's FAUST.
Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Sat. Ev'g, at pop. prices, Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci. First appearance in opera at pop. prices of Mme. CALVE.
Extra Announcement.—The Met. Op. House being occupied by Yvette Guilbert and her company on Sun. Evg., Jan. 19, the next regular Met. Op. House Sunday Night Concert will take place on Sunday, Jan. 26.
Répertoire next Week: Monday, Romeo et Juliette; Wednesday, Falstaff. Seats at box office, leading hotels, & 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Extra.
Sunday Ev'g, January 19, at 8:15,
Farewell appearance in New-York of
YVETTE GUILBERT
(in new songs, English and French,)
and her concert company,
under the direction of Mr. T. D. Marks.
Prices as usual. Seats now ready.

Carnegie Hall, 7th Av., 56th to 57th St.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, AT 8,
25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF
THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA
OF H. ZOELLNER'S OPERA,
"At Sedan."
Lillian Blauvelt, George W. Ferguson, Elise Erdtman, Carl Naeser, H. Meyn, Emil Senger, Hans Seitz, Grand Orchestra and Male Chorus of the
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
Prices: 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes, $12.
Seats now on sale at Schirmer's, 35 Union Square.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Sarah Bernhardt.
Special Notice.—The sale of seats for the first week of the engagement of MME.
SARAH BERNHARDT
begins to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.
Monday Evg., Jan. 20, and every Evg. during the week, also Sat. Mat. Jan. 25, will be produced for the first time in America,
IZEYL,
Drama in 4 acts by Sylvestre and Morand, expressly written for Mme. Bernhardt, and performed by her for over 150 nights in Paris.
Prices: Orchestra and 3 rows of 1st Balcony, $3.00; other rows of 1st Balcony, $2.00. First 2 rows of Family Circle, $1.00; other rows, 50c. General admission, $1.00. Izeyl can be played for one week only, as during Mme. Bernhardt's limited engagement she will appear in La Tosca, La Dame aux Camélias, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Fédora, Phedre, L'Arlesienne, Magda, & Gismonda.

CARNEGIE HALL. CARNEGIE HALL.
Tues. Eve., Jan. 21; Fri. Aft., Jan. 24.

NILSSON
PATTI
YAW

YAW
Sale of seats opens to-morrow 9 A. M., at box office; also Schuberth's and Tyson's. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes, $12 and $15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
Evgs. 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Sat.
To-night, Farewell Appearance in This City of
YVETTE GUILBERT.
30 EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.
Evg's, 8:15. THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, Jr.
Thursday next, special engagement of Yvette Violette, as.......... Yvette Guilbert
Concert Hall. Promenade Concerts.
50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
Sunday Evg., Scheel popular concert.
Next Monday, Fanny Wentworth & Carl Hertz.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
MR. SIDNEY WOOLLETT,
POETIC RECITALS.
Mr. DANIEL FROHMAN has the pleasure to announce that Mr. WOOLLETT will, this season, give a course of Six Poetic Recitals at this theatre on the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays at 3:30 o'clock, Tues., Jan. 21; Fri., Jan. 24; Tues., Jan. 28; Fri., Jan. 31; Tues., Feb. 4; Fri., Feb. 7.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the series of six recitals, with first selection of reserved seats, $5.00, may now be secured at the Box Office or by written application to Mr. F. D. Bunce, Business Manager, Lyceum Theatre.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d St.
Daniel Frohman..Mgr
"It is one of the most amusing and most brilliant plays seen here in late years."—Herald.
The Benefit of the Doubt.
"Pinero's magic pen. It is a triumph. New-York has never listened to a more perfectly constructed piece."—World. "The performance is a credit to the American stage. Best play written in English in many a year."—Times. "One of the best plays seen in some time."—Mail and Express. "Is a genuine comedy."—Post.
8:15 sharp. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Comedy Lectures.
MAX O'RELL at 3, Wednesday, "The Little Foibles of John Bull"; Fri, 3, "American Society."

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, Cor. 38th St.
LAST WEEK OF MR. JOHN HARE,
MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY, and the Garrick Theatre Company of London.
Every Night and Sat'y Mat. A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.
In addition, on Wed., Thurs., and Saturday Evgs., Mr. Hare will appear in his original character of Lord Kilclare in A QUIET RUBBER; on Tues. and Fri. Evgs., "COMEDY and TRAGEDY," and on Saty. Mat., "OLD CRONIES" will precede "A Pair of Spectacles."
Next Week, Sarah Bernhardt, "IZEYL."

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St.
Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c.
Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées at 2.
THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS
"Two hours clean, hearty laughter."
MISS REHAN,
MRS. GILBERT, MAXINE ELLIOTT, FRANK WORTHING, SIDNEY HERBERT, JAMES LEWIS, and EDWIN STEVENS.
MATINEES
TO-DAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT
PAUL CINQUEVALLI, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO-DUNHAM TRIO, ROSIE RENDEL.
ORIGINAL LIVING PICTURES.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved seats, Orchestra Circle and Bal., 50c.
4TH WEEK. NORTHERN LIGHTS
Better than "Shenandoah."—New-York News.

PALMER'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
JOHN DREW. This Week Only, CHRISTOPHER, JR.
Next Week—John Drew in a New Comedy, THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense go."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
PETER F. DAILEY
IN THE NIGHT CLERK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SIXTH MONTH. The Sporting Duchess.
Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG.

GARRICK Theatre. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Sat.
STUART ROBSON in the London Comedy Success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve., 8:15.
[illegible]

A STATEN ISLAND BEAR

Brave Men Went Gunning for Him and Found a St. Bernard Dog.

"TOM" WILLIAMS TREED BY A GROWL

Gallant Major Cortelyou, James Carroll and "Bill" King Stood Their Ground and Fought the Monster.

GIFFORD'S, S. I., Jan. 14.—The usually quiet neighborhood at Greenridge, a little hamlet about two miles from this place, in the interior of the island, has been for nearly a week very much excited over the report that a bear, big, black, and ferocious, was at large in that vicinity.

The story spread rapidly, and for several days not only have the people of Greenridge been in a constant state of fear, but the citizens of this village, of Richmond, and of Rossville have been alarmed. Houses have been closed and doors barred at dusk, guns and pistols have been cleaned and loaded, and men who have heretofore sat in the stores and hotels and told tales of brave deeds have shown a strange reluctance to traveling over the country roads alone, even in the daytime.

There were some who pretended incredulity, but all expressions of such feeling were met with the reply that the story of the bear came from Major "Dave" Cortelyou, and the argument was unanswerable. Every one in those villages, and, in fact, all the older residents of the island, know that the Major served with great credit in the civil war, and afterward served in the regular army and fought Indians. All have heard his stories of deeds of valor, and no one was ready to doubt his story about that bear.

His statement, which is confirmed by the principal actors, is this: Last Thursday night his son, Stephen, dashed into the house and declared that, as he was walking along the Fresh Kills Road, near the house, he heard a strange noise in the woods beside the road, and, a moment later, a great black animal came out of the woods, and started after him, making a sound between a grunt and a bark.

The Major was doubtful of the story, but yielded to his son's urging, and started out with the boy to find the bear. Both were armed with shotguns and revolvers. They went to the place where the animal had been seen, fired charges of shot into the bushes, and, as nothing was found, went home. The Major laughed at the young man until the next night, when his hired man, John Mahoney, rushed into the house, caught up a gun, ran out again, and fired both barrels in quick succession. Mahoney was just as confident as was Stephen that he had seen a bear, and the Major began to believe that such an animal might have escaped from an Italian and taken up its abode in that vicinity.

At all events he told the story at Richmond and in James Carroll's Hotel, at this place, and it spread with remarkable variations. Sunday, and every day since, hunting parties have scoured the woods for miles around, but have not been able to get a shot at the bear. Fresh stories spread of the bear's having been seen or heard in the vicinity of houses and barns, and last night a company of brave men gathered at Carroll's Hotel and pledged themselves to run that bear to earth at any cost of time and effort. It was declared to be necessary to do so for the protection of their families.

True to their agreement the band gathered at Carroll's at 3 o'clock this afternoon. In the brave company were the stalwart Carroll, "Tom" Williams, alias "The Cat"; Eden Nolan, the sporting blacksmith of Greenridge; "Tom" Holbert, "Tom" Monaghan, "Tom" Kenney, "Gabe" Glle, "Bill" King of Richmond, the noted fox hunter, and several retainers. An hour was spent in loading guns and revolvers, and other necessary preliminaries, and in discussing plans for the hunt.

It was finally decided to proceed to Major Cortelyou's place and start on the trail from the spot where the bear was first seen. "Tom" Holbert said he would track the bear where there was snow, and Williams could do the rest. The party reached Cortelyou's shortly before dark, and, accompanied by the Major, Stephen, and Mahoney, started for that clump of bushes where the bear had first been seen.

They approached the spot with great caution, halted, and listened. In a few minutes there were plainly heard a muffled growl and peculiar snorts. Major Cortelyou says the scene that followed was indescribable. When he had time to look around, Williams was up a tree, Holbert lay on his back, ten yards off, shouting murder and kicking his heels in the air; Monaghan was crowded in a fence corner, with his coat over his head. Others were disappearing down the road, and only himself, Carroll, and King remained on the ground. With guns in readiness they pushed through the bushes, and in a little gully at the base of a projecting rock they saw one of the big St. Bernard dogs from White's farm, near by. The dog had trailed some animal to its nest under the rock, and had torn up several cartloads of dirt in his attempt to get at it. The strange muffled growl had been heard when the dog had his head in the hole.

DEMAND FOR CONSOLIDATION

BROOKLYN BUSINESS MEN ARE PREPARING TO MAKE IT STRONG.

George W. Chauncey Discusses the $2.50 Apiece Gathering in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The leaders in the consolidation movement in Brooklyn said yesterday they did not feel at all dismayed or discouraged by the mass meeting of the Loyal Leaguers Monday night in the Academy of Music. George W. Chauncey, speaking for the consolidationists yesterday, said:

"The meeting held at the Academy last night did not bring forth any new argument why consolidation should not take place. The meeting itself was attended by about 1,800 people, and the cost of it was $4,000. That was about $2.50 expense for each person who was there. Now, I think you could call a meeting for almost any conceivable purpose and secure a larger number than that which gathered at the Academy last night, especially when the cost of the meeting foots up to $4,000.

"There was a great deal said by the speakers about consolidation. I challenge any one of them, if they have read the full text of the Consolidation bill which the commission has prepared. The business men of Brooklyn want consolidation. The men whose business is in New-York, but whose homes are in Brooklyn, have not the same opportunities of knowing the advantages to be derived from consolidation as the men who not only do business in Brooklyn, but who reside there also.

"Within a short time abundant proof will be given of the earnestness of the business community of Brooklyn for consolidation. Movements are now under way which will result in such a sentiment being presented in no uncertain tones. Every branch of industry in Brooklyn will be heard in a demand for consolidation. The dry goods and real estate men, the builders, the architects, and every kind of a merchant. will present reasons of their own why consolidation should come.

"A mammoth petition will be presented to the Legislature by the real estate men, praying for consolidation. The form of the petition," Mr. Chauncey says, "will be as follows:

Whereas, Real estate pays nineteen-twentieths of all the taxes in the City of Brooklyn, we, the undersigned real estate brokers, agents, and dealers, representing property interests in every section of the city, do hereby emphatically

Resolve, That the present complete stagnation in all matters relative to real estate in this city is owing to causes that can only be remedied through consolidation with New-York. The causes are:

First—High taxation, with no prospect of reduction.

Second—The constantly increasing number of our residents who transact business in New-York, and the enormous amount of capital thereby diverted from investment in Brooklyn.

Third—A difference of 1 per cent. in the rate of interest in mortgages in the two cities.

Fourth—The increase of the present city debt of 2 per cent., or nearly $10,000,000, in two years, and the danger of a general increase in the assessed valuations.

As the prosperity of a city is universally gauged by the amount of activity in the branches of business engaged in the development of its real estate, and it being a fact that poor business in Brooklyn and good business in New-York is an unnatural condition, we, the undersigned, earnestly demand the speedy passage of the Consolidation act, it being in the interest of the great mass of our people.

The consolidationists are confident that the Legislature will be compelled to accede to the wishes of the voters.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A reception will be given to Emile Sauret, the violinist, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, at 8:30 o'clock, by the Manuscript Society of New-York, at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Rooms, 119 West Fortieth Street.

—Mrs. E. F. Rook and Miss Rook of this city, who have been spending the Winter at Newport, will sail soon for Europe, where they will remain until early next Summer. Mrs. Rook has taken a lease of the Augustus Jay cottage at Newport for next season.

—Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Jones and Miss Jones of East Fifty-eighth Street arrived in Paris, from London, a fortnight ago, and are visiting Mrs. Jones's sister-in-law, Mrs. Haswell F. Jones.

—Mrs. J. Allen Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue gave a very delightful dinner party last evening. Covers were laid for fourteen persons, and the table was prettily decorated with pink roses.

—Count Szechenyi, one of the secretaries of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, arrived in town Monday afternoon and is occupying apartments at the Waldorf.

—One of the largest coming-out teas of the season was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, when her daughter, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, made her bow to society. Mrs. Edwards's house at 11 West Forty-seventh Street was decorated with tropical plants and clusters of roses, many of the latter being favors sent to the débutante. There was music by an orchestra of ten pieces and a delightful luncheon.

—An interesting incident to-night will be the entertainment to be given at the Seventh Regiment Club, 751 Fifth Avenue.

—The dancing class organized and managed by Miss Annette Rogers held its third cotillion for this season last night at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms. The members of the class and their guests, of whom there were about 125, were received by the patronesses, Mrs. George Sullivan, Mrs. Frank Travers, Mrs. Anglin, Mrs. Henry A. Mott, Mrs. M. A. Davidson, Mrs. Reginald de Rives, and Mrs. O. J. Ward. Among those present were Miss Rogers, Miss Estelle Tilt, Miss Gertrude Sinclair, Miss Colgate, Miss Masterson, Miss Walsh, the Misses Laballe, Miss Kennedy, Miss Hard, Miss Harrihill, Miss Kane, Miss Jones, Miss Joyce, Miss Tobin, Miss Gena Joyce, Miss Moser, Miss Gislin, Miss Davidson, Miss Ida Firman, Miss Brophy, Miss Mott, Miss Bassett, Miss J. Walsh, Miss Makeley, Miss Theresa Kennelly, Miss McCormick, Miss Katherine Kane, Miss Byrnes, Miss Cullen, Miss Pitou, Miss Cary, Miss Kiely, Miss Travers, the Misses Moffat, and Miss McCaffrey.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie of 17 East Forty-first Street will give a dinner, followed by a vaudeville entertainment, on the evening of Jan. 28.

—Mrs. Edward Mitchell of 31 East Fiftieth Street has a large number of cards out for a tea to be given on the afternoon of Jan. 28.

—The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will take place to-morrow night at the residence of Mrs. John W. Minturn, 22 Washington Square North.

—Mrs. Daniel Butterfield of 616 Fifth Avenue will give another of her delightful musicales this afternoon in her ivory and gold Empire salon. At the second musicale of the series, which was given last week, Mrs. Butterfield's guests numbered fully 300.

—Mrs. Austin Corbin will give the first of a series of four evening vaudeville entertainments at her home at 425 Fifth Avenue on Jan. 25. It is not certain what form the entertainment will take, but it is probable that there will be present banjo players, minstrels, and some dancers. Mrs. Corbin's drawing rooms are spacious, but may not be large enough to comfortably hold the many guests who are sure to accept her invitations.

—Mrs. William Thorn of 32 West Fifty-third Street has cards out for a large reception on Saturday afternoon of this week for her daughter, Miss Leila Thorn.

—The first meeting this season of the Music Club was held last night at the home of Mrs. Henry Draper of 271 Madison Avenue. This club, which is several years old, was organized by Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and other women prominent in social life. The patronesses and patrons of the club, who are not called upon to contribute to the musical programme, are Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. G. Wentworth, Mrs. Louis Cruger-Hazen, Mrs. Charles Coster, Miss Julia Coster, Mrs. Henry Tinker, Miss Clarke, Mrs. James M. Bailey, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, R. Grace, W. Harold Brown, Schuyler Schieffelin, and E. Chisholm. The meetings of the club will take place every alternate Thursday afternoon in Lent.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was held at the rooms of the general society, 64 Madison Avenue, on Monday last. A large attendance attested the interest of the members. A Chopin recital by Miss Mary Frances Sinclair, a well-known pianiste, was thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. The recital was preceded by a lecture explaining the physical and mental peculiarities of Chopin, which, combined, make his music so weird, romantic, and original. The programme included the following: Ballade in G minor, Nocturne No. 15, Valse in C sharp minor, Fantasie, Opus 49, Mazourka in B minor, and Prelude No. 15. Among those present were Mrs. Abraham Steers, Regent; Mrs. De Colney Everett, Vice Regent; Mrs. C. C. Read, Secretary; Mrs. D. Lorimer Graham, Treasurer; Mrs. H. S. Beattie, Registrar; Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Ketchum, Mrs. C. E. Thompson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Bell, Mrs. Norman, and Mrs. Vermilyea.

—Mrs. Allen Tucker of 15 West Thirty-eighth Street will give a reception on Saturday afternoon of this week, and a second reception on Jan. 25.

—The marriage of Miss Pauline Estelle Rogers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers of 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, to Alfred V. Amy, a son of Henry Amy, the banker, will be celebrated this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. Only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom have been asked to the ceremony. The young couple will be married by the Rev. Neil N. McKinnon, rector of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church. Miss Annette Rogers, a sister of the bride, will act as maid of honor, and Benjamin Rush Lummis will be the best man. There will be neither bridesmaids nor ushers, and no reception will follow the ceremony.

—Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons of 294 Madison Avenue will give a large reception on Saturday afternoon of this week, being the second of a series.

—A Colonial Revolutionary and Historical Loan Exhibit of the State of New-York is among the coming interesting events. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Mrs. Donald McLean, Chairman; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. M. W. Wooten, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Miss Forsyth of Kingston, Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. J. B. Wynkoop, Miss Batcheller, Miss Jones, Mrs. W. E. Ford, Mrs. De Courcey Ireland, Mrs. William C. Doane, Mrs. A. V. R. Wells, Miss Pauline C. Stoddard, Mrs. A. F. Allen, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. R. A. Atwater, Mrs. Seeley Little, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, and Mrs. E. H. Walworth. Among the Colonial relics will be a piece of the wedding lace of Joanna Livingston, wife of Lieut. Gov. Pierre Van Cortland; stockings worn by her on her wedding day, May 28, 1748, and the dress which Ann Van Cortland who married Philip Van Rensselear, Mayor of Albany, wore at a ball given by her uncle, Peter Stuyvesant, in New-York City in 1786.

—The first meeting this season of the Amusement Club took place last night at the home of Alfred R. Conkling, 27 East Tenth Street. This club, which was founded about three years ago, has had a most successful career. On the Committee of Arrangements are Mrs. Edwin Lyman Short, Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mrs. John M. Bowers, and Mrs. James Muhlenberg Bailey. The members and their guests, to the number of fully 100, were entertained last evening with euchre, music, and a delightful supper.

—The first of a series of six subscription lectures, arranged by Mrs. D. J. O'Conner of 30 West Sixtieth Street and Miss Agnes O'Donohue of 27 West Forty-eighth Street, will begin to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in Miss O'Donohue's drawing room. The lecturer is Henry Austin Adams, and his subject is "The Play is the Thing." The remaining lectures will be given by the same gentleman as follows: Jan. 22, at the house of Mrs. O'Conner, "Much Ado About Nothing," a laugh over the old formalists; Jan. 29, at the residence of Miss M. T. Donohue of 248 West Seventy-second Street, "White's Coffee House"; Feb. 5, at the house of Mrs. William Sadler of 1,119 Madison Avenue, "Old Saws and Modern Instances"; Feb. 12, at the house of Mrs. Walter Roche of 350 West Fifty-seventh Street, "Thereby Hangs a Tale"; Feb. 19, at Miss Leary's, 90 Fifth Avenue, "Words, Words, Words."

PATRIARCH.

Livery—ready to-day what you need to-day.

Consider what this might mean to you—extra servants for extra occasions fitted at once; your man unexpectedly leaves, new one made ready the same day. No matter what comes, your every livery want is foreseen here.

A decided innovation is velvet collars for house footman's coats; this with a scarlet waistcoat makes a pleasing change.

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Prince and Broadway.
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A SOUTH AMERICAN TANGLE.

Jealousies Involved in South America's Attempt to Get a Pacific Seaport.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A treaty was signed on the 20th of October, 1883, between Peru and Chile, then closing a war, by which the rich nitrate coast known as the Province of Tarapaca became forever Chilean territory, while two provinces adjoining on the north, Tacna and Arica, constituting the southern portion of the Department of Moquegua, were to be held by Chile for ten years and then made the subject of a plebiscite for determining by the will of the inhabitants their future sovereignty. If these provinces, wretched, unproductive deserts, whose population is concentrated in the two towns bearing the same names, voted to return to their ancient allegiance, Peru was to receive them and pay $10,000,000 (Chilean currency) to Chile. On the contrary, if they selected Chile as their sovereign, this republic should pay that sum to Peru.

The ten years have passed, and the plebiscite has never yet been ordered by Chile, whose duty it was, but whose Government evidently knew how utterly unable Peru would be to pay her part of the obligation if the people elected to return to her maternal arms, as seemed likely. Chile does not really want the property, which has proved an unprofitable and expensive possession, its whole value lying in the fact that Bolivia had found her outlet to the Pacific by way of the town of Tacna, which is connected by rail with the Port of Arica, forty miles distant to the south. As Chile had seized the desert of Atacama, a piece of coast lying between old Chile and Tarapaca, and the only Pacific coast province of Bolivia, it looked as if its enemy had been securely bottled up in the mountains and must pay roundly for its egress to the coast on which its trade was conducted. Hitherto an amicable arrangement had existed between Peru and Bolivia by which the latter found it more profitable to use the Peruvian port of Arica than go to the ocean by way of any port in Atacama. Under the oppressive conduct of Chile and the unendurable insolence of Chilean officials the Bolivian Government has been driven to seek some means of escape from an enemy it cannot fight. It has found this in a rival of Chile.

On the south of Bolivia, in its road to the Atlantic, lie the republics of Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina, through which run the rivers Paraguay, Pilcomayo, and La Plata, offering a down stream, and, therefore, cheap route to the Atlantic, with the great markets of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Here, then, was the way out, and Bolivia has accordingly entered into treaty obligations by which she receives valuable concessions on the rivers and at the ports, tempting her away from the Pacific.

Here, also, is a new complication. The Pacific trade of Bolivia is of great value to Valparaiso, a power the Chilean Government dare not antagonize, while Argentina, engaged in a boundary struggle with Chile and barely escaping war with that power, is ready to coquet with any element that shall distress her rival.

Chile now proposes to find a way out of the difficulty by turning over the Peruvian port of Arica, with the provinces of Tacna and Arica, to Bolivia. A treaty has been entered into between the powers by which this is to be done if the consent of Peru can be had. At first the consent of Peru was ignored, but Bolivia could not afford so to injure an ally who had ruined herself for a sentiment on her account. This amended treaty has just been ratified by the Bolivian House of Deputies, the vote, 63 to 2, being nearly unanimous. Peru considers the willingness of Bolivia to do this thing an act of dastardly treachery to her friends. The entire history is an acute illustration of the subjection of modern Governments to the omnipotence of commerce.

But can Peru turn its back on its old children, if, on a plebiscite, they insist on returning to that republic? Argentina has given her sympathy to Peru in the dispute, and for two reasons: One is to force Bolivia down the Atlantic streams; the other, to have an ally on the Pacific if the difficulties surrounding the boundary questions with Chile make such a friend necessary; for, while Peru is in no condition to fight, it is able to afford excellent harbors to the fleet of a friendly nation, with abundant supplies of many kinds for a state of war in which she is not too actively engaged.

X.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1896.

Filtering Plant for a British Town.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14.—Plans have been prepared here at the office of Col. George E. Waring for a sewage filtering plant for Salford, England, the plant to have a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons a day. The idea has been carried out on a smaller scale here with a portion of the city sewage by using forced aeration.

Get rid of a Cold at once by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections.

Safe and sure, JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

Special "New Era" Sale of
Writing Paper
At ¼ regular prices.

For ten days we make an unprecedented offer of 120 sheets (¼ ream) of superior Note Paper, octavo size, fashionable shades, linen or satin finish, **25c.**

Regular price $1.

Envelopes to match, 25c.

Regular price $1.

Out of town orders by express at customer's expense.

BRENTANO'S,
Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

Sample book of papers and engravings sent post-paid on receipt of 15c.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship Peru arrived at that port Saturday, Jan. 11, with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Dec. 17; Shanghai, Dec. 18; Yokohama, Dec. 27; due to arrive in New-York the morning of Thursday, Jan. 16. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office in this city at 6:30 P. M. on the 22d inst.

—The Fire Board met yesterday to consider the charges against J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of the Fire Department. Commissioner La Grange announced that Commissioner Ford, who had been ill for several weeks with pleurisy, had suffered relapse, and was unable to be present. By agreement with the counsel for Superintendent Smith the hearing was postponed until next Tuesday.

—Anton Kufnar, a German, fifty-five years old, of 137 Avenue A, went into the saloon of Herman Meyer, at 108 Avenue B, about 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning and called for a drink of liquor. He complained that he was feeling ill. While the drink was being served to him he fell to the floor. When picked up he was dead.

—Mrs. Lena Hoffman of 18 First Street, Brooklyn, was run over in front of the Brooklyn Bridge entrance yesterday afternoon by an express wagon driven by John Kelly. The woman had a child in her arms at the time. The child was uninjured, but she was cut about the face and body. The driver was arrested.

—All arrangements are complete for the reception and ball at Madison Square Garden to-night by the Associated Knights of Pythias of New-York City and vicinity. The drill of Sir Knights in their full regalia, complete company, and battalion front, and other attractions promise to make the ball most successful.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has issued a bulletin which says that the railroad service between Havana and Batabano is interrupted, cutting off all communication south of Havana via Key West. The Galveston route, however, the bulletin says, is available.

—The principal speech at the Holland Society dinner this evening at the Hotel Savoy will be made by Gen. Egbert Viele on the "Transvaal." The Dinner Committee are Eugene Van Schaick, Theodore A. Banta, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, and ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen.

—Charles Lang, a homeless man, twenty-five years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the hallway of 247 Seventh Avenue. The body was removed to the West Thirtieth Street Station. It is supposed that the man died from heart failure.

—The second meeting of the Drawing Room Club for the season will be held at Sherry's to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Col. Homer B. Sprague will deliver and address on the childhood and youth of Shakespeare.

—The New-Haven Line, Piers 25 and 26 East River, has issued a very handsome calendar. The red and gold card bears a picture of the latest addition to the fleet, the Richard Peck, the "Queen of the Sound."

—Miss Marguerite Lemon, Ernst Perabo, and Tonzo Sauvage will take part in a musical entertainment to be given by Chickering & Sons in Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company is advised by the Central and South American Telegraph Company that censorship at La Libertad on messages to San Salvador has been removed.

—Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Department of Public Works yesterday purchased twenty-two draught horses at an average price of $150 for the street cleaning service.

Brooklyn.

—Four clerks of the Board of Audit—William A. Brown, Theodore A. Drake, Frederick A. Davis, and Daniel O'Reilly—were recently dismissed. They being veterans, the General Term of the Supreme Court reinstated them. Next the Board of Audit cut down their salaries to $4 per day. They applied to Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court for a mandamus to restore their old salary. This the Justice yesterday refused to do.

—Fire Commissioner Lawrence has notified the President of the Volunteer Fire Department of Flatbush that the services of such of the volunteers as shall not have been appointed on the regular Brooklyn force by next Monday will not thereafter be required. The volunteers announce they will fight the case in court.

—Postmaster Sullivan yesterday announced that the wreck at Shoemaker Station, on the Lapenta and Albuquerque Railroad, Nov. 25, 1895, destroyed the registered mail pouches destined to Brooklyn from Redlands, Pasadena, and Carvanza, Cal.

—William M. Cole, President of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, has presented to the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avenues, the painting of N. Muraton, "Reminiscence of the War."

—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of John J. McGinness for a peremptory mandamus to hold new primaries in the Eighth Ward.

—Hereafter, until further notice, trains on the Lexington Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad will carry no smoking cars between 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

—Fireman William H. McCort of Engine Company No. 37 was yesterday dismissed from the force for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

—Joseph Liebmann has been elected for the twenty-fifth time President of the Bushwick Savings Bank.

Long Island City.

—The Board of Health appointed by ex-Mayor Sanford has secured an injunction from Justice Smith, similar to that obtained by the Sanford Board of Education. It restrains the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works from interfering with them in the performance of their duties.

—Maggie Cooney, who spends so much time in the county jail that she is called the "Queen of the Court House," was again sentenced to six months for intoxication yesterday by Justice Ingram.

—The Rev. W. J. Peck of Corona lectured last evening in the Astoria Reformed Church on "Egypt and the Egyptians."

Long Island.

—The Supreme Council of Long Island of the American Knights of Protection has elected these officers: Commander—Frederick Tarns, Sr., of Lindenhurst; Assistant Commander—Nelson Haff of Babylon; Vice Commander—Frederick A. Weed of Amityville; Secretary—Charles Hirsch, Jr., of Lindenhurst; Treasurer—Frederick S. Sharpe of Babylon; Orator—William Smith of Farmingdale; Medical Examiner—C. A. Luce, M. D., of Amityville; Conductor—William Haps of Lindenhurst; Chaplain—Louis Fustel of Lindenhurst; Guard—George S. Brown of Babylon; Sentinel—John Dietz, Jr., of Lindenhurst.

—Brooklyn Hills Council, No. 112, Order of Chosen Friends, has elected these officers: Councilor—Walter E. Ogilvie; Past Councilor—Rev. W. G. Jones; Vice Councilor—Dr. Marietta Grant; Instructor—G. H. Richard; Secretary—George A. Searles; Treasurer—Edwin F. Jones; Prelate—Mrs. W. G. Jones; Marshal—Peter Roeder; Warden—Mrs. Peter Roeder; Guard—George Dillingham; Sentry—George Schmitt; Organist—Miss Josephine Davis.

—The following officers have been elected by Queens Council, American Legion of Honor: Past Commander—Joseph Searing; Commander—Thomas Callister; Vice Commander—David T. Bloodgood; Orator—Michael Moran; Chaplain—John Cotten; Treasurer—Carl Voegel; Guide—George Freidel; Collector—George Haubitzer; Secretary—H. E. M. Coomes; Warden—Charles Koehler; Sentry—W. E. Thornton.

—The Flushing Boat Club has elected these officers: President—Frank Judd; Vice President—R. W. Carman; Recording Secretary—Charles Roberts; Financial Secretary—I. Gilman; Treasurer—M. Posner; Captain—John F. Rogers; First Lieutenant—Samuel Webb; Second Lieutenant—P. Conners; Third Lieutenant—J. Lawlor.

—Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Lynbrook, has installed these officers: Foreman—Robert J. Wood; Assistant Foreman—William T. Abrams; Secretary—Walter M. Pratt; Assistant Secretary—Alfred Watts; Treasurer—E. C. Brown; Trustees—Abram B. Furman, Ellsworth De Mott, and Harry T. Williams.

—The Bay Shore Methodist Sunday school has elected officers as follows: Superintendent—John J. Carman; Assistant Superintendent—C. A. Duval; Secretary and Treasurer—Harry M. Brewster; Librarian—William H. Bishop; Pianist—Miss Edith White.

—The Franklinville Presbyterian Sunday school has elected these officers: Superintendent—John T. Young; Assistant—Edward P. Young; Secretary—Miss Minnie Woodhull; Treasurer—Robert W. Wells; Librarians—Lizzie J. Woodhull and Cora Wells.

Bargains in
Costumes.

Imported Gowns,
$125.00 & $150.00,
formerly $175.00 & $250.00.

Imported Evening Waists,
$25.00 & $35.00,
formerly $45.00 & $65.00.

Tailor-made Suits,
(Imported Cloths in fancy mixtures,—lined throughout with silk,)
$25.00,
formerly $47.50.

Silk Crepon Skirts,
$28.50,
formerly $45.00.

Brocaded Silk Skirts,
$17.50.

Cheviot Skirts,
(in fancy mixtures—silk lined),
$12.50.

Serge Skirts,
$8.50.

Misses' Suits,
at about one-half former prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

—The First Methodist Church Sunday school of Union Course has elected officers as follows: Superintendent—George Coulton; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Chappell; Librarian—Christopher Raymond; Assistant Librarian—Joseph Coons.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of Franklinville has elected officers as follows: President—Miss Angie M. Woodhull; Vice President—Robert W. Wells; Secretary—Miss Minnie Woodhull; Treasurer—Miss Hattie L. Fanning.

—The Hempstead Republican Town Committee has elected these officers; Chairman—Treadwell Abrams; Secretary—J. H. Hautsch; Treasurer—T. T. Ramsden; Executive Committee—B. Valentine Clowes and A. Weisel.

—A sneak thief entered the residence of William A. Kritter, in Amityville, Sunday, and stole $2.50 belonging to the First Baptist Church. The money had been collected by Mr. Kritter, who is a Trustee of the church.

—A warrant has been issued at Southampton for the arrest of H. E. Ross, an insurance agent, who has been missing from that village for about a year. He is charged with defrauding a number of persons there.

—The Scuthampton Fire Department has chosen the following officers: Chief—Benjamin H. Bishop; Assistant Chief—Charles Blackburn; Secretary and Treasurer—William F. Halsey; Janitor—John F. Rogers.

—The following officers have been elected by the Geselligheit Verein of Greenport: President—Susie Cook; Vice President—Lizzie Heil; Recording Secretary—Otillie Drach; Financial Secretary—Emma Jack.

—The Poquatuck Hook and Ladder Company of Orient has elected officers for the year as follows: Foreman—A. N. Luce; Assistant Foreman—James Coyle; Secretary and Treasurer—M. C. Rackett.

—The Flushing Young Men's Christian Association has elected Marston T. Bogert, President; William T. James, Vice President; L. M. Delameter, Treasurer; H. Winslow White, Recording Secretary.

—The Lindenhurst Citizens' Association has elected officers as follows: President—F. E. Henke; Vice President—Victor Yaeggy; Secretary—George Zoelinger; Treasurer—John Feller.

—The Glen Cove Board of Education has passed a resolution recommending the repeal of the statute requiring the study of the effects of alcohol and narcotics in the public schools.

—The Middleroad Farmers' Club has elected these officers: President—Henry J. Howells; Vice President—Eugene B. Fanning; Secretary and Treasurer—D. Forest Wells.

—Southampton Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 has elected E. J. Howland, Foreman; Edward Cavanagh, Assistant Foreman, and Frank Aldrich, Secretary and Treasurer.

—The Democratic Central Committee of Queens County has elected these officers: Chairman—John H. Sutphin; Secretary—Francis R. Clair; Treasurer—Charles Downing.

—New Point Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Amityville, will hold its annual reception and ball in the first week of February.

—Bids for the new Woodhaven school, to replace the one demolished by the cyclone, will be opened Jan. 30.

—Albert Frost and George Winfield, negroes, are in jail in Jamaica, charged with a number of burglaries.

—The Richmond Hill police force has been temporarily reorganized, with Thomas S. Baldwins as Captain.

—Fire caused damage to the extent of $100 in the office of The Rockaway Journal Monday evening.

—George Babcock will lecture in Northport this evening, on the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

Staten Island.

—The committee of citizens appointed last Summer to prepare a charter for the incorporation of Staten Island as a city will report to the Supervisors to-night that no charter had been drawn for the reasons that the Greater New-York bill has been revived and that a charter for the cities of the second class is being prepared by a commission headed by Judge Earl, and that it would be impossible to secure the passage of a charter which did not conform with the proposed general charter. The committee will recommend that a bill be sent to Albany permitting the Supervisors to appoint a commission to prepare for the consolidation of the various local governments in the county. In a test vote upon annexation against a separate charter for Staten Island the separate charter carried by 9 to 7.

—The County Committee of the Independent Democratic Organization held its annual meeting Monday evening. Howard R. Bayne declined to accept again the office of Chairman, which he has held since the organization of the Independents in 1892, but finally consented to serve temporarily. Frederick W. Janssen was re-elected Secretary, and William A. Shortt, Treasurer. It was decided to hold mass primaries in each of the towns next Monday.

—The Regular Democratic County Committee organized Monday night by the election of these officers: Dr. John L. Feeny, Chairman; Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Vice Chairman; Benjamin J. Bodine, Treasurer; John J. Kenney, Franklin C. Vitt, F. Wilsey Owen, and L. W. Freeman, Secretaries. It was decided to hold the primaries for the February election Jan. 24, and the town conventions Jan. 29.

Yonkers.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New-York gave his lecture last evening in Music Hall, on the subject, "What I have Learned by Fighting Tammany." He appeared under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. While in Yonkers he was the guest of William Allen Butler, who introduced him to his large audience.

—The Board of Directors of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association held a meeting last evening to take action in relation to plans for the erection of a new home in Buena Vista Avenue. All strongly favored it.

—The reception which had been planned by the Young Women's Christian Association to take place to-morrow evening, and to which the King's Daughters Circles, Christian Endeavor Societies, and Epworth Leagues were invited, is postponed until next Tuesday evening.

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The term "artistic" as commonly used by furniture designers covers a multitude of crimes against art. The true significance is not generally realized. To us, "artistic furniture" means artistic furniture. It means designing that few disciples of the art have the talent to create. It means that full round of perfection which is attained but rarely. It means the lowest of prices when you

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NEAR BROADWAY.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.
Ginghams, Batistes, Foulards.

Odd lots, broken lines, in some cases only dress pattern lengths; in all over 500 pieces, or at least 25,000 yards of Summer Cotton Fabrics, separated from the regular stock, on counters and tables in the Basement Salesroom and marked per yard:

Printed Batistes	9 cents
Scotch Crepons	10 "
Cambrics	10 "
Scotch Ginghams	12½ "
English and French Foulards	12½ "

In quality, quantity and price something we have never before equalled.

Sale begins this Wednesday morning.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

—The Common Council has decided to appeal from the two judgments obtained against the city by St. Joseph's Seminary. The costs included in the judgments, with the taxes set aside, and interest, make each judgment amount to about $1,000.

—Evangelistic services were begun last evening in the Westchester Presbyterian Church and will be continued through to-morrow evening. Miss A. A. Nichols conducted the meeting last evening.

—Yonkers Council, Royal Arcanum, is to give an entertainment Thursday evening, Jan. 30, at which there will be a well-arranged programme of a musical and literary character.

—The Young People's Association of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church will give a musicale in the lecture room of the church Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Yonkers Bicycle Club has arranged for a stag entertainment for to-morrow evening in its clubrooms.

—The newly-elected officers of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Sherwood Forest were installed on Monday night.

—City Treasurer Getty reports a balance in his hands of $224,756.95.

Tarrytown.

—At a meeting of the taxpayers of this village Monday night, it was decided to purchase the old Jacob Mott homestead, in Broadway, for the site of the new public school building. The cost of the ground and the preparation of it for the new building, which will cost about $75,000, will be $20,000. This question has been warmly debated for a long time. The old historic building will be preserved. It was the old Katrina Van Tassell house, and contains a "Washington room."

—There was good skating on the river off this place yesterday, and crowds enjoyed it.

White Plains.

—The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution that it assist ex-Judge Daniel W. Guernsey, the referee appointed by Justice Dykman to investigate the charges of cruelty and mismanagement aganist Superintendent J. W. Pierce, and it recommends that if the charges are proved the Superintendent be dismissed.

—It is expected that Referee Guernsey will begin his investigation of the Temporary Home in about ten days or two weeks. He received notice of his appointment yesterday at his home in Poughkeepsie.

Sing Sing.

—Chief of Police Carrigan started for Moore's Junction yesterday to get a prisoner whom the police there have in custody, who has confessed to having broken into William Rockefeller's boathouse, Dec. 17, and stolen some property, and also having committed a burglary Dec. 19, at James T. Blandford's, in State Street, Sing Sing, and stolen a quantity of silverware. He gave his names as James France.

—The early closing of the stores has begun. The merchants close Mondays at 8 P. M., and all the other evenings, excepting Saturday, at 7. Saturday evening, which is a very busy one, they will close when they please.

—The snow has been cleared from a large portion of the ice in front of the railroad station on the Hudson River, and yesterday large crowds enjoyed the skating.

—The Young People's Guild of Trinity Church gave a "rainbow tea" last evening in Trinity Chapel. There was a concert during the evening.

New-Rochelle.

—W. H. Harleston, the negro arrested Monday for attempting to pass a forged check at the Bank of New-Rochelle has been held by Police Justice Lambden to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—Mrs. R. C. Fisher will close her house in Cedar Road this week. Mrs. Fisher will live during the Winter in the St. Andrew apartments, Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, New-York City.

—The New-Rochelle branch of the State Liquor Dealers' Association is preparing to give an elaborate ball March 12 in Music Hall. Invitations are being sent to all parts of the county.

—The new officers of the New-Rochelle Lodge of the Royal Arcanum were installed last evening. Among those present was District Deputy H. P. Henderson of Rye Neck.

—Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Foote have closed their house in North Street and are living in their New-York house, 120 Lexington Avenue.

—Plans are now on foot to erect a stage in the gymnasium large enough for amateur theatricals.

—The Foresters of America and the Ancient Order of Foresters will install officers to-night.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. John Anthony Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, New-Rochelle, will call a meeting at the Town Hall, Pelhamville, Sunday, to decide on plans for St. Catherine's Church, Pelhamville. Services will not be held at Pelhamville until the new church is finished. A bazaar to raise money will be held in the Spring.

—Miss Phebe Ann Acker, nineteen years old, daughter of Ward H. Acker, Ridge Street, Port Chester, died Monday evening of consumption. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the King Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Homer Mead lost both hands Monday in a stone quarry in East Port Chester while he was trying to remove an unexploded charge of dynamite from a drill hole. Mead is thirty-seven years old, and has a wife and several children.

—There will be a meeting of the Directors of the Needlework Guild of Mount Vernon Saturday afternoon at the residence of Miss Caroline L. Tilton, 120 South Second Avenue, to elect officers for the present year.

Jersey City.

—Charls Hawkens, sixteen years old, of 250 Wayne Street, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday charged with stealing a watch worth $5 from his mother. Mrs. Hawkens informed the Justice that all he had to do was to send the boy before the Grand Jury, as she had arranged with Judge Parker to have Judge Hudspeth send the boy to the Reform School. Justice Potts told her that she should have consulted him also. Then he told the boy that if he wanted to go to the Reform School he could. If not, he could apply for trial in the Police Court. The boy made the application, and Justice Potts found him guilty and sentenced him to the County Jail for two months.

—Charles A. Williamson, twenty-three years old, of 227 West Fourth Street, New-York, is employed as a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. While coupling cars in the freight yard at Communipaw late Monday night his foot caught in a frog. He was unable to extricate his foot, and his cries were unheard. When the train started he threw himself down to save his life. He fell with his hand on the rail, and both hand and foot were crushed by the wheels. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where the crushed foot and hand were amputated. Williamson will probably recover.

—The trial of Emil Datz, James Burke, and John Pearson, the City Hall Commissioners, indicted for malfeasance, was continued yesterday. Expert Maywicke was under cross-examination all the afternoon, the morning having been devoted to an examination of the building. The testimony was mainly technical and unimportant. The only fact established bearing on the case was that the substitution of inferior tiling reduced the cost on that account from the contract price—$9,223—to $6,179. The case will be continued to-day.

—The Sunday school teachers of the First Universalist Church collected some time ago $400 in aid of a fund to build a new church. The project was abandoned, and the $400 has been a bone of contention ever since. The Trustees want to use the money for repairs, but the teachers claim that if it is not used in building a new church it should be returned to the contributors. A meeting will be held in the church to-night to decide the matter. Several of the teachers threaten to resign should the money be given to the Trustees.

—Mrs. Lizzie Golden, twenty-seven years old, of 19 Holden Lane, and Mrs. Ellen Roady, twenty-six, of 91 Beacon Avenue, were arrested yesterday for stealing coal from a car of the New-York and Greenwood Railroad. They admitted their guilt to Police Justice Douglass, but said their husbands were out of work, and they had no money to buy coal, so they took it. There are three little children in each family. Justice Douglass adjudged the women guilty, and suspended sentence.

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KNOW THAT WE NEVER ADVERTISE EXCEPT WHEN WE HAVE SOMETHING PHENOMENALLY GOOD AND CHEAP. WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED FROM THE LARGEST AND MOST REPUTABLE WOOLEN HOUSE IN AMERICA THE ENTIRE RANGE OF THEIR FINEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE TROUSERINGS.

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NOTICE
TO
PUBLISHERS.

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Address PUBLISHER.

—Judge Hudspeth one day last week sentenced John Volinski to the penitentiary for nine months, he having been convicted of swindling. Every day since Mrs. Volinski has visited the Court House and entreated the Judge to release her husband. Yesterday Judge Hudspeth reconsidered the sentence and released Volinski on payment of costs.

—The officers of the East Jersey Water Company held a meeting in their office, in New-York, yesterday, and subsequently notified the Jersey City authorities that they would be prepared to confer in regard to the water supply to-day. The conference will probably be held in Mayor Wanser's office at noon.

—Henry Clayton, forty years old, of 2,166 East Norris Street, Philadelphia, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between two cars in the Hasimus freight yard, at Jersey City, yesterday, and his left leg crushed. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

—A garden truck, driven by Peter Curley, forty-six years old, of Cavan Point, was struck by a Central Railroad train at the Claremont Avenue crossing yesterday. Curley was instantly killed, and the wagon was demolished. The horses escaped.

New-Jersey.

—There is an epidemic of measles in Cranford. It is estimated that there are nearly 100 cases in the village. Thus far no deaths have been reported from the disease, but some of the cases are very serious. On account of the prevelance of the disease, the Board of Education has closed the public school in the place.

—Cornelius Mundy of 91 Springfield Avenue and Thomas F. Martin of 80 Mulberry Street, Newark, were arrested late Monday night on complaint of Edward Schott of 42 Arlington Avenue, who accused them of having stolen a watch from him. The prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters. Schott was held as a witness.

—The death warrant of Henry Kohl was signed by Gov. Werts yesterday. The execution is to take place on Feb. 20 at Newark. Executive Clerk Fox will deliver the warrant to Sheriff Lahlbach this morning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—GOING WITH CHARLES FROHMAN.—"The County Fair" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Star Theatre after next week, and Neil Burgess and his company will take the play on tour for the rest of the present season under the management of Charles Frohman, who signed a contract to this effect with Mr. Burgess yesterday. What will follow at the Star Theatre has not yet been announced, but probably it will return to the old combination system, from which Mr. Burgess has striven to withdraw it without success. It was more than hinted yesterday on the Rialto that Theodore Moss, former owner of the theatre, would probably be in possession of the house again very soon. Mr. Burgess has made a plucky fight.

—TONY PASTOR'S NEW POLICY.—Tony Pastor will introduce a new policy in his theatre in East Fourteenth Street next week. The house will open next Monday as a continuous performance house, the performance continuing from 12.30 to 11 o'clock every day. The veteran vaudeville manager promises that the entertainment shall be quite as good as those which he has been giving, and says that he finds that the continuous performance is the only one now suited to the section of the city in which his house is situated. His company will be a strong one, and changed from week to week, so as to be quite up to date.

—"THE LADY SLAVEY."—The cast of "The Lady Slavey," as far as it has been made up, will include Charles Danby, Dan Daly, William H. Thompson, Henry Norman, Charles Kirke, Nicholas Burnham, Virginia Earle, Marie Dressler, Linda de Costa, Delia Stacey, Babbette Rodney, Jessie Carlisle, Lillian Thurgate, Jeannette Beargeard, Isabel Haslam, Sylvia Holt, Dorothy Osner, Beatrice Orne, Florence Farrington, Little Adelaide, and a chorus of sixty. The play will be produced in Washington Jan. 27, and will come to the Casino Feb. 17.

—A NEW MIMIC FOR "EXCELSIOR, JR."—Manager Edward E. Rice has just discovered a young woman of French origin who possesses mimetic power of the most wonderful character. She is so like Yvette Guilbert in face, form, and figure, in walk, in voice, and in action, that those who have heard her sing in imitation of the French vocalist have been amazed and surprised at their similitude. Her stage name is Yvette Violette, and she will be seen for the first time in public at the performance of "Excelsior, Jr." on Thursday evening.

—EMPIRE THEATRE.—The Empire Theatre, after remaining closed two evenings, will reopen to-night, with the return home of the stock company, and the first production here of Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "Michael and His Lost Angels," which will also be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, to-night. The rehearsals have been long and thorough, and a very smooth performance for to-night may reasonably be expected.

—MAX O'RELL'S LECTURES.—Max O'Rell has but two more lectures to deliver at the Lyceum Theatre—that on "The Little Foibles of John Bull, Sandy, and Pat," this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and that on "American Society Up to Date," on Friday afternoon. The lectures have proved very popular, and the sale of seats for the last two is encouragingly large.

—SARAH BERNHARDT'S OPENING.—The sale of seats for the first nights of Sarah Bernhardt at Abbey's Theatre will begin at the box office to-morrow morning. The play selected for Mme. Bernhardt's reappearance here next Monday night, is the Hindu drama, "Izeyl," which attracted a good deal of attention in London and Paris.

—ENGAGED BY MR. DALY.—Charles J. Richman has been engaged by Augustin Daly to play a part in "Countess Gucki," the play that is to follow "The Two Escutcheons" at Daly's Theatre. The work is by Franz von Schonthru, a well-known German author, and is said to contain a fine part for Ada Rehan.

—"CHRISTOPHER, JR."—Madeline Lucette Ryley's play, "Christopher, Jr.," which John Drew is presenting at Palmer's Theatre this week, is in rehearsal for production very soon at the Strand Theatre, in London.

—E. L. DAVENPORT TO STAR.—E. L. Davenport, a brother of Fanny Davenport, and an excellent actor, has decided to star next season, and is having a play written for him with this object in view.

KILLED A DEER IN SELF-DEFENSE

James Collins Violates the Game Law, but Is Acquitted.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—James Collins, a Southern Ulster fruit grower, recently shot one of the deer released from the forest preserve, unmindful of the law protecting the game. The deer entered the fruit grower's strawberry patch. Collins went out to take a look at the animal and was attacked and tossed into the air.

He secured a shotgun and killed the deer. Willett Kidd, Game Protector at Newburg, made a complaint against him, and the case came to trial to-day.

Collins made a plea of self-defense, and was released. This is the first decision of the sort on record.

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Wednesday
January 15-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE REPORT ON THE FOUL

Regatta Committee's Statement About the Cup Races.

EVIDENCE OF DUNRAVEN AND ISELIN

There Was No Unnecessary Crowding by the Excursion Steamers According to the Report.

CHARGES ABOUT THE COURSE ANSWERED

Reasons for Disqualifying the Valkyrie—The Defender Was Ordered to Sail the Race.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club issued its report on last season's races yesterday. The report contains a complete analysis of all the races sailed under the committee's management last year, and gives a very complete account of the match races between the Defender and the Valkyrie for the America's Cup. This statement is particularly interesting just now, and is practically the answer of the committee to several of the charges made by Lord Dunraven in his now famous pamphlet.

Lord Dunraven, it will be remembered, charged that the course for the second race was not laid off accurately, and that the Valkyrie lost considerable through this error. Then there were complaints about being crowded, and that again the Valkyrie lost. These charges are answered by the committee.

The most important part of the report touches on the foul. A synopsis of the evidence offered by Mr. Iselin on behalf of the Defender, and Lord Dunraven for the Valkyrie, is given, and letters on the subject are printed, and the committee gives reasons for disqualifying the Valkyrie.

An outline of the conditions agreed upon between Lord Dunraven and the club is first given. Then the question of the courses is tackled. On this subject, the committee says:

> The starting points were well out to sea, and as the courses were laid seaward, they were "ocean courses, outside of headlands," as called for by the deed. The turning points were floats carrying a 14 by 10 foot red flag, with horizontal white stripe, on a 16-foot pole. Each float was marked by a two-masted tug, showing an 8-foot red ball, swung from the triatic-stay, from 45 to 50 feet above the water. To distinguish them from other tugs these marking tugs, (which were among the largest and most powerful of ocean tugs on the United States coast,) were instructed to fly no flags unless a float were wrecked, in which case the tug marking it would take its place, and display the club burgee in addition to the ball.
>
> The courses were laid by Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy, in charge of the ocean tug Edgar Luckenbach. In order to reduce the chance of error in laying out the courses, Mr. Winslow, assisted by Lieut. V. L. Cottman, United States Navy, took the tug to the lower bay on Sept. 6, and adjusted her compasses by swinging her on channel ranges, using a pelorus. He also compared the New-York Yacht Club's patent log, which he accepted as a standard, with the tug's log, and found that they differed by "5-100 of a knot in a six-knot run." The New-York Yacht Club's log and the deviation tables, obtained from swinging the tug, were used in laying the courses. On Sept. 10, (triangular course,) Mr. Winslow set the first float, and remained to mark it, until relieved by Lieut. Henry Morrell, United States Navy, who had assisted in patrolling the start and the earlier portion of the race with the E. L. Luckenbach. When relieved, Mr. Winslow delayed at the first turn in order to give both yachts a lead down the second leg, and then proceeded to run the second course, allowing for two degrees of easterly deviation, as called for by his tables.
>
> Both yachts had already received the compass course for this second leg by signal; the weather was clear, with no sea, and the wind broad upon the quarter, and, excepting Mr. Winslow's tug, there was nothing on the course, (which was only ten miles in length,) ahead of the leading yacht, which was Valkyrie, except a small tug well off to the northward and westward. Mr. Winslow recorded the time of setting the second float and of Valkyrie's turning, and, as his report shows, the float was anchored and the ball displayed when Valkyrie was over two miles distant.

Lieut. Winslow makes the following report to the committee to disprove the statement made by Lord Dunraven that "the tug employed to lay down the second mark made a mistake in the course given her, or that her compass had a larger error than was allowed for":

> NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1895.
>
> I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the laying out of the courses for the recent international races for the America's Cup:
>
> In order to reduce the chances of error in laying out the courses to a minimum, I was requested by the Regatta Committee to determine, prior to the first race, the degree of correctness of the patent logs to be used, and the magnetic condition of the ocean tug Edward Luckenbach which was placed at my disposal.
>
> On Sept. 6 I proceeded in the tug to the lower New-York Bay, inside of Sandy Hook. An examination of her binnacle showed the compass to be compensated for semi-circular and quadrantal deviation, and for heeling error. Magnets and cylinders of soft iron were used to effect this compensation. The tug was swung around the entire circle of the compass. A pelorus mounted on the top of the pilot house was used to observe the bearings of the channel ranges, as the tug's head was placed on the various points of the compass. This method of "swinging ship" is one well-known to navigators.
>
> The observations were carefully made by myself, assisted by Lieut. Cottman, United States Navy. The deviation table made from these observations was used in laying out the courses for the races. On the same day runs were made to test and compare the patent logs. The New-York Yacht Club's log was regarded as the standard. The other log was found to differ from the standard log five hundredths of a knot in a six-knot run.
>
> As there have been some remarks about the courses and marks for the race on the 10th inst., I add the following remarks in this connection:
>
> After placing the first mark, I hoisted the red ball and remained until relieved by Lieut. Morrell of the United States Navy, who, under orders, had assisted in patrolling the start and the early portion of the race in the Walter L. Luckenbach. I delayed my tug at the first mark a sufficient time to insure her being in plain sight of the competing yachts while running for the position of the second mark, thus indicating to them the course which you had already given them by signal. I then proceeded to lay out the second leg, the course for which was N. E. by E. The deviation of our compass on that heading was 2° easterly, and the tug was therefore steered under my close attention a little to the northward of N. E. by E., to allow for the deviation. The time of placing the second mark was recorded; also the times of the yachts passing this mark. The second mark was put down and the ball hoisted fully thirteen minutes before the leading yacht, which was the Valkyrie, rounded. By the official time, she made the run from the first to the second mark in 1:00:27, a speed of ten knots per hour; and she therefore must have been more than two miles away when this mark was anchored. It was observed on board the tug that the Valkyrie was steering to leeward of the course from the time she passed the first mark.
>
> I believe the courses and distances, as laid out by the tug Edgar Luckenbach, to have been correct. Very respectfully,
>
> C. McC. R. WINSLOW,
> Lieutenant United States Navy, member New-York Yacht Club.
>
> S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman Regatta Committee.

Lord Dunraven made so much of the crowding on the different courses that the committee has gone into this point at some length. It says:

> As the courses were outside of "the three-mile limit," (marine league,) there was no authority over them; but a flotilla of twenty steam yachts belonging to the club, under command of Rear Commodore J. C. Bergen, acted as patrol. On Sept. 7, the wind at Sandy Hook Lightship was northeast at the time fixed for making the preparatory signal, and therefore, according to agreement, the start was shifted down the coast. The accompanying vessels were mixed up by this shift, and in consequence they took up a position which somewhat cramped the starting line and compelled both yachts, for a short period after the start, to work through a portion of the fleet. It is our opinion that, with this exception, there was no more interference through the match than there was in 1893—if there were as much. And any statement to the committee, from either yacht, to the effect that because she was the rear vessel, or because she was the leading vessel, she was more crowded than the other, would be answered by the statement that on Sept. 7 (with the exception of the first quarter of the course) the Valkyrie was the rear vessel, and that over the entire course on Sept. 10 she was the leading

Continued on Page 10.

REFORMED "BAD SON" NOT GOOD

Frank Smith Says William Henry of Brooklyn Hired a Cab and then Left Him to Pay for It.

An interesting story about William Henry, the so-called "bad son" of old Charles W. Henry, the murdered Brooklyn miser, was told yesterday by Frank Smith to Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court, in Brooklyn. According to Smith, Henry is not leading the exemplary life that his counsel, Foster L. Backus, promised the Court Henry would lead, when the lawyer was defending the "bad son" on the charge of the murder of his father. William was acquitted of the murder.

Frank Smith was arraigned yesterday before Justice Walsh on the charge of intoxication. Thomas Monohan, a New-York cab driver, was in court, and asked leave to charge Smith with defrauding him of $6 for the hire of the cab.

"This is all a mistake," said Smith. "My friend, Mr. Henry, hired the cab."

"Who is he?" asked the Judge.

"A personal friend of mine," said the prisoner. "He is the gentleman who was accused of murdering his father, old Miser Henry."

Smith then made this statement to the Judge:

"My arrest was brought about in the following manner: I met Mr. Henry, whom I have known for some years, and we went to a French restaurant on Fulton Street, New-York. At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Henry went out and got a cab, and we were driven over to Brooklyn, to Valentine Schmitt's place, where we had a few bottles of wine. Then we went to Mr. Osterfeld's place, on Bridge Street, near Fulton, and in the hallway Mr. Henry met two young women, and we had more drinks.

"While I was temporarily absent Mr. Henry left the place with the two women, and in a few minutes the cabman came into the saloon and said that there was a man outside who wanted to see me. When I reached the sidewalk I went toward the cab and saw a policeman seated in the vehicle, and he invited me to get in, and he then ordered the driver to go to the station house. This is all a mistake, and I am sure that Mr. Henry will pay for the cab if I am allowed to go. Why, young Mr. Osterfeld will pay for the cab if your Honor will allow me to send him a note."

Justice Walsh suspended the case, while the cabman took a note from Smith to Osterfeld, asking for the loan of $6. The cabman came back without the money. Smith pleaded not guilty to the charge of drunkenness. His examination was set for to-day.

When Smith was arrested, he said his first name was William, and that he lodged at Smith & McNell's Hotel, Washington Street, this city. Later, he was proved to be Frank Smith. In the Henry murder case, it was said by the police that the "bad son" changed some bills in Smith & McNell's place a few days after the murder of Miser Henry.

BROKER JOHNSON CAUGHT IN TAMPA

He Will Be Brought Back to Philadelphia to Answer for His Offense.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Chief of Detectives Miller to-day received a dispatch from Tampa, Fla., announcing the arrest at that place of Benjamin Johnson, the stock broker who absconded from Philadelphia a week ago with a shortage of about $15,000 in his accounts. The arrest was made by City Marshal Grantley of Tampa.

Johnson was the resident partner of the New-York banking and brokerage firm of Kendall & Whitlock. When it was learned several days after his departure that he was making for Southern Florida, the local authorities communicated with the Police Departments of Southern cities, giving a description of the man and requesting his arrest. It was due to these efforts that the absconding broker was captured. Johnson will be brought to Philadelphia as soon as the necessary requisition papers shall be secured. It is believed that his destination was Havana.

A dispatch from Tampa this afternoon states that Johnson was taken in custody this morning at the Almara Hotel, where he was registered under the name of "S. C. Thomas, Chicago." He admits his identity. The dispatch further states that Johnson has retained counsel, and that he claims he can prove his innocence of the charge of embezzlement.

C. H. Whitlock of the firm of Kendall & Whitlock stated this afternoon that he could not say what action the firm will take against Johnson until he shall have consulted with his partner, Mr. Kendall. Mr. Whitlock said, however, that Johnson's services were needed in straightening out his tangled accounts, and that if he will "meet us half way and assist us" the firm will endeavor to make things easy for him.

Johnson was suspended from the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day for insolvency.

THE RECENT TAX SALE OF LANDS

A Large Acreage Secured for State Parks, Unless It Is Redeemed.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—At the recent sale of lands by the State Controller for unpaid taxes, the State bid in 301,630 acres of land lying within the bounds of the Adirondack and Catskill State Parks. The price at which this land was bid in was $116,210.40, or about 35 cents an acre. Heretofore from 40 to 50 per cent. of the lands bought in at these sales have been redeemed within one year after the sale, which is permitted by law, by the owners. All the land unredeemed at the expiration of one year passes to the title of the State.

If the general rule should be followed, the State will gain about 150,000 acres of land for its State parks from this last sale. The greatest acreage bid in by the State was in Hamilton County, amounting to 121,180 acres. The other counties in which land went to the State, and the amounts in each, were:

	Acres.		Acres.
St. Lawrence	11,420	Clinton	6,433
Delaware	1,986	Essex	83,240
Franklin	28,243	Fulton	10,123
Greene	1,269	Herkimer	3,886
Lewis	1,170	Oneida	120
Saratoga	2,980	Sullivan	688
Ulster	5,805	Warren	22,845
Washington	242		

The bids of people other than for the State at the sale amounted to $468,121.26. This is about the same amount as was realized at the previous tax sale in 1890.

The fact that owners of property offered for sale bid in their own land in many instances led to much speculation as to the reason for such a proceeding. It was explained that the reason was that such owners desired to get a clear title to their lands, and that this was one way to accomplish that object.

WITNESSES FAIL TO APPEAR

Prosecution in Broker Chapman's Case Compelled to Close.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—When the trial of the New-York broker, Elverton B. Chapman, was resumed this morning the District Attorney asked for a recess until afternoon, stating that although a subpoena had been issued for Theodore Havemeyer of New-York, the reputed President of the American Sugar Refining Company, the United States Marshal in that district had been unable to find any trace of him. Summons for Vice President Dick and Director Matthewson of New-York, and for James P. Robinson, and Manager Fraser of the Franklin Sugar Company, Philadelphia, had also been unsuccessful, although Mr. Fraser had been heard from last night and might get here this afternoon, when the session could be resumed.

If the Court would not wait for Mr. Fraser, the Government would have to close its case without further evidence as to the control of the sugar trade by the American Refining Company.

Judge Cole decided to take a recess until the afternoon, as desired by the prosecution.

Mr. Fraser and the other witnesses summoned by the District Attorney failed to appear this afternoon, and the prosecution was compelled to close its case.

Mr. Addicks Must Pay the Costs.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—The Superior Court this afternoon ordered J. Edward Addicks to pay within sixty days the costs in the divorce suit recently brought against him by Mrs. Addicks. The costs amount to $7,250. The Court approved the return of the Commissioner, denying a divorce to Mrs. Addicks.

TO INSURE PURE MILK

Board of Health Will Regulate All Sold in New-York.

DEALERS WILL BE GRANTED PERMITS

Only Those Getting Milk from Healthful Sources Will Be Licensed—A Comprehensive Inspection System.

The following ordinance of the Sanitary Code was agreed upon yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Health, at which were present Health Commissioners Charles G. Wilson, President; Dr. George P. Fowler, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, and Theodore Roosevelt, ex officio member of the board. Sanitary Superintendent Roberts and Bacteriologist Herman M. Biggs were also present:

> Section 221—No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale, or delivered at any place in the City of New-York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health, and subject to the conditions thereof.

The ordinance will become law next week, when a date on which it will go into effect will be agreed upon. It means that the Health Department so far controls the adulteration of milk, or, rather, its attenuation, that it is able to turn its attention to the sanitary condition of dairies in a way that not only watered milk cannot be long sold without detection and punishment for the offender, but that milk from sick, ill-fed, or badly or dirtily kept cows can be kept out of the market.

It also means a diminution in the mortality of one-sixth in the first year among the 6,000 children born in this city, the Malthusian result in many cases of watered or unhealthy milk, and in the ailments consequent upon drinking such milk to which older children and adults are exposed.

While so far the board has anticipated action only in Hudson County, N. J., where it has studied the sanitary surroundings of milk producers, it is its unswerving purpose to do this with every milk-supplying centre and to enlist as its aids both State and local sanitary authorities. Such official auxiliaries were secured yesterday.

"The Board of Health," President Wilson said yesterday, "believes that it has devised a plan to completely control the milk supply of the city. Be this as it may, it proposes to control such supply.

"After the question of the water supply the next in importance is the milk supply. New-York, furnished with unattenuated milk from dairies where the sanitary surroundings are such as to, so far as lies in human possibility, insure freedom from bacilli infection, would have fewer deaths.

"Putting aside the question of children more than one year old up to adults suffering from malnutrition from diluted milk or disease from germ-infected milk, we have to consider that out of 60,000 children born, 10,000 die before they are a year old, and are forced to conclude that were only unwatered and uninfected milk sold, the infantile mortality would be lessened.

"The old plan—I speak of the method which obtained before last July—was to arrest men found to have sold attenuated milk and put them through the punitive system. There would be the arraignment in a police court, commitment, and so on up to the time of determination of the case by fine or acquittal and the vendor of adulterated milk sold it during the pendency of his case, and when convicted paid his fine and went at it again.

"But the new Court of Special Sessions came, and the Judges looked harshly at this offense. After fining in two or three cases, they created consternation by adding imprisonment to mulcting, and there was an awakening both among the milk dealers and the sanitary authorities.

"I saw that the time had come to strike a blow, and that the result could be reached by systematic inspection. Mayor Strong appreciated the advantages we had when the case was laid before him, and we obtained five additional Inspectors, making the number twelve, exclusive of the chemist and his aids. With this force we secured much evidence of attenuation, and many arrests of dealers in watered milk were made. They fared badly, thanks to the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, as on conviction they were fined from $5 to $100, and were sent to prison for from five to thirty days. The fines aggregated $12,000.

"This practically broke up the selling of attenuated milk in this city. Not many dealers risked a second conviction, and we were fairly sure of milk up to the lactometer test.

"There were some encouraging results. The wholesale and retail milk dealers and the members of the Board of Health came together, and the sanitarians received satisfactory assurances, and there was a plan of campaign arranged in a meeting between the sanitary officials and the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions. I may say that we made useful allies among the reputable milk dealers.

"The question of the adulteration of milk settled, its freedom from germ infection and the sanitary surroundings of the producing dairies offered a field of inquiry that was considered important.

"Taking a typical case—that of a herd of cows in poor health because of swill feeding and being confined in dirty stables or yards, with a water supply for drinking and cleaning cans and utensils contaminated by sewage—it is held that the milk from such a dairy should not be sold, because of the impossibility of protecting it from dirt and germ infection. Such milk should be suspected of being just as dangerous as the sewage-polluted water. It was also considered important to examine into the handling of the milk from dairy to vendor to discover dangers.

"In this plan we were guided by statistics of supply and of retailing, which are given in these tables:

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Gallons Per Day.
Pennsylvania	7,280
New-Jersey	25,200
Connecticut	6,770
Massachusetts	1,310
New-York State	143,862
Total	184,422

DISTRIBUTION PER DAY.

	Dealers.
Less than 10 gallons	3,070
10 to 50 gallons	3,093
50 to 100 gallons	111
100 to 200 gallons	80
200 to 500 gallons	86
Over 1,000 gallons	53
Total	6,493

"There are less than 500 receivers of this milk supply, and the Board of Health started in by getting a complete list of those receivers and every can mark, with the dairy owning it, so we are fairly well equipped at this initial stage of the campaign.

"We know, of course, that much milk from swill-fed cows comes from near-by points, and that we have no power to control the sanitary condition of herds outside of this county, but we propose to use the new sanitary ordinance to obtain results similar to those we might obtain had we authority in every State which sends milk to this city, including the State of New-York outside of this county.

"While we cannot say to an Orange County or a New-Jersey dairyman, 'You shall not keep your cows in conditions that are unsanitary or feed them with swill or what-not,' we can say, 'We have power to decide what milk shall be passed as wholesome. You keep your cows in unclean quarters and give them improper food, and we discriminate against your product as dangerous.'

"Ernest J. Lederle, the assistant chemist of the Board of Health, went to Secaucus, N. J., late in December, because milk is produced there, and the nearness of the place to New-York offered inducements for the use of refuse food stuffs. In company with Dairy Commissioner Maguire of Trenton, Chemist Lederle made inspections of dairies, and his report of Dec. 30 shows a loathesome and dangerous condition of affairs. Some of his discoveries cannot be told in detail.

"This letter was received last week:

> "Jan. 9. 1894.
>
> "Charles G. Wilson, President of Board of Health, New-York City:
>
> Dear Sir: The Board of Health of Hudson County is taking measures for the suppression of certain swill-milk establishments in this county, and desires the co-operation of your board to that end. According to our information, a large part of this milk is sold in your city, and we wish to put you in the way of stopping its sale there.
>
> "The President of our board would consider it as the greatest assistance to us if you could send one or more of your Sanitary Inspectors to visit and inspect, in conjunction with the officers of our board, the different places which we are about to suppress, so that your board may be informed as to the names of parties from this county selling impure milk in your city, and that you may have sufficient evidence to justify you in stopping its sale.
>
> "If you can and will assist us in the manner suggested, please communicate with the President of uor board, Dr. W. W. Varick, 245 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Very respectfully,
>
> "H. W. WINFIELD,
> "Counsel Hudson County Board of Health.

"No time was lost in sending Chemist Lederle to Secaucus to make other inspections with Dr. Varick. Eleven were reported Jan. 11. In but one case were cows found that were properly fed. The others were given brewers' grains and hotel swill. The report concludes:

> The conditions found by me in my two inspections at Secaucus, N. J., at the various stables and dairies, are a disgrace to a civilized community.
>
> Swill is being fed to milch cows and the milk from these cows is sold in the immediate neighborhood, and in the neighboring towns and at Hoboken, N. J.
>
> After careful investigation, I find no evidence that any swill milk is sent to New-York City.
>
> A number of large milk producers are located at this place, and send milk to the city; the feed used in these places consists of brewers' grains, hay, and flour. The places almost without exception are filthy, stables are not properly ventilated, the milk is not properly cooled, and the facilities for washing cans and utensils are entirely inadequate. The water used for watering the cattle and for washing purposes must, from the existing conditions, be polluted.
>
> Large amounts of swill from the New-York hotels and restaurants are daily taken to this place, and this could at any time, without much danger of detection, be used for feeding milch cows at the larger stables.
>
> Dr. Varick fully realizes the importance of the above, and is anxious to do everything in his power to improve the condition. It remains to be seen if he has the power to make radical changes.

"This report decided us on the amendment to the Sanitary Code. It will be noticed that it says 'subject to the conditions thereof.' The 'conditions' are such as to put us in a position to control the milk supply, and we are going ahead. I ought to say that Mayor Strong is in full accord with our views, and every step we have taken has had his full approval. We are going to have a time when the milk sold in New-York will be unwatered and not a medium of spreading disease.

"Let me add that our investigations at Secaucus are the first of many that we will make."

The Health Commissioners, in their plan of "conditions," appear to have made a net with very small meshes. The permits are to be of two kinds, for selling unbottled milk in stores and from carts. They are to be issued to owners or, in case of a company, to the manager, and can be revoked at the pleasure of the Board of Health. The applicant will be bound by the answers he fills in in a form of application, and to sell without a permit, such as is provided for in Section 221, is a misdemeanor. The permit can be revoked when the holder sells fresh, condensed, or preserved milk in violation of sections of the Sanitary Code bearing on milk or of rules and regulations of the Board of Health, or for giving false information.

Other regulations in regard to the permit are that it must be exposed in stores or carried on carts. Carts must bear their own and the permit numbers conspicuously, and also the word "Permit" and the name of the owner or title of a company.

Blanks for application with extracts from the code and regulations and other full information will soon be issued, and notice of the necessity of a permit will be sent to all dealers. The applicant for a permit must state the amount of fresh milk he sells, from whom he purchases, and the can mark, and, in the case of cart selling, the time the milk enters the city, over what ferry or road, or from what depot and the driver's name and address.

If the distributor obtains his milk direct from a farmer, creamery man, or milk agent he must, on his application, tell the name and address of the farmer, &c., the name of the producer, with full address and particulars of dairy, shipping station, railroad, output, can marks, size, breed, condition, food, and water supply, and source of herd.

The question of the milk supply of hotels and restaurants will also be considered.

Proposed regulations for bottled milk are that abundant precautions toward cleanliness of booths be taken, that the milk must be put in them at the dairy or creamery, or, if in the city, in rooms where contamination is guarded against, and that no washing or filling be done in any sleeping or domestic room or in one opening into such room.

After the session of the Board of Health, President Wilson and Chemist Lederer met H. W. Winfield, counsel for the Hudson County Board of Health, and its President, Dr. W. W. Varick. The Secaucus dairies were discussed, and it was arranged that when the permit ordinance goes into effect, applications which name Hudson County as a source of supply will be sent to Dr. Varick, who will report on the sanitary condition of the dairy named.

State Dairy Commissioner Maguire of New-Jersey will confer with the New-York Health Commissioners to-day.

Inspectors of the Board of Health will be instructed this week to visit several milk producing centres that are suspected of having cows in the conditions found at Secaucus.

Further steps will be made by the Health Commissioners to secure hearty co-operation from the State and county Boards of Health of several States and of local sanitary authorities in this State.

DANGERS FROM MATTING IN CARS.

The Board of Health Is Now Investigating the Subject.

The spread of disease by dried sputum and the evils resulting from the use in public vehicles and cars of matting and textile fabrics were informally discussed at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

A preliminary report on what follows expectoration in public places was presented by Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden and Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Director of the Bacteriological Division of the Department. It was not made public, and was reported to be a series of memoranda on the subject and suggestions for legislative action.

Such action, according to the sanitarians, appears to be necessary, as they hold that under certain circumstances a person who expectorates on the street or in a public resort or vehicle is a menace to health.

The question of prohibiting the use of matting and textile fabrics in public conveyances will be publicly considered next Tuesday, when the elevated and surface railroads will be represented and have a hearing.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK COMMISSION

Board Reorganized with A. B. Loewy as President—Advancing the Work.

The Riverside Park Commission met for reorganization in the office of the Corporation Counsel yesterday.

Since the appointment of the commission John H. Coster, one of the Commissioners, has died, and in his place Grosvenor S. Hubbard has been appointed.

The reorganization was a consequence. The commission is appointed to improve and extend Riverside Park, and to acquire the necessary lands to that end.

The reorganization resulted in the election of A. B. Loewy as President. The actual work of acquiring title to lands necessary for the improvement will go on from time to time, after which the commission will report to the Supreme Court.

Charged with Reckless Blasting.

Michael Romano, 426 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Pasquale Medole, 407 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternooon on a charge of reckless blasting. A blast was fired at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street yesterday, and the fragments of rock entered the window of the residence of Max Sondeheimer, 32 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and inflicted a scalp wound on his son, William, five years old.

The Italians were discharged by the Magistrate, as there was no evidence to show that they were responsible for the accident. A summons was issued for the appearance of Pietro Atieri, 418 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the contractor in charge of the blasting.

Fell Against a Steam Drill.

Charles Muench, a boilermaker, was working at 649 East Twelfth Street, yesterday, when he fell against a steam drill while it was working, and the rod in its upward movement struck him in the small of the back, throwing him in the air. The first blow must have been sufficiently powerful to render him unconscious, as he fell back in the machine and its rebounds hit him repeatedly, until he was rescued. An ambulance was called and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It was found that he was not seriously injured.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

Public School Pupils Will Begin Monday to Learn About Them.

$35,000 SPENT FOR THE TEXT BOOKS

Teachers Fear Important Work Will Be Interfered With—Books Beyond Understanding of Young Minds.

The teachers in the public schools in this city will begin next Monday to teach their pupils the "nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, and their effects on the human system, in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene," in accordance with the so-called "Ainsworth law," which was passed by the Legislature last year.

The law directs that this be taught "as thoroughly as are other branches, for not less than four lessons a week, for ten or more weeks in each year," in certain grades in all schools under State control; that to those too young to read, oral instruction shall be given, and for the others textbooks shall be provided; that "for students below high school grade such textbooks shall give at least one-fifth their space, and for students of high school grade shall give not less than twenty pages to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, but pages on this subject in a separate chapter at the end of the book shall not be counted in meeting the minimum."

This law caused much comment at the time it was enacted, and it was freely said that it was passed in the interest of a certain firm of publishers that had the only physiology in existence that conformed to the requirements of the law. Whether such was the fact or not, other school-book publishers arose to the occasion and the Board of Education of this city had many textbooks on physiology and hygiene before them, from which to select when it decided to obey the law and had the money wherewith to do so.

The board has spent $35,000 for the textbooks. It has bought one-half as many books as there are pupils in the schools, and by passing these around all the pupils will have the necessary forty lessons during a year on the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks, &c.

Three publications have been selected by the board and submitted to the Principals of the schools, from which they have selected that or those which they considered best fitted for the use of their pupils. Some have concluded to use all three, grading the books to accord with the grades in the schools.

The textbooks selected are Blaisdell's "How to Keep Well; a Textbook of Health, for Use in Lower Grades of Schools, with Special Reference to the Effects of Alcoholic Drinks, Tobacco, and Other Narcotics in the Bodily Life;" Stowell's, "A Healthy Body; a Textbook on Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Alcohol, and Narcotics, for Use in Intermediate Grades in Public and Private Schools," and Johonnot & Bouton's "Lessons in Hygiene, or The Human Body, and How to Take Care of It, Being an Edition of 'How We Live,' Revised to Comply with the Legislation Requiring Temperance Instruction in Schools."

It will be seen by these extracts from the title pages of the acceptable books that their publishers have read the "Ainsworth law." The books are attractively and well made, and contain a fair amount of instruction on physiology and hygiene and all else that the law demands.

A number of the Principals of the public schools when interviewed by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, expressed themselves as well satisfied with the text of the books, but were generally opposed to giving the subject the same attention as they now give to other subjects.

The effects of alcohol and tobacco and the necessity for cleanliness have always been taught in the public schools, but not by the aid of textbooks, except as guides for the teachers, and the introduction of the subject with textbooks will disarrange the present studies and possibly compel the shortening of the time now devoted to other important branches of education.

The practice has always been in the grammar grades to lecture on these subjects three times a month, and then compel the pupils to write the substance of the lectures in the form of compositions. In the primary grades lectures of the same sort have been delivered once a month, and the children have then been questioned to fix in their minds the substance of the lectures. In this way the pupils have been made familiar with the ill effects of alcohol, &c., and the advantages of taking care of their minds and bodies, and have had their "physiology" in separate lessons.

While the textbooks selected for the use of the children in no instance state it to be wrong or sinful to manufacture or deal in liquors, narcotics, &c., they do show these things to have ill effects, and that, in connection with the various parts of the body under study in any particular chapter, the effects may be lasting and injurious for life.

No brewer or manufacturer of alcoholic liquors or tobacco can find anything in the books that in any way reflects upon him or his business, but he can find what he knows to be true, that his products affect the human system, even though the pupils are not told in the text not to partake of them.

The teachers do not as yet know how much time will be devoted to this new study, beyond the fact that they will have forty lessons on it each year. Superintendent Jasper has not announced the length of time for each lesson. They appreciate the difficulty that they will have in teaching children whose parents always drink beer, or some light wine, with their meals—and generally give the children some—that drinking has evil effects, and that the father's pipe will bring him to an early grave.

The public school curriculum has not been adjusted to embrace this new study, but the teachers are all willing to undertake its teaching at once, even though they fail to see the great good in it that is claimed for it. In one sense, they are pleased to have textbooks for the children to take to their homes, as it will relieve them of the personal responsibility for their remarks upon the baneful effects of alcohol, &c., that the pupils and parents formerly treasured up against the teachers. Aside from the fact that the teachers think that other branches of study would be of more benefit to the children, they are disinclined to take up this new study at this time in the school year, as it will materially interfere with the other studies at a time when reviews and promotions are in order, as it will now be necessary to devote ten successive weeks to the study, whereas, had the Board of Education given the books at the beginning of the school year, the matter could easily have been adjusted so as not to interfere with the busy close of the school year.

The teachers make no objection to the books, as they all contain good and interesting matter, but they fear that the text is away beyond the comprehension of the children. The books will be used by some of the teachers as reading books, they thinking that in this way it will be easier for the scholars to become familiar with the new words, and to retain their meaning.

W. H. Beadleston's Will Filed.

The will of William H. Beadleston, the brewer, who died on Oct. 24, 1895, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

The personal property is valued at $310,000 and the real estate at $70,000. The testator leaves to his widow, Susan M. Beadleston, $100,000.

The residue of the estate is divided equally among the testator's four sons—Henry C., Randolph, William C., and Chauncey Perry Beadleston—and his daughter, Edith, who are to be paid the income until they reach the age of twenty-five years, when they will receive one-half of the principal. The balance is to be paid to them when they reach the age of thirty-five years.

Bequests to Charities.

In the will of Johanna Driscoll she leaves $100 to St. Joseph's Church for masses, and the residue of her estate, about $2,000, to St. Vincent's Hospital.

By the will of John Roth, the Swiss Benevolent Society of New-York, the German Hospital Dispensary, and the Isabella Heimath each get one-third of the residue of his estate of $90,000, after his widow has been provided for.

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ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENT STANDS

In the St. Lawrence County Case the Court of Appeals Holds that Population Is Not Alone the Basis of Apportionment.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the decision of the General Term and affirmed the decision of the Special Term, without cost to either party, in the application of George Smith, who asked that a mandamus issue against the St. Lawrence County Board of Supervisors asking that the Assembly districts of the county be reapportioned.

There are two districts in St. Lawrence County, and under the apportionment now in force one district has 700 more population than the other. The application sought to upset the present apportionment, but to-day's decision of the Court of Appeals upholds it. The Special Term held that the apportionment was valid, and that convenience and continuity were rightly considered when the apportionment was made.

The General Term reversed the decision of the Special Term, and held that population only should form the basis of an apportionment.

The opinion is written by Judge Bartlett and is concurred in by all the Judges except. Chief Judge Andrews, who dissents, and Judge Vann, who did not sit when the case was presented.

The petitioner claimed that in dividing St. Lawrence County into two Assembly districts the Board of Supervisors violated the Constitution in that it did not make the new Assembly districts as nearly equal in number of inhabitants as might be, and also that it did not observe the provision that towns which, from their location, may be included in either of the two districts, shall be so placed as to make them most nearly equal in number of inhabitants.

The court holds that the provision of the Constitution can be read and construed with the other provisions of Section 5, Article III., and that the Board of Supervisors did not exceed a certain discretion which continued to be vested in it in making the division as it did. The opinion holds that in considering the subject of compactness the Board of Supervisors had to deal with the situation of the local territory of St. Lawrence County, which is the largest in area of any county in the State and some parts of which are sparsely settled, and so enable the inhabitants of the entire county to meet in their political conventions and electoral primaries as to make the exercise of the duties and privileges of a citizen voter as little onerous as possible.

Each case must be decided on its peculiar facts.

The court feels assured that the people of the State can never again be subjected to those inequalities of apportionment and representation which gave rise to some of the present Constitutional provisions so long as the maximum excess in the population of a district is limited by a mandatory provision to the population of a town adjoining such Assembly district, and the discretion exercised within that narrow limit is subject to the supervision of the courts.

MAY GO AROUND THE WORLD

Frietsch Now Proposes a Long Trip in His Small Boat.

Capt. Adolph Frietsch, who last year safely crossed the ocean in the sloop Nina, a tiny craft constructed by himself, is contemplating a more dangerous feat. He now proposes to circumnavigate the globe in a vessel of a similar model.

Frietsch says he will sail eastward from New-York, and return to this port by the way of Cape Horn, a feat never undertaken before in a craft of such small dimensions as the one in which the adventurer proposes to cast his fortunes.

In the Nina, a nineteen-foot sloop, with none but himself on board, Frietsch made the trip from Sandy Hook to the Irish coast in thirty-four days and three hours. The voyager will tell about that trip in a lecture, which is to be delivered to-morrow evening in Sulzer's Harlem River Park Casino.

SHOT HIS MOTHER AND HIMSELF

William Oswell of Ogdensburg Commits a Terrible Crime.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 14.—William Oswell, aged thirty-three years, shot his mother, Mrs. Virginia T. Oswell, aged sixty-four years, three times to-day, killing her. He then shot himself.

He recently lost his position, and was undoubtedly insane from worries over financial matters.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

REBUKE TO PARTISANS—Letter from the President to Senator Caffery.

SALISBURY IS YIELDING—The British Premier making advances to Venezuela.

NEW-YORK THE FAVORITE—Leads in the fight for the Democratic Convention.

SOUTH AFRICA TRANQUIL—The situation of England's latest imbroglio with her neighbors.

KAISER WORRIES BRITONS—Their sedate and serious minds revert always to him.

VIEWS OF HENRY NORMAN—What the London correspondent says of the Venezuela matter.

MORTON TAKES A HAND—Looking ahead to the next Presidential campaign.

CALL MAY BE DEFEATED—Florida's free-silver Senator has a hard fight ahead.

CHANGING THE MACHINE—Connecticut Republicans getting ready for action.

ARMENIAN HOMES BURNED—Nearly 200 towns and villages destroyed in two provinces.

LOWNDES TAKES OFFICE—Inauguration of new Governors in two States.

TO INCREASE PENSION BILLS—Efforts made by Republican members of the House.

MADE UP TO SUIT PLATT—The distribution of the committees at Albany.

BEN FRANKLIN NO AID—His descendant objected to by the Colonial Dames of America.

FREAKS OF LEGISLATION—Odd bills and reports by Congressional committees.

MACEO'S FORCE IS BEATEN—Reports of Spanish successes, which Cubans here doubt.

PAUL BRIGHAM CAPTURED—A swindler who has been operating all over the country.

HOMES OF MILLIONAIRES—Beautiful private parks along the east bank of the Hudson.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Saving the manure, by Henry Stewart; The Natural Uses of Snow; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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STARTING FOR NEW HOMES

Farm Training School Children Sent West and South.

WELL CLOTHED BEFORE DEPARTING

How the Boys and Girls Are Provided For—The Six Months at the Farm to Develop Their Characters.

"This society's awful rich," a small boy said at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, in the United Charities Building yesterday morning.

Then he gazed down the length of his small person admiringly. From head to foot he was newly clothed, new hat, new shoes, and a brand-new and natty-looking overcoat surmounted the new suit of clothing.

"New underclothes, too," the boy said, giving a comfortable shrug under his warm garments. "They gave them to all the boys."

The society's rooms looked like a boy's school yesterday morning. All business was suspended for the time being, and the society workers were busily engaged in supplying the wants of the forty or fifty boys and girls who arrived at 9 o'clock, from the Farm Training School of the society at Kensico, in Westchester County. Each boy after being examined by a physician and pronounced in good physical condition was entirely reclothed.

They were a happy, sturdy-looking lot, and in three groups they took trains yesterday for, respectively, Unionville, Mo.; Garnet, Kan., and Jacksonville, Fla. The "Holiday Company," it is called, for annually, at this time, the society sends off a party of children to homes found for them in the South and West.

The Brace Farm School at Kensico forms a training home for the boys previous to their being sent to permanent homes. After six months of school life, a pretty correct estimate of a boy's character can be formed. The school was established in 1894, by Mrs. Joseph M. White. Mrs. White was present at the society's rooms yesterday, to see another party of the beneficiaries of her work off for her homes.

They are boys who have no parents, or whose parents are unable to support them, and relinquish all claim upon them when the society takes them in hand. "Mother works out; gives up all claim," is the history in brief of one boy's connection with the society.

"It was just a holiday to me all the time I was there," one bright little fellow said, speaking of the school yesterday. "I was there six months. I am going South. I think they will take us ten miles from Jacksonville. I don't know how I shall like it. I have never been further South than Washington before. I saw Coxey's army then. Such a lot of rowdys, and they made a regular General of Coxey, who rode around with a yellow sash on.

"I have been in Kansas. My aunt has a farm there, and after my father and mother died I went out there and stayed for a time. I saw one prairie fire. The western part of Kansas is a bad place to live in. You starve there and have to beg for something to eat. These fellows are going to the eastern part of Kansas. It is better there.

"There is lots of corn in Kansas. There is not much shade and no chestnut trees. I think you could get $17 a bushel for chestnuts in Kansas. There are plenty of hickory nuts, though."

"You will be able to eat oranges fresh from the trees in Florida," a visitor remarked.

"Not now," the young farmer from the Brace farm replied. "There have been such bad frosts that there will not be any oranges for a couple of years."

All of which goes to show that these boys who are starting out in the world are bright, intelligent little fellows, who have in them the making of good citizens.

There was one little lady in the party yesterday, the sister of Louis, the small boy who was so impressed with the idea of the society's wealth.

Louis is a nice-looking little fellow, with a face beaming with smiles and with a very protecting way of looking after his sister, who is a year or two younger than he.

Minnie, the little sister, is "going by a lady." That means, in ordinary English, that some woman in the West has opened the doors of her home, and it is to be hoped of her heart also, and little Minnie is going to live with her.

Minnie carried a big picture book under her arm to while away the time in the cars, and some one gave her pennies to jingle in a pair of new mittens with which she had been presented.

There was also a pathetic side to the scene—all these homeless children starting for new homes, in which they must begin their lives with strangers.

The society looks out for them well, however, the agents visiting them frequently and interesting themselves to see that they are well treated. The children themselves write that they are well and contented.

"There are not much children going with Mr. Tice," Minnie said. She and her brother were among the smallest children who went West. The younger boys went South.

Mrs. White had a package of bright-colored Testaments. These were given to the boys who could read and who wished them. Most of the boys did, and the books were gone before all the boys had been supplied.

TO HONOR SUPERINTENDENT PRESTON

A Reception and Dinner Tendered to Him by the Banking Employes.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—A reception and dinner is to be tendered to Charles M. Preston, late Superintendent of Banks, by the present and recent employes of the State Banking Department, at the Hotel Kenmore, this city, on the evening of Jan. 24. Deputy Superintendent of Banking Rodney R. Crowley is Chairman of the committee of employes.

The list of invited guests includes Gov. Morton, Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, Superintendent of Banks Fred D. Kilburn, A. B. Hepburn of New-York, Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Judge A. B. Parker, Dudley Olcott, Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck, C. Z. Lincoln, ex-Judge Isaac Maynard, Col. David B. Sickels, and Col. F. D. Reden.

Presented a Raised Pension Check.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Joseph Cameron of East Aurora this morning presented a pension check for $18,000 at the City Bank to have it cashed. The cashier quickly discovered that the check had been raised from $18, and Cameron was arrested. Cameron is only thirty-one years of age, and it is supposed he stole the check and was impersonating the owner. He was locked up for examination.

The Indiana Leaves Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14.—The United States battleship Indiana left her anchorage in the outer harbor at 6:30 o'clock this morning. She will proceed direct to Hampton Roads on orders received last night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CEDAR MOUNTAIN, POPE AND BANKS

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF 1862 UNDER GEN. POPE. Edited by Theodore F. Dwight. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In these stirring days records of military operations take on fresh interest and timeliness. The present volume is another of the series of papers read to the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, of which we have before written; or, rather, it is a revised and enlarged edition of a former volume with the same title, the chief addition being Gen. G. L. Andrews's account of the battle of Cedar Mountain.

To this last paper, accordingly, which was read to the society during the past year, we may give the chief attention. It notes that Pope was assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia, comprising the forces of Frémont, Banks, and McDowell, and the troops at Washington, on June 26, 1862, just as McClellan was beginning the seven days' battles on the Peninsula. On the 14th of July he sent to his command a foolish communication, in which he said that he had come to them "from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies; from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and to beat him when he was found; whose policy has been attack and not defense. I presume," he added, "I have been called here to pursue the same system. Meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find so much in vogue among you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them, of lines of retreat and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents and leave our own to take care of themselves." There was more of this vainglorious talk, from which we cite only passages to show that it overlooked the adage in regard to the relative difference between the man that putteth on his armor and the one that puts it off. Gen. Andrews says that the communication gave offense to Pope's army, since it was felt that neither in his own career nor in the events of the war had there been anything to justify it.

However, Gen. Pope's actual movements at first proved skillful and vigorous, for, by advancing against Gordonsville, he threatened the communications of Lee, who, accordingly, detached Jackson from his command at the James to confront Pope. Crossing the Rapidan, Jackson moved toward Culpeper, and Pope responded by moving Banks's corps to Cedar Mountain, eight miles south of Culpeper. There on the 9th of August Banks, although greatly outnumbered, vigorously attacked Jackson, falling upon his right and then completely turning his left, and causing a great part of the Confederate line to give way. Jackson's own report says that the main body of the Federal infantry "fell with great vigor upon our extreme left," and at length "turned it and poured a destructive fire into its rear." Soon, however, Jackson's reinforcements turned the tide, and Banks was forced to retire a short distance, where he again took up position and checked Jackson's effort to reach Culpeper. Banks had about 8,000 men, it appears, and Jackson about 20,000, and the latter lost 1,323, while the Union loss is given in this volume as 1,661 killed and wounded and 723 missing, making a total of 2,384. Other authorities have made it lower.

Gen. Andrews presents some points to excuse Banks for attacking a largely superior force, and criticises Pope. The latter sent to Banks an oral order, which, as put in writing by Major Pelouze of Banks's staff, read thus: "Gen. Banks to move to the front immediately, assume command of all forces in the front, deploy his skirmishers if the enemy approaches, and attack him immediately as soon as he approaches, and be reinforced from here." We are hardly to suppose that Pope expected Banks to attack and beat Jackson with his single corps, and yet there is an aggressive tone in his instructions. It is a fair criticism that Pope ought to have put them in writing, and, if he wished Banks to remain in position, should have said so. But Gen. Andrews concedes that Pope's order did not in terms direct such an attack as Banks made, and he points out with much force the moral effect of Pope's language already referred to, which seemed to taunt the troops of the East with remaining on the defensive. Gen. Banks also says that Gen. Roberts, who was sent to him by Pope, repeatedly told him that "there must be no backing out to-day," although Roberts afterward declared that he advised Banks against attacking, on account of Jackson's evidently superior force.

The general impression probably remaining is that Banks was mainly responsible for a most gallantly fought but needless battle, and one not in Pope's plan. The fact seems to be that Banks was always ready to attack against odds. The details of the action on the Union side are presented with much interest by Gen. Andrews, and particularly those relating to the Second Massachusetts, which he commanded. He tells us of one order which he received from Banks, and disobeyed, after consulting with Gen. Gordon, the brigade commander, who authorized him to disobey it. It directed the charge of a single unsupported regiment across an open field against the line of the enemy extending far to right and left. Gen. Andrews says that a similar blundering order was given at Gettysburg to the same regiment when commanded by the gallant Mudge, "and under the circumstances he obeyed, we know with what result." He adds that afterward he was told by the staff officer who gave him the order at Cedar Mountain that it was given under a mistake as to the position of the regiment. Out of its aggregate of 497 no fewer than 159 were killed or wounded, and 15 were made prisoners. Of its 22 officers, 13 were killed or wounded, among them the Major, mortally wounded, and 4 Captains killed.

The other papers in this volume are, as we have said, reprints of a volume to which we referred some years ago, but some words may properly be added here regarding them. The late Gen. S. M. Quincy describes chiefly the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded. He says that if Banks had remained on the defensive, as Pope intended, he could have held his ground until reinforced, in which case the Confederates might have been repulsed. He thinks that while Pope will receive the verdict usual upon a boaster who fails, yet that the failure was not wholly due to his own incapacity, and that Porter did not obey him nor McClellan forward reinforcements, as both ought to have done. That, we must remember, was an opinion of 1877, since which time Porter's case has been reheard and his sentence set aside.

Col. C. P. Horton describes Pope as being "of quick temper, impatient of contradiction, rude in manner, and gifted with a vivid imagination. He maintained that, while two and two might sometimes make five, there was no reason why, in this country, they should not on occasion make seven, or even fifteen." Sigel is depicted as "an officer of little capacity or experience, but of unbounded conceit." Banks's outfit, as "a heaven-born General" was "personal bravery, a certain military bearing, and a sonorous voice, with an owllike appearance of wisdom." The responsibility for fighting at Cedar Mountain against overwhelming odds is ascribed to him.

The most thorough study of the whole campaign, including the relations of Gen. Porter to it, is perhaps that which Mr. John C. Ropes makes, in three valuable papers. His view, which exonerates Porter from blame, and ascribes to Pope courage, energy, and decision of character, yet without strategic skill, has already been noted in these columns in reviewing his volume on "Campaigns of the Civil War." The late Gen. Gordon's paper takes up the campaign between Cedar Mountain and Alexandria, the date being Aug. 27, 1862. The late Gen. C. F. Walcott gives a spirited account of the battle of Chantilly, or Ox Hill, as the Confederates call it, followed by a very interesting sketch entitled "Chantilly Revisited." In the former occurs this account of the death of Kearny:

> Lieut. Walcott of the brigade staff took our prisoners to him, saying: "General, if you don't believe there are rebels in the corn, here are two prisoners from the Forty-ninth Georgia, just taken in our front." Crying out fiercely, "—— —— you and your prisoners!" the General, entirely alone, apparently in uncontrollable rage at our disregard of his peremptory orders to advance, forced his horse through the deep, sticky mud of the cornfield, past the left of the regiment, passing within a few feet of where I was standing. I watched him moving in the murky twilight through the corn, and, when less than twenty yards away, saw his horse suddenly rear and turn, and half a dozen muskets flash around him; so died the intrepid soldier, Gen. Philip Kearny!"

Col. Allen of the Confederate Army makes a careful study of the strengths of the opposing forces in this campaign. Gen. S. M. Weld presents strongly the case of Gen. Porter, as it appeared in 1877, declaring it to be simple justice that the case should be reopened, and in another paper he also holds that Gen. McClellan did all that he could to aid Pope. On the other hand, a paper by Col. Haven concludes that McClellan refrained from giving such seasonable aid, and disobeyed Halleck's orders. Col. Lyman, also, in his paper, holds that McClellan disobeyed Halleck's orders, and retarded the advance of Franklin's corps to aid Pope, but that the charges against Porter were not proved, and that his sentence should be reversed, as, in fact, it has been. Col. Livermore's paper also argues in Porter's favor.

We have not found it necessary to review in detail these studies of the Porter question, now decided; but what has been said will make it plain that the society gives a fair field and perfect freedom in its discussions.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

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LITERARY NOTES

—The Spring announcement list of Macmillan & Co. fills a circular of seven rather closely printed pages. Some of the important titles are these: "Life, Letters, and Works of Louis Agassiz," by Jules Marcou, with portraits, &c., two volumes; "England's Darling, and Other Poems," by Alfred Austin, with a new portrait of the author; "The Novels of H. de Balzac," edited by George Saintsbury, translated from the French by Miss Ellen Marriage and others; new volumes, "Ursule Mirouet," "The Atheist's Mass," &c., "Old Goriot"; "The Life of the late President Frederick A. P. Barnard of Columbia College," by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton of Philadelphia; "The Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century," by Philip A. Bruce; an entirely new edition of the works and letters of Lord Byron, in ten volumes, edited by W. E. Henley; "Through Jungle and Desert," by William Astor Chanler, fully illustrated; new volumes of the Popular Edition of Dickens, completing the set, "Tale of Two Cities" and "Edwin Drood," "Uncommercial Traveller" and "Child's History of England," "Christmas Stories, Reprinted Pieces, &c."; "The Principles of Sociology," by Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia College. In the Jewish Library, dealing with Jewish social life in the Middle Ages, edited by Israel Abrahams, "Aspects of Rabbinic Theology," by Dr. S. Schechter; "The Jewish Prayer Book," by the Rev. S. Singer; "The Return of the Jews to England," by Lucien Wolf; "The Jewish Race," by Joseph Jacobs; "Jewish Ethics," by the Rev. Maurice Joseph. In Macmillan's illustrated standard novel series, new volumes: "Lavengro," by George Borrow, illustrated by E. J. Sullivan, with an introduction by Augustine Birrell; "Sense and Sensibility," by Jane Austen, illustrated by Hugh Thomson, with an introduction by Austin Dobson, and "Marriage," by Susan Ferrier, illustrated by W. J. Hennessy; "The Diary of Pepys," with Lord Braybrooke's Notes, edited, with additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, Vol. VII.; "New Poems," by Christina Rossetti, hitherto unpublished and uncollected, edited by William Michael Rossetti; "William Shakespeare," a critical study, by George Brandes, translated from the Norwegian by William Archer, in two volumes; the poetical works of Alfred Lord Tennyson, People's Edition, in twenty-three volumes—new volumes—"The Princess," Books I.-III.; "The Princess," Book IV. to end; "Enoch Arden, and Other Poems," "In Memoriam," "Maud, The Window, and Other Poems."

—Froude's "Council of Trent" will be published this month by the Messrs. Scribner, and so will a volume of Dean Stanley's letters uniform with the biography.

—Charles S. Leland has in hand a second series of "Legends of Florence."

—The late Eugene Field's forthcoming book, "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," will be issued by the Scribners on Jan. 25. The work is largely autobiographical. Many passages are said authoritatively to be pages out of Field's own personal experience. His brother, Roswell Martin Field, writes for the book an introduction, in which he says of the poet's last days: "During the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 2, the nineteenth installment of 'The Love Affairs' was written. It was the conclusion of his literary life. The verses supposably contributed by Judge Methuen's friend, with which the chapter ends, were the last words written by Eugene Field. He was at that time apparently quite as well as on any day during the Fall months, and neither he nor any member of his family had the slightest premonition that death was hovering about the household. The next day, though feeling indisposed, he was at times up and about, always cheerful and full of that sweetness and sunshine which, in his last years, seem now to have been the preparation for the life beyond. He spoke of the chapter he had written the day before, and it was then that he outlined his plan of completing the work. One chapter only remained to be written, and it was to chronicle the death of the old bibliomaniac, but not until he had unexpectedly fallen heir to a very rare and almost priceless copy of Horace, which acquisition marked the pinnacle of the book hunter's conquest. True to his love for the Sabine singer, the Western poet characterized the immortal odes of twenty centuries gone the greatest hapiness of bibliomania."

—The volume of "Family Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," which W. M. Rossetti has edited, with a memoir, will be issued soon by Roberts Brothers.

—Canon Ainger, the editor of Lamb, has in preparation an annotated edition of the poems of Hood, which will be issued as two volumes in the Eversley Series. A biographical and critical introduction will be given, and the serious poems will be arranged chronologically.

—The Athaeneum prints a severe criticism of Lowell's "Last Poems," the volume recently issued by the poet's executor, Charles Eliot Norton. It says: "Lowell was never in any proper sense of the term a first-rate, or even a second-rate, poet; but some injustice cannot but be done to an occasionally resonant rhetorician, a frequently humorous versifier, by the publication of such tame, tasteless, and incompetent verse as most of that included in the volume before us. One piece, indeed, there is which is redeemed from the commonplace by a Browninglike touch of sentiment, and a note of rhetoric somewhat gentler and more human than usual; yet even this is impassioned speech rather than poetry. The piece is called 'The Nobler Lover.' This reminds one of some of those graceful early pieces in which Lowell was at all events simple in form and downright in sentiment. Elsewhere, however, in the book it is scarcely the qualities of simplicity and directness which are the most obvious or the most typical. The writing is more generally heavy and surcharged, striving after a fullness which does but end in repletion. But after all it is not the prevalence of bad lines, of false metaphors, of any other external blemish, that forbids us to assign Lowell any place among the conspicuous poets of his time; it is his radically prosaic attitude of mind and his radically prosaic construction of verse. His work is full of fancy, but he seems to take his fancy out of pigeonholes. He gets the right number of syllables in his lines, but he seems to get them by counting on his fingers. No incommunicable charm ever for a moment descends upon his altar to the muses in light, or ascends from it in fire. That he should ever have seemed to the American critic or the American public a poet of National importance is, perhaps, the severest criticism on itself that the American Nation has ever made."

—The biography of George J. Romanes, which Mrs. Romanes has written, will comprise many letters, including a large number from Darwin.

—A volume on Richelieu by Prof. Lodge of Glasgow will be the first in the new series of Macmillan & Co.'s Foreign Statesmen.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LONGMANS' GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. Edited by George G. Chisholm. Quarto. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $13.

A BOOK FOR EVERY WOMAN. Part I. The Management of Children in Health and Out of Health. By Jane H. Walker. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

A SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE. By M. Hamilton. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE SUN. By C. A. Young. With numerous illustrations. New and revised edition. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

BENDER'S LAWYERS' DIARY AND DICTIONARY FOR THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. 1896. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender.

DR. AUGUSTE LUTAND. Aux Etats-Unis. Deuxieme Edition. 12mo. New-York: Brentano's. $1.20.

THE NEW CENTURION. A Tale of Automatic War. By James Eastwick. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 45 cents.

THE SNOW GARDEN AND OTHER FAIRY TALES FOR CHILDREN. By Elizabeth Wordsworth. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE LIFE OF SIR HENRY HALFORD, Bart. By William Munk. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE KING OF PIRATES. Being an Account of the Famous Enterprises of Capt. Avery, with Lives of Other Pirates and Robbers. By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George A. Aitken. With illustrations by J. B. Yeats. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

DUE PREPARATIONS FOR THE PLAGUE, AS WELL FOR SOUL AS BODY. By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George A. Aitken. With illustrations by J. B. Yeats. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE WATER BABIES. A Fairy Tale for a Land Baby. By Charles Kingsley. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

COL. ROBERT ALEXANDER IN COURT

Examined as to His Ability to Pay a Debt—"Dead Broke," He Says.

Col. Robert Alexander, a rather well-known man about town, appeared in City Court, Chambers, yesterday for examination in supplementary proceedings in regard to judgment for debt incurred with Randolph H. Haan, a wine merchant at Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Lawyer Oppenheimer, counsel for Mr. Haan, is trying to find out whether or not the Colonel is able to pay the debt.

Mr. Alexander did not look yesterday at all like a man of unbounded wealth. In fact, when the newspaper men told him that his case had attracted attention because he was prominent, the Colonel retorted angrily that he was not prominent, and that he was "dead broke."

"There is no reason," said the Colonel, "why my case should be heralded about. I am no public officer, only an ordinary contractor, and this publicity is very distasteful to me."

Lawyer Oppenheimer said yesterday that he had other bills against Col. Alexander, for which judgment would be brought.

Say the Men Were Not Tailors.

Some alarm was caused among the locked-out tailors yesterday by a rumor that the association contractors were employing a large number of non-union men in their places. The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors sent out committees to investigate the reports, and when these returned they said that the contractors had indeed employed a good many new hands, but that these people were not tailors, and had been taken on to create a panic and stampede among the union men.

The committees found only two tailors, who were working in association contractors' shops, and these were relatives of contractors. The brotherhood will try to take away even these two men from the contractors.

DR. EMERY'S MIND PROBED

Brooklyn Health Commissioner Questioned About Vaccination.

FATIGUE IMPAIRS HIS JUDGMENT

Vaccinators Do Not Watch for Bad Effects of Their Work—Dr. Boyden, Joint Defendant, Also Testifies.

Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery of Brooklyn, and the profundity of his knowledge and experience on the subject of smallpox and vaccination, furnished entertaining topics for legal cross-examination yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Dr. Emery, as Health Commissioner, was defendant in a suit for $5,000, brought by Peter Burggraf, whose nine-year-old daughter, Julia, died, it is alleged, from the effect of compulsory vaccination at the hands of Dr. Boyden of the Health Department. Dr. Boyden was joint defendant in the suit, which was on trial before Justice Van Wyck.

Dr. Emery was cross-examined by J. Stewart Ross. He said he got his first experience in smallpox during an epidemic while he was attending school in Ann Arbor, Mich. Subsequently he picked up some more experience in hospitals. He said he had never known of a case of tetanus caused by vaccination.

"Did you ever hear of the case of the Smith child?"

"Yes."

"In your private practice, Doctor, you frequently vaccinate?"

"Yes."

"Do you see your patients after vaccination?"

"Usually, in about ten days, I ascertain if vaccination has taken place."

"And, also, if any evil effects have followed?"

"Not as a rule—occasionally, perhaps."

"Do you think that all people are sufficiently familiar with vaccination to take proper care of themselves?"

"I think so."

"Does every one understand vaccination?"

"O, there may be some people so ignorant they do not."

"Mostly people in the lower walks of life?"

"O, yes."

"And the people mostly send their children to the public schools?"

"Oh, yes."

"Do your vaccinators follow up the children to see if the operation is successful?"

"No; they do not."

The Commissioner's counsel put in a question.

"Doctor," he said, "yesterday afternoon you were unable to quote authorities. Why was that?"

"I was very tired in my mind."

"And you read up merely to refresh your memory?"

"That's it."

Then Mr. Ross looked at Dr. Emery quizzically and smiled.

"If you were fatigued last night," he said, "did you think that poring over numerous medical works would rest you?"

"Oh, no."

"Does fatigue impair your judgment?"

"Oh, yes; sometimes."

"The Commissioner," said Mr. Ross, "is a candidate for reappointment, and I am merely giving him a chance to put himself right."

This ended the examination of Dr. Emery, and he left the chair looking relieved.

He was followed by Dr. Boyden, the joint defendant. He said he was a practitioner of ten years' standing, and had been appointed a Health Department vaccinator by Dr. John Griffin, Mr. Emery's immediate predecessor.

He was asked as to Dr. Griffin's standing in the community as a physician. He said it was high. Then Mr. Ross asked him a number of questions, which drew forth answers to the effect that, although there were as many cases of smallpox in Brooklyn in Dr. Griffin's administration, in 1893, as there were in 1894, under Dr. Emery's administration, Dr. Griffin did not declare the disease epidemic, and did not make wholesale vaccinations in the schools, as did Dr. Emery. Under Dr. Griffin, the witness said, no vaccinations were made except on request.

LOCAL APPRAISERS CONFER

Men from Ports in This Country Gather in This City.

The annual conference of the Local Appraisers of Merchandise of the United States began in the Appraiser's office, at Washington and Laight Streets, yesterday. The purpose of the conference is to have an interchange of views among the appraisers all over the country, so as to secure, as far as possible, a uniformity in the valuation and appraisement of goods imported into the United States.

This city was selected for the conference because it is the largest port of entry in the United States, and in which nearly three-quarters of the imports which come to this country are received.

The several ports were represented as follows:

Walter H. Bunn, New-York; Frank G. Hoyne, Chicago; James E. Tucker, San Francisco; James H. Butler, Baltimore; R. Loper Baird, Philadelphia; Albert B. Stearns, Boston; Louis D. Voltz, Buffalo; Alfred E. Kimball, Portland, Me.; Maurice Rohrheimer, Cleveland; Henry I. Shulte, Cincinnati; James McCaffery, St. Louis; Edward C. Russell, Portland, Ore.; Simon C. Karrer, Detroit; Andrew Fyfe, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Robert R. Kreeger, Kansas City, Mo.

The conference organized by the election of Walter H. Bunn as Chairman, Frank G. Hoyne, Vice Chairman; James H. Butler, Recorder, and James E. Tucker, Secretary.

After notifying the Secretary of the Treasury of the assembling of the conference an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

TO WORK IN BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Appointments Made as a Result of Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following appointments were made to-day by Secretary Herbert at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a result of examinations: John Nolan of Portsmouth, Va., to the position of Master Ship Fitter, at $6 per day; George W. Phene of Philadelphia, to the position of Master Painter, at $5 per day; V. W. Hall of Portsmouth, Va., to the position of Master Shipwright, at $5.50 per day.

There were eleven candidates for the place of Master Shipsmith, a place paying $6 per day, but none of the applicants was found eligible. Another examination will be held in Brooklyn on the 28th inst.

THE REPORT ON THE FOUL

Continued from Page 1.

vessel. Indeed, in the earlier portion of a race, owing to the greater interest and sympathy which she excites, the home yacht is apt to be more hindered than a stranger. But here, as elsewhere, in the later period of the race, owing to its wish to see the finish, the conduct of the excursion fleet is impartial.

Then comes the foul. Before deciding which yacht was at fault, Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven appeared before the committee, and B. D. Henderson, who was Lord Dunraven's representative on the Defender, and John R. Busk, who represented the club on board the Valkyrie, each made a statement. The committee says:

> The Foul—Sept. 10. On this day the triangular course was sailed, and, as the wind was south, the first leg was laid in that direction. The starting line (some 250 yards in length) was at right angles to the course, Sandy Hook Lightship being at the easterly end, and the committee boat at the other; and, as the committee boat was riding to the wind, the line was also at right angles to that vessel. About 600 yards to the northward and westward of the committee boat a steamer (the City of Yorktown) was lying, heading south by west. (The Captain of the Yorktown states that she bore west-northwest from the committee boat, over one-third of a mile; and that, with the exception of shifting her position to counteract her drift, she kept her berth unchanged until after the foul.)
>
> Shortly before the start, while both yachts were reaching to the northward and westward, Defender jibed, and, passing to the northward of Yorktown, came out from close under her stern, heading to the southward and eastward. Valkyrie followed Defender's jibe, and, passing ahead of the steamer, came out from close under her bow, heading in the same direction as Defender. Defender luffed, as if seeking Valkyrie's weather quarter. Valkyrie also luffed, and then both headed for the line on the starboard tack, Valkyrie being up to windward, with Defender a short distance off on her port quarter. Valkyrie, with her sheets lifted, steered, according to her evidence, "so as to cross the line well clear of the committee boat," while Defender, keeping "hard away," shaped a course some three points or so more easterly than Valkyrie's.
>
> On these respective courses they neared the line; and when Valkyrie was a good 500 feet to the northward and westward of the committee boat, she kept off and bore down upon the Defender. She then luffed, as if to straighten her course, and in doing so swung her main boom into the Defender's starboard rigging and fouled the topmast shroud. The strain split the Defender's topmast for 15 feet from the cap upward. It also carried away the end of the spreader, which released the shroud, and the vessels cleared. The Valkyrie's luff, aided by the foul, swung her up into the wind, and then, keeping off, she cleared the committee boat by about 50 feet and crossed the line 13 seconds after the starting gun was fired. The Defender, with her topmast all to port until she took in her jibtopsail, ran down the line until she neared the lightship, and then, taking the port tack, she crossed 1 minute and 2 seconds after the Valkyrie. As soon as the foul occurred, the Defender showed a protest flag, which was answered from the committee boat by the display of the answering pennant.

The Defender's protest, made by Mr. Iselin to the committee, was:

> Sept. 10, 1895. On board Defender.
>
> To the Regatta Committee, New-York Yacht Club:
>
> Dear Sirs: It is with much regret that I hereby protest the Valkyrie in the race to-day. I shaped my course for the line (which course, according to my orders, was not altered in the slightest degree) on the starboard tack, with sheet trimmed down, when the Valkyrie bore down on us with wide sheet, and in luffing fouled our starboard main rigging with her main boom, carrying away our spreader, and springing our topmast. Respectfully yours,
>
> C. OLIVER ISELIN.

To this Lord Dunraven made the following reply:

> At about two minutes to the starting gun, both vessels jibed onto the starboard tack, Valkyrie being to windward, and slightly ahead of Defender—the vessels being distant from each other about fifty yards. Owing to the presence of a steamer right in our track to the starting line, the vessels separated a little, Valkyrie passing ahead and Defender astern of the steamer.
>
> After clearing the steamer, Valkyrie held her course for a little, then luffed—pointing a little to windward of the committee boat, for a few moments, then kept away, so as to cross the line well clear of the committee boat. Defender after clearing the steamer held the same course as Valkyrie for a little, then luffed, and would, if she had kept that course, have passed considerably to windward of the committee boat—I judge she was going for my weather quarter. She then kept hard away, then luffed again and fouled Valkyrie. Neither vesels had sheets in.
>
> Defender was overtaking and had overlapped Valkyrie to leeward directly after clearing the steamer, and was nearly abeam of her when the foul occurred—Valkyrie's helm was eased in order to avoid a foul if possible. Had she luffed more, a foul would still have occurred and Valkyrie would have run into the committee boat. Had she staid, the foul would have been much more serious, and Valkyrie would have been forced to cross the line on the wrong side of the committee boat. As it was, we had to pull the helm hard up in order to clear the committee boat, and only just succeeded in doing so. I submit that Defender broke Rules 7, 10, 14, and 16 of the New-York Yacht Club rules. She was not luffing to prevent herself from being passed to windward. She was an overtaking vessel, an overlap existed long before she luffed. She was bound to give room at the mark, and had no difficulty in doing so. Even on the supposition that Defender steered a straight course from the steamer to the committee boat, I submit that she was bound to give room to another vessel approaching the committee boat on the same tack. Either vessel would, if close hauled, from the time they passed clear of the steamer, have passed about 150 yards to windward of the committee boat. Had I deemed it possible that Defender would protest, I should have protested against her. I believed the foul to have been the result of an accident. I thought that, being affected by my wash and her head sails being right under my mainsail, she had probably taken a sudden sheer to windward, and unintentionally fouled me. Under these circumstances I did not think it necessary to protest.

B. D. Henderson, who was on the Defender, took Lord Dunraven's view of the foul in the following letter:

> 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.
>
> Messrs. The Regatta Committee:
>
> Dear Sirs: With reference to the question of yachts Valkyrie and Defender coming in contact at yesterday's race for the America Cup, I am of the opinion that same was caused by the latter vessel not allowing the former sufficient room to clear the committee boat when converging toward said boat just before the start of the race. Mr. Iselin several times told Capt. Haff of Defender "to keep his course," notwithstanding the apparent risk of collision. There was, in my judgment, ample room for Defender to manoeuvre without crowding Valkyrie. Yours very truly,
>
> B. D. HENDERSON.

On behalf of the Defender Mr. Busk, who was on the Valkyrie, wrote:

> NEW-YORK, 11th September, 1895.
>
> Dear Sir: I beg leave to report as follows:
>
> At the start of the race yesterday between Valkyrie III. and Defender, as the two yachts were approaching the starting line on the starboard tack, the Valkyrie to windward, with a little sheet started, the Defender to leeward, close hauled, the Valkyrie bore down somewhat on Defender, then, finding herself getting too close to her adversary, she began to luff, so as to clear her. It appeared to me that, in doing this she threw her main boom into Defender's rigging, and a foul occurred.
>
> As soon as the boats were clear, sheets were trimmed down hard on Valkyrie, and she proceeded on the race.
>
> There was nothing, in my judgment, in relative positions of markboat and yachts to warrant Valkyrie in bearing down on Defender. Yours faithfully,
>
> J. R. BUSK.
>
> S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of Regatta Committee, New-York Yacht Club.

A decision disqualifying the Valkyrie was given. Mr. Iselin was notified in a letter and the reason for arriving at the decision is given at length. The letter is as follows:

> NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,
> SEPT. 11, 1895.
>
> C. Oliver Iselin, Esq.:
>
> Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday protesting Valkyrie.
>
> We have given the matter our careful consideration, and believe that the foul occurred through a miscalculation of the distance between the two yachts at a critical moment.
>
> From our own observation, confirmed by that of others who were in good position to see all that occurred, we find that Valkyrie, in contravention of Section II of Racing Rule XVI., bore down upon Defender and fouled her by the swing of her main boom when luffing to straighten her course.
>
> We also consider that Defender left Valkyrie sufficient room to windward to pass clear of the committee boat.
>
> Your protest is, therefore, sustained.
>
> Yours respectfully,
> S. NICHOLSON KANE,
> CHESTER GRISWOLD,
> IRVING GRINNELL,
> Regatta Committee.

This is the committee's decision and the rules quoted to sustain the decision:

> Section 11 of Rule XVI. reads: "A yacht shall not bear away out of her course so as to hinder another in passing to leeward"; and as will be seen on Page 21, it was on this section that the committee based their decision.
>
> At the same time the Valkyrie, on her own showing, was steering "well clear of the committee boat," and, even after her luff, she had room to spare. In addition, she was to windward, and, according to her statement, "neither vessel had sheets in." And for these reasons she was also in violation of Section 4, Rule XVI., which reads: "When both yachts are free, or both have the wind aft, and have the wind on the same side, the yacht to windward shall keep clear."
>
> The Valkyrie cited against the Defender the following sections under Rule XVI., Section 7: "An overtaking yacht shall, in every case, so long as an overlap exists, keep clear of the yacht which is being overtaken." Section 10: "A yacht may luff as she pleases, in order to prevent another from passing her to windward, provided she begins to luff before an overlap has been established"; and Sections 14 and 16, which treat of room in "passing or rounding marks" or obstructions. But in our opinion the Valkyrie's infringement of Section 11 nullified Sections 7 and 10, and the fact that, even after luffing, she passed well clear of the committee boat, throws out the others.
>
> Finally, the Defender was to leeward, and, as the Valkyrie states, she was the overtaking vessel, and, when the foul occurred, had almost reached the Valkyrie's beam. And all this being so, it is important to remember that when a yacht is passing another to leeward she has every inducement to avoid luffing into her adversary, since, by fouling her, she would destroy the points of advantage she has gained. And, on the other hand, the temptation to a yacht which is being passed to leeward, is to approach her adversary in order to blanket her and thereby secure her under her lee.
>
> Room at Mark.—Before the match, the attention of both yachts was called to the obligation resting on the outside yacht to give the inside yacht room in passing a mark, by the committee's answer to a hypothetical case on this point, submitted by the Defender.
>
> Racing After Protest.—A yacht protests when she considers herself to have been disadvantaged; but if, in spite of what she regards as a handicap upon her, she wishes to keep on, she is at liberty to do so. For there is nothing in our rules, nor in our yachting custom, to prevent a protesting vessel, whether protesting at the start or at any other period of the race from continuing.
>
> Evidence.—Whatever may be the committee's views, it would be arbitrary to decide a protest off-hand and without taking evidence, when, according to the conditions of a match, each vessel carries a representative of the opposing side to testify on incidents demanding the committee's action.
>
> Resailing.—Before taking evidence on a protest, the committee may endeavor to arrange a resailing of the protested race; but a protest once lodged and not withdrawn must be decided. Under Article IX. of the Constitution, the committee may postpone a race or order it resailed, should either course seem to them desirable. In the recent match, the power to postpone was limited by the conditions already given; the latter power remained unaltered. But this power to order the resailing of a race that has failed should not be exercised arbitrarily, but only when for the failure of the race none of the contestants are responsible; as when in a race already started, all hands give up on account of fog; or when of two contestants, one, through no fault, bad luck, or negligence of her own, has, in the opinion of the committee, been deprived of a fair chance of winning.
>
> Stopping a Race.—Unless a foul between two vessels sailing a match is manifestly the fault of neither, the committee has no more right to stop a race because the vessels foul during the preparatory period than to stop it because a foul occurs at the start during the race or at the finish.
>
> All of which applies to matches of a serious nature, and in which there is no prior understanding that the committee shall have power to abrogate the rules at its pleasure.

Two photographs are printed with the report, both taken after the foul happened. They give the position of the two yachts and the committee boat, and they show that the Valkyrie had plenty of room between the Defender and the committee boat.

A tabulated statement is printed of each race sailed for the cup, and the withdrawal of the Valkyrie after crossing the line. The third race is dismissed with this paragraph:

> On nearing the starting line, and also on approaching the finish line, on Sept. 12, the Defender asked if she should cross, and to each question the committee answered in the affirmative, because it had received no authority to alter the conditions of the match. The Defender offered to resail the race of Sept. 10, but the Valkyrie refused on the ground that the protest had been decided against her. After the match, the Defender convened the officers of the club, the Cup Committee, and the Regatta Committee, and expressed her desire to resail the last two events, or to resail the whole match. But it was decided that, as the match had been sailed according to the conditions agreed upon and signed by the contestants, it could not be reopened.

The report of the committee investigating the charges made by Lord Dunraven is expected early next week.

FIRST TUESDAY EVENING DANCE

A Delightful and Well-Attended Social Function at Sherry's—The Cotillion Led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

The most important incident in society last night was the first of the Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's. There are two of these functions each Winter, and they are among the most exclusive entertainments, being quite as limited as to invitations as the Assemblies.

Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding of Orange, N. J., had entire charge of the dance, and she succeeded remarkably well in her efforts to make it one of the most delightful affairs of the Winter. Fortunately there was nothing at the Metropolitan Opera House last night to keep the patronesses away until midnight, as is generally the case with such affairs, and informal dancing was begun somewhat earlier than is usual at similar functions.

The first guests arrived as early as 10:30 o'clock. They were received in the pink ballroom by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, and Mrs. John W. Minturn.

The ballroom, as well as the adjoining suite of apartments and the connecting hallway, was prettily decorated with palms and pink and white roses. Supper was served at midnight, and at 1:30 o'clock the cotillion was begun, Elisha Dyer, Jr., leading.

The patronesses of these dances, nearly all of whom were present, are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry J. Barbay, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Francklyn, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. H. Van R. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan.

Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. Woodworth.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY TALK

HEARING ON THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION'S PLANS.

Engineers Think Mr. Parsons's Figures Wrong—Mr. Lucius Does Not Think $89,000,000 Enough.

The hearing on the plans adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission was resumed yesterday before the commission appointed by the Supreme Court at the rooms of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, 256 Broadway.

Engineer George W. McNulty, whose estimates of the cost of the proposed road differed so much from those of Engineer Parsons, submitted a statement as to the actual cost of the cable road pit at Broadway and Houston Streets, showing that it cost $3.40 per cubic yard for earth excavation and $1.25 per cubic yard for the removal of the earth. The total cost per running foot was $4.80, and involved the care of gas and water pipes. Mr. McNulty told the commission that excavations and the surmounting of pipe difficulties on Broadway below Fourteenth Street would amount to 25 per cent. more than had been estimated by Mr. Parsons.

Albert Lucius, the constructing engineer of the Ninth and Third Avenue elevated roads, said that he believed that a 1 per cent. grade would be preferable. This would result in an increase in the work of excavating. When asked about the system of ventilating the tunnel, the witness replied that artificial ventilation would be absolutely necessary.

Mr. Parsons was wrong, the witness said, in stating that the measurement of Broadway below Park Place was 5,550 feet, and should be 6,000 feet, and considered Mr. Parsons's estimate, on the whole, below the actual cost. With reference to the difficulty at Battery Park, the witness said the work would have to be done carefully, owing to the nature of the soil and the interference of the elevated road pillars. Mr. Lucius said he considered the arrangement provided for the operation of the road inadequate in every respect, both at Battery Park and Fourteenth Street, and that he considered the $89,000,000 estimate not quite sufficient, but nearer the amount than that of Mr. Parsons. He would agree with the testimony given by the preceding witness, called in the interest of the property holders, in the matter of underpinning and the cost.

In reply to Mr. Boardman, the witness said he considered 1 per cent. the proper grade, though the maximum in Mr. O'Rourke's profile was 2½ per cent. Mr. Lucius was of the opinion that, in case the road was built, additional tracks should be provided.

Benjamin F. Carpenter, who said he represented a number of contractors who offered to build the road, and had money advanced for that purpose, with guarantees given and stocks secured, said he was in favor of the road, and had come prepared to produce testimony to establish his claims that the road could be constructed. Mr. Coudert suggested that Mr. Carpenter wait until the testimony of counsel on both sides should be submitted, and Mr. Carpenter then withdrew.

Mr. Shepard, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, said he would occupy five days in rebuttal, and Mr. Zabriskie of the opposing counsel said he expected to close his side of the case in a few days. Mr. Coudert said there had been 1,000 pages of testimony taken already, which his colleagues would have to read, and he thought it a good plan to sit all day Saturday. The hearing was then adjourned to this afternoon.

WARDEN FALLON ON TRIAL

The Charge of Failing to Search Visitors Discussed.

MALLIN WENT TO SEE LANGERMAN

Talked Spiritual Matters with Him—Testimony that Missionaries Were Never Searched.

The hearing of the charges made by Commissioner of Correction Wright against Warden Fallon, began yesterday morning in the old Tombs Police Court. Commissioner Wright charges Warden Fallon with incompetency. The specifications are that Fallon allowed a visitor to see W. L. S. Langerman, who was then a prisoner at the Tombs, without first being searched, and that he was guilty of cruelly treating another prisoner, named Louis A. Herman, by keeping him for two days in solitary confinement without food.

Charles H. Patterson and Amos H. Evans represented Warden Fallon. Mr. Patterson had an answer to the charges, in which Warden Fallon declared that he was not guilty. He said that for the last twenty years it had been the custom to permit clergymen to visit prisoners in the Tombs without being searched. On Nov. 3, 1895, C. W. Mallin called at the Tombs for the purpose of giving spiritual advice to Langerman, who was then confined in the Tombs. Being satisfied that Mr. Mallin was what he represented himself the Warden did not search him.

In reply to the charge of cruel treatment of Louis A. Herman, the Warden answers that Herman was a dangerous prisoner, who broke prison rules and was guilty of gross misconduct. For this he was placed in solitary confinement, and, as is customary in such cases, he was deprived of meat and fish for dinner, but was, however, allowed the rest of the prison fare. On the night of Jan. 3, 1896, the Warden was informed that Herman was ill, and the following morning the prison physician reported that Herman was not ill, but perfectly able to endure solitary confinement. Herman was removed to another cell Jan. 6. The Warden further states that he knows no rule or law prohibiting the solitary confinement of dangerous prisoners for a short period.

The first witness called was Peter J. Meehan, who was a searcher in the Tombs prison. He was examined by Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner, and testified that C. W. Mallin called on Nov. 30 to see Langerman. Mallin had a pass from Superintendent Blake of the Department of Charities and Correction.

Meehan said that Mallin did not claim to be a clergyman or a lawyer. He refused to be searched. The witness said that he told Mallin that he could not enter the prison. Mr. Mallin then went back to Warden Fallon and returned with a pass allowing him to enter the prison without being searched. The pass issued by the Warden was offered in evidence.

Mr. Patterson asked Meehan if it was the rule to search visitors entering the Tombs, and he said it was. Meehan, however, admitted that he had never searched certain missionaries, newspaper men, and doctors.

"Has it not been the custom ever since you have been connected with the prison to allow clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and missionaries and newspaper men to enter the prison without being searched?"

"I think so, Sir."

Deputy Warden O'Shea identified the pass which Mr. Mallin used Nov. 30, 1895, on which was written by the Warden: "No search." He also admitted that he had made a memorandum on the pass of the fact that it was to be made the foundation of charges against Warden Fallon.

Asked why he made no report to the Commissioners for three weeks, O'Shea said that it was his duty to report to the reform Government all violations of the prison rules.

"Why was it that you waited so long before you made these charges?" asked Mr. Patterson.

"I wanted more evidence," replied O'Shea.

"How long have you conflicted with the Warden in the matter of opinion as to prison government?"

"For about six months, Sir."

The Deputy Warden said that he kept a little account book in which was a record of things to be used as evidence against the Warden, but did not at once report them because he "did not think it right to go over the head of the Warden."

Warden John J. Fallon said that ever since his connection with the Tombs it had been the custom, to his own knowledge, to allow persons to enter the Tombs without being searched, and that Mallin had told him that his object in visiting Langerman was to administer spiritual advice.

"Do you think it is within your line of duty?" asked Mr. Patterson, "to admit strangers to see a prisoner who had twenty years' imprisonment staring him in the face, without search?"

"I would admit the visitor, if I was satisfied he was a clergyman, without search."

Charles W. Mallin said he was an architect and a member of the Church of England. He said that before his visit to the Tombs he called at the District Attorney's office and was told there was no objection to his seeing Langerman. In his interview with Warden Fallon, Mallin said that his object in calling on Langerman was to express his sympathy with him in the predicament he was in. He said he refused to be searched. The witness said he saw Langerman and talked with him about religion.

The Rev. P. Cuniffe, Roman Catholic chaplain to the Tombs Prison, was called. He said he had never known persons doing missionary work to be searched before being admitted to the Tombs Prison. Father Cuniffe said that he believed it would be prejudicial to the spiritual welfare of the community if clergymen and others engaged in missionary work were searched.

The Rev. Sidney G. Law, Protestant chaplain to the Tombs, said that persons engaged in missionary work had never been searched to his knowledge when they came to the Tombs to give spiritual consolation. Similar testimony was given by the Rev. Arthur H. Proffitt of the City Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church.

"I want to say," said Mr. Proffitt, "that I consider Warden Fallon a man of integrity and honor."

Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," said she had been doing work for ten years among prisoners, though she was in no sense of the word a missionary. She said she had never been searched on entering the Tombs and had never known any woman engaged in similar work to be searched.

Dr. Robert Safford Newton, the expert in nervous and mental diseases, testified that he was never searched on entering the Tombs.

Frederick Porter, a lawyer connected with the City Missionary Society, said he was in the habit of visiting the Tombs three or four times a day, but had never been searched, and Thomas M. Mulvey, a contractor, who said he had visited the Tombs as a volunteer missionary for about four years, declared that he had never been searched.

Mrs. Catherine O'Reilly, Mrs. Eleanor D. Clark, and Mrs. Annie F. Doyle, all of whom do charitable work among prisoners, gave the same testimony.

After these witnesses had been called in regard to the first specification of the charges, Mr. Patterson spoke against allowing it to be entered against the Warden. He said that it was evident that Mallin was what he represented himself to be, and that the Warden was justified in admitting him.

It was agreed to continue the hearing on the second specification of the charge at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Diamond Found in a Shoe.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—While Miss Ella Groeme of this city was trying on a shoe in Zebina Taylor's shoe store, on Broad Street, to-day, she complained of something hard in it. Mr. Taylor shook the shoe, and a diamond fell to the floor. Mr. Taylor remembered that Mrs. Walter H. McDougall of Glen Ridge had been making inquiries about a diamond that she had lost at his store recently when buying a pair of shoes. Mr. Taylor returned the stone to Mrs. McDougall.

Pittsburg Fur Store Robbed.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—The wholesale hat and fur store of McCord & Co., situated on Wood Street, was robbed last night of fur garments to the value of over $4,000. There is no clue. This is the most extensive robbery perpetrated in Pittsburg in many years.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Moderate, with Prices Steadier.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The trading in grain was confined almost exclusively to the scalping interest, and outside influences were scarce, while prices at the close were a shade higher. Provisions advanced a few points on the light receipts of swine, with transactions light. Cotton was quiet and a shade lower. Coffee was neglected, but closed steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34¾@	35
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.50
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.75
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	24
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	10½
Copper, lake	9.80 @	9.90
Lead	3.00 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, with trading confined to ¼@⅜c range, and the business chiefly local scalping and switching, closing firm at ¼@⅜c advance with the West. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 671,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 2,240,000 bushels decrease afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 1,569,000 bushels in the world's visible....Spot was in light export demand at ¼c advance. Sales, 56,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter on private terms, free on board, afloat, quoted at 2¼c over May....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2¾c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 4c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 76,790 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 76,790 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 130,578 bushels.

CORN—Contracts followed the West and closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, with trading very light. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 433,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was ⅛c higher and more active. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36⅜c, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels do on private terms; the trade bought 30,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 35⅝c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35⅞c, delivered....Receipts, 3,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 175,327 bushels....Clearances hence, 171,819 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 303,592 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without features, and closed at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with a dull trade....Spot were less active and firm....Sales, 26,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 25c; track mixed, 24@25c; track white, 25@28c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 44,400 bushels; exports, 4,500 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	67½
February	......	....@....	68¼
March	30,000	68⅞@69	69
May	780,000	66 7-16@66¾	66¾
July	80,000	65¾@66⅛	66⅛
Total	890,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	35
February	......	....@....	35
May	115,000	34 9-16@34⅞	34⅞
July	......	....@....	36
Total	115,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	23⅞
February	15,000	23¾@23⅞	23⅞
March	10,000	24 @24⅛	24⅛
May	......	....@....	24¼
No. 2 White—			
January	......	....@....	25½
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Trading was again moderate, with jobbers holding off and the bulk of the business in City Mills. Sales, 25,600 bbls, including, of City Mills, 6,100 bbls patents, 8,000 bbls clears, 100 bbls extra, and 250 bbls fine, at quotations; 500 bbls Spring straights at $3.30@$3.35, 500 sacks clear on private terms, 5,100 bbls patents at $3.45@$3.85, 150 bbls Winter clear at $3.40; 600 bbls blended at $3.40, 1,600 bbls straights at $3.45@$3.50, 1,200 bbls clears at $3.15@$3.35, and 600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$3....Arrivals, 14,192 bbls and 22,197 sacks; exports, 3,855 bbls and 30,147 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 52,148 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.35@$2.50; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.35@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.50@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 37½c, spot, and 39c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3@$3.40; ground, $2.60@$2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fair demand and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.30; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 70@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screening, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED — There continued slow trading, with the general situation of the market unchanged. Crude, in barrels, had 24c bid, with 24½c asked. Prime yellow was at 28@28½c. A sale of 100 bbls good off yellow was at 27c. At the southeast coast mills sales of two tanks crude, in bulk, at 20c, but the price in most cases declined at the mills. LINSEED was held firmly, and had fair demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was steady and in fair demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL firm and in fair demand; quoted at 51@52c, chiefly 52c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed $1.49 bid. Standard price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—A falling off in the receipts of hogs at the West sent prices of the products up a little, with pork gaining 15@17½c, lard 5@7½c points, and bacon 10@12 points. There was no increase of speculation, and the movements otherwise were restricted. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 34,000 head.

LARD—The West was firm at 5@7½ points higher prices through moderate hog receipts, but was quiet, with January closing at 5.40c asked; May was at 5.65@5.70c, closing at 5.67½@5.70c. Here there was dullness, with 5.75c asked for cash; sale of 100 tcs at 5.70c; second-hand pks, January option, 5.70c. Tank lard sold at 5.35c for 2 car lots, closing 5.40c. City steam was in fair demand; sales of 190 tcs at 5.25@5.30c; near by all at 5.25c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 6.05c; South American at 6.35c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The market here was slow and about steady, with sales of 200 bbls mess. At the West, prices were up 15@17½c, with January closing at $9.37½; May was $9.52½@$9.72½, closing at $9.67½ bid. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—Gained at the West 10@12 points on the short rib trading, which, however, was moderate. January closed at 4.60c nominal; May was at 4.77½@4.87½c, closing at 4.85c bid.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a moderate amount of business at firm prices. Sales of 125 boxes clear bellies at 5½c; 500 pickled shoulders at 4½c, and 500 pickled hams at 8¼c. Of Western meats, Western prices, sales of 100 tcs sweet-pickled skinned hams at 7¾c, and 75 tcs sweet-pickled California hams at 5¼c. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5c; 10 lb average, 5@5⅛c; pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; clear bellies, boxed, 5c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7½c; 15 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅞c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7⅝c.

BEEF—There was little buying interest, while prices were unchanged. Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slow. Quoted at $15@$15.50 here, and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were here about steady in price. Receipts at the West, 62,163 head; same time last year, 82,366 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; fairly active; 5c higher; late prospects weaker; $3.55@$3.85; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,889 head; active; strong; $3.30@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 11,168 head; strong; $3.30@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.80@$3.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,606 head; $3.55@$3.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; strong; $3.50@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened 5c higher; $3.45@$3.55. Pittsburg—Firm; $3.80@$3.95. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.85@$3.95. Quotations here were 4¾c for heavy, 4⅞c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5⅛c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were sellers of city in hogsheads at 3⅞c, while 3 13-16c was bid. Exporters were quiet, and on home account there was little buying interest. The country-made lots were quoted at 4@4⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands continued slack, while supplies were not urgently offered; sale of 25,000 lb city at 5c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 6⅛c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were neglected and closed dull at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with absense of features. Havre was quiet at ¼f decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig up....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 2,500 bags Maracaibo; 350 bags Central American, and 600 bag Savanilla, on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 13.25c; May, 250 bags at 12.85c; September, 500 bags at 12.15c. Total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 12.90c, 750 bags at 12.85c; September, 250 bags at 12.05c. Total, 1,250 bags. Total for day, 2,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.40@13.50c; February, 13.20@13.30c; March, 13.20@13.30c; April, 12.90@13c; May, 12.80@12.85c; June, 12.50@12.60c; July, 12.30@12.40c; August, 12.05@12.15c; September, 11.95@12.05c; October, 11.85@11.95c; November, 11.80@11.90c; December, 11.75@11.85c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		302,089
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		36,945
Total stock in New-York to-day		265,144
Total stock in Baltimore	27,329	
Arrivals—Bark Glad Tidings	11,427	
Total	38,756	
Deliveries yesterday	548—38,208	
Total stock in New-Orleans	42,281	
Deliveries yesterday	656—41,625	
		79,833
Total stock in United States		344,977
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 13	127,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 13	15,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 13	97,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	15,000	
		254,000
Total		598,977
Same time 1895		526,600

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..............14

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	3.25 above No. 7	No. 5	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	2.75 above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 3	2.25 above No. 7	No. 8	.75 below No. 7
No. 4	1.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and steady at a decline of 2@5 points through local scalping, with Liverpool 1 point up to 1 point down, and a lack of outside interest....Spot was quiet and 1-16c lower. Sales, 79 bales to spinners. Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; middling uplands, 8 3-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.87@7.88	7.90	7.89	500
February	7.89@7.90	7.92	7.89	1,900
March	7.95@7.96	8.02	7.94	39,800
April	8.00@8.01	8.06	7.99	2,900
May	8.04@8.05	8.10	8.04	46,000
June	8.08@8.09	8.13	8.08	4,600
July	8.11@8.12	8.14	8.11	4,000
August	8.11@8.12	8.17	8.11	6,000
September	7.89@7.90	7.90	7.89	300
October	7.78@7.79	7.81	7.78	1,700
November	7.74@7.75	7.75	7.73	2,400
Total				110,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN 17.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4643	3621	2937	....	....	....
N. Orleans	5222	6343	8650	....	....	....
Mobile	720	2514	2846	....	....	....
Savannah	750	1289	2926	....	....	....
Charleston	340	387	806	....	....	....
Wilming'n	567	1032	431	....	....	....
Norfolk	2635	2553	3751	....	....	....
New-York	1337	....	2110	....	....	....
Boston	742	487	1117	....	....	....
Phila	50	26	24	....	....	....
W. Point	73	208	766	....	....	....
Total	17079	18455	26364	....	....	....
This day last w'k	28419	23347	23504	24465	13449	22523
This day last y'r	25231	53458	80136	25621	37996	30196

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm, with inquiry very fair for fine grades....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbadoes, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand good and prices firm, with the South....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was neglected and unchanged in price....Refined dull and steady. ....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 7-16@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Receipts for week—Beans, 2,568 bbls; peas, 1,640 bbls. Exports—Beans, 786 bbls; peas, 1,797 bbls. Offerings of domestic marrow have been light, partly because of the withdrawal of some stock for sale, and, notwithstanding the quietness of trade, prices have worked upward slightly. At the close some lots of average choice quality can be bought at $1.52½, but a few small sales of fancy lots are reported at $1.55. Medium have moved out slowly, and only very choice quality reaches $1.35. The scarcity of pea beans on the spot has permitted an advance to $1.35, and the feeling is firm. White kidney have declined 5c and are still dull and weak. Red kidney, unsettled; export orders this week are lighter than were looked for. Turtle soup, quiet, and yellow eye have further declined; Limas, slow; green peas have a very limited outlet. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.52½@$1.55; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.35; do, white kidney, $1.55@$1.60; do, red kidney, $1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, Lima, Cal., $1.90; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80@82½c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Large receipts, with moderate buying and prices somewhat unsettled.... Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@22½c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra, 24c; do, June, 16@21½c; State, dairy, 12@21c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 9½@17c.

CHEESE—A steady, fair demand at full prices....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Receipts continue to run large, and the tone is unsettled, with the outlet moderate....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh 18@18½c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 17@18c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 17@17½c; Southern, fresh collections, 16@17c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 16c; refrigerator, September packed, 15@15½c; refrigerator, case, $2.50@$3.50; limed, Western, good to fancy, 15c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts for week: Apples, 8,117 bbls; cranberries, 8 bbls, and 590 crates. Apples have been in moderate supply, and fancy grades rule firm; lower qualities have been dull and irregular, with rather a liberal offering of poor greenings at $1.75@$2. Few grapes arrive, and little demand for them. Cape Cod cranberries in light supply, and steady, but quiet. Rather a liberal offering of Jersey fruit, and some pressure to sell. A little Western outlet has appeared, however, and it is hoped it may develop to some importance. Foreign oranges and frosted Californias have sold low; trade is dull and better grades are somewhat nominal, but fancy Floridas and unfrosted Californias are held with some confidence. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; do, State, Baldwin, $2@$2.75; do, greenings, $1.75@$2.50; do, up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern, per bbl, $2@$3.25; do, Western, $2@$2.50; inferior stock, 50c@$1.50; grapes, State, per basket, 7@11c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75; do, Florida, $3@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $8@$10; mandarins, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED—Receipts for week, 6,428 pks; exports, 10,697 pks. Under light supplies of evaporated apples and a moderate demand, both on export and home account, the market is ruling firm, but without change of importance. Choice and fancy grades job ot 6½@7¼c, rarely a little higher, and bids of 6c on prime lines have failed to get the fruit. Off grade stock does not have much attention and is somewhat nominal in price. Plenty of sun-dried sliced apples here and scarcely any interest in them. Coarse cut have been declining under the dullness of trade. A car of fine, heavy, packed State quarters sold recently at 4⅛c, and it is doubtful that 4c could now be exceeded. Southern stock hard to move at all. Chops slow. Cores and skins move pretty well. Peaches in moderate supply, but not much call for them. All varieties of small fruits are very dull. California fruits have a moderate jobbing trade. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4⅛c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅜c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6¼c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been larger and market weak and lower for all kinds of poultry, with tone weak at the close. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; chickens, per lb, 8½@9c; roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 9c; ducks, per pair, 70@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—Receipts last six days, 15,869 pks; previous six days, 9,859 pks; corresponding six days last year, 13,340 pks. The receipts show a decided increase the past week, including large lots shipped here from Chicago, in view of this market being higher than that, and owing to increased supplies and a slow demand, the market has ruled lower for most all descriptions. Turkeys were more plenty and lower, but toward the close considerable speculative demand has developed, and the feeling is steadier, with prospects of desirable stock doing better before the close of the week. Fancy capons held about steady, but demand less active. Soft-meated chickens are scarce, nearly all lots showing more or less stags mixed in, and for average best Western chickens, 10c is rarely possible to exceed, while best Western fowls are offering at 9@9½c, and large lots of fair to good chickens and fowls, many of which are hard frozen and more or less discolored, are offering at 7@8c. Ducks quiet and a shade easier; geese dull and irregular. Squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 11@13c; do, Western choice, 11@12c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; capons, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 20c; do, medium size, 17@19c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, large, 16@18c; do, small, and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; do, Western, average best, 10c; fowls, do, 9@9½c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@14c; geese, near by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

GAME—Choice quail are held firmly in sympathy with firm Western advices, and some holders indifferent about selling at $2.25, though difficult to exceed that. Grouse and Western partridges continue dull. Venison scarce and firm. Rabbits held steadily for prime. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. Wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, Mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 35@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—The extreme prices prevailing of late have attracted increased supplies, and, with demand moderate, the market is weak and prices considerably lower. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover-mixed, 60@75c. Straw, long rye, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 45@50c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax scarce and firm at 31@32c per lb for pure. Ginseng root quoted $2.75@$3.75 per lb. Maple sugar firm at 12@12½c per lb. Maple syrup nominal, at 75@90c per gallon. Honey dull but steady. We quote: Domestic comb, 9@15c per lb; California comb, 12@15c per lb; State, extracted, per lb, 6@6½c; California, extracted, 5@5½c; Southern, in bulk, per gallon, 45@55c. Peanuts held higher on the strength of advance South. We quote: Peanuts, Virginia, hand-picked, per lb, 5c; do, extra, 4c; Spanish, shelled, 6c; Virginia, shelled, 5c. Pecans nominal at 2½@3c for round lots of ungraded. Hickory nuts, 50@75c per bushel.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair demand and steady. Onions firm, except for red.... Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50@90c; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$6; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.75; spinach, bbl, $2@$2.25; peas, crate, $2.50@$5; kale, bbl, 75@80c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are not very active, and covered North River are held at $6@$6.25 per 1,000; Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $5.50@$5.75, the outside figures being very extreme; up-river hard, $5.25@$5.50; Jerseys, $5; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $21@$22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 90@95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$1.90; English Portland, $1.90@$2; German Portland, $2@$2.55....Lime is quiet. Rockland common lime is worth 70@75c per bbl, and do finishing, 80c; State lime, 65@70c; St. John's lime, 65c....Laths are worth $1.85@$1.90 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel cattle sair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Demand very moderate and prices barely steady....State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—A slow trade, with prices still nominal....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 80 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—The tone is steady. Hemlock is quiet, while the rest are fairly active.... Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin dull at 13.10c. Copper quiet at 9.80@9.90c. Lead quiet at 3c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market higher, with the South, and quiet. Southern regular at 32c; machine-made barrels, 32½c.

RESIN—Demand slow and prices unchanged. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.95@$3; W G, $3.20@$3.35; W W, $3.40.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 14.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 29½c; irregular, 29c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—Turpentine firm; sales, 25 casks at 29c. Resin steady; A, B, C, $1.10; D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.45; I, $1.55; other grades in no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 30c; sales, 121 bbls. Resin nominal at $1.30.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered freely at steady rates, with demand light. Engagements: To London, 2 loads grain (relet) at 3½. Charters: British steamer, (previously,) cotton, New-Orleans or Galveston to Liverpool or Manchester, 38s; British steamer, (relet,) 14,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s 3d, prompt; British steamer, (recharter,) 14,000 quarters grain, hence to Lisbon, 3s 1½d, February; steamer, 775 tons, general cargo, Philadelphia via Savannah to Monrovia and back from Sierra Leone to a port north of Hatteras, not east of Boston, private terms; British steamer, cre, Daiquiri to Philadelphia, $1.05; British bark, sugar, Mauritius to the United Kingdom, Continent, or United States, 26s 3d, less 1-3 to a direct port, chartered abroad; British bark, lumber, Ship Island to Rio de Janeiro, $13; schooner, (new,) coal, Newport News to Cienfuegos, $1.60; British schooner, lumber and shingles, Bear River to the Spanish West Indies, private terms; schooner, phosphate rock, Fernandina to Elizabethport, $1.90; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Orleans, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Key West, $1.30, free wharfage; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Richmond, 65c and discharged.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 128,880 pks flour, 7,027 pks cornmeal, no wheat, 368,400 bushels oats, 120,825 bushels barley, 4,411 bushels peas, 44,375 bushels corn, 36,476 bales cotton, 2,725 bbls spirts turpentine, 6,904 bbls resin, 343 bbls tar, 2,547 bbls pork, 507 bbls beef, 26,243 pks cutmeats, 34,074 pks butter, 8,911 pks cheese, 8,630 tcs lard, 15,032 kegs lard, 2,402 bbls whisky, 727 hhds tobacco, 1,954 pks tobacco, 2,234 bales wool, 2,650 bbls beans, 4,701 bbls cottonseed oil, 4,091 bbls molasses, 4,452 bags peanuts, 29,153 pks eggs, and 5,455 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $9,538,642, and since Jan. 1, $16,766,370, against $14,963,283 same time last year. The week's exports included 2,834 bbls apples, 120 bbls potashes, 10 bbls pearl ashes, 51 lb beeswax, 160,758 bbls wheat flour, 42 bbls rye flour, 1,999 bbls corn meal, 916,731 bushels wheat, 15 bushels rye, 23,386 bushels oats, 19,495 bushels barley, 8,814 bushels peas, 485,347 bushels corn, 344 bxs candles, 867 tons coal, 27,205 bales cotton, 5,495 bales hay, 139 bbls spirits turpentine, 2,322 bbls resin, 81 bbls tar, 28 bbls pitch, 18,670 gals lard oil, 1,039 gals linseed oil, 153,486 gals cottonseed oil, 8,201,163 gals petroleum, 3,980 bbls pork, 2,746 bbls beef, 619 tcs beef, 8,644,376 lb cutmeats, 146,450 lb butter, 190,746 lb cheese, 8,289,200 lb lard, 343 bbls rice, 535,166 lb tallow, 1,285 hhds tobacco, 1,823 pks tobacco, 172,568 lb manufactured tobacco, and 60,704 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The wheat market dragged through a dull, uneventful session to-day, not permitting of very remunerative trading, owing to the restricted range of prices, and presenting little in the way of facts or figures that was new or unexpected. Bradstreet's report came out at noon. It gave a decrease of 1,569,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, where the popular estimate had been for a two-million-bushel falling off. Of course the market eased off when the announcement was made, but it quickly rallied on what appeared to be covering of short stuff. The opening trading was with some firmness, the world's shipments as reported yesterday being a little larger than the actual amounts footed up. They were 3,680,000 bushels, while yesterday's estimate placed them at over 6,000,000 bushels. Northwestern receipts, 410 cars, against 414 last Tuesday, and 156 a year ago. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and steady, closing ones were lower. Continental markets all reported declines. Local inspections from store were 75,683 bushels, and 250,071 bushels cleared at the seaboard. May wheat opened from 59⅛@59⅜@59¼c, sold between 58⅞ and 59⅜@59½c, closing at 59⅜c—⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points, 381,046 bushels; shipments, 168,817 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 130,578 bushels; shipments, 76,790 bushels.

CORN—Up until noon there was scarcely a change in corn prices, and the trades could be numbered without difficulty. After that hour there was more activity and firmer prices, the strength then displayed by wheat having considerable influence for good. The large receipts this morning—834 cars—did not tend to promote courage in holders or buyers, but, at the same time, there was no aggressive sentiment among bears. Withdrawals from store were light, at 27,665 bushels, and 303,592 bushels cleared at the seaboard. Liverpool cables were quiet and ¼d lower. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 433,000 bushels. May corn opened at 28¼c, sold between 28⅛@28¼c and 28⅝c, closing at the outside—⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c lower, closing firm with the futures. Receipts at the principal Western points, 720,913 bushels; shipments, 211,858 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 175,327 bushels.

OATS—The oats market was stagnant through the morning, and only a little better in the afternoon. The rallying tendency of wheat and corn sufficed to strengthen the feeling in oats, a recovery taking place. Receipts were 361 cars. There were no oats withdrawn from store. May oats closed ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

RYE—Was quiet and steady; the demand and offerings both were light. Receipts were 3 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was nominally 36c; No. 3, by sample, sold at 34c. May was 38½c bid; January nominally 36c.

BARLEY—Was dull. The general demand was unimportant. Offerings were moderate and the feeling steady. Prices ranged from 22c to 30c for common to fair; from 30c to 36c for good to choice, with fancy about 40c. Receipts were 45 cars.

PROVISIONS—Product emerged from the session with a distinct gain throughout the list. The opening was strong and higher, better prices for hogs having extended aid. The grain markets having set in to decline shortly afterward, provisions receded in sympathy, recovering later with them. May pork closed 15c higher, May lard 5@7½c higher, May ribs 10c higher. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and firm. Receipts were moderate, and the shipments large. The cash market was fairly active and firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 420 cars; oats, 175 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	56⅜@..	56¾@..	56⅛@..	56⅝@..
Feb.	56⅝@..	57 @..	56⅜@..	56⅞@..
May	59⅛@59¼	59⅜@59½	58⅞@..	59⅜@..
July	59⅝@..	59¾@..	59¼@..	59⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	25½@..	26 @..	25½@..	26 @..
Feb.	25⅞@..	26¼@..	25⅞@..	26¼@..
May	28¼@..	28⅝@..	28⅛@28¼	28⅝@..
July	29⅛@..	29½@..	29⅛@..	29½@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	17½@..	17½@..	17½@..	17½@..
May	19⅝@..	19¾@..	19⅝@..	19⅝@19¾
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$9.37½	$9.37½	$9.37½	$9.37½
May	9.65	9.72½	9.52½	9.67½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½
May	5.67½	5.70	5.65	5.70
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.60
May	4.80	4.87½	4.77½	4.87½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56⅛@56⅜c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 56@57½c; No. 2 red, 60⅞@62⅜c; No. 2 corn, 25⅞@26c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@18c; No. 2 rye, 36c nominal; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93@94c; prime timothy seed, $3.70 nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.37½@$9.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard A, $5; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	10,135	11,651
Wheat, bushels	36,400	107,687
Corn, bushels	382,027	115,954
Oats, bushels	326,228	205,522
Rye, bushels	650	1,810
Barley, bushels	50,750	19,181

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 18@20c. Eggs easy; fresh stock, 16@17c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Wheat opened a shade firmer, but weakened subsequently, and prices tended downward, but afterward strengthened, and the market closed ⅛c above the opening price for May. May opened at 59⅜c, fell to 59⅛c, rallied to 59¼c, and closed at 59½c; cash ranged 2c below May. Sample wheat lower and in fair supply; No. 1 Northern, 58¾@59c; No. 2 Northern, 58c; No. 3 Spring, 57½c. Barley nominal at 34c for No. 2 cash and January sample barley steady, but less active; No. 2, 34c. Rye firm; ½c higher; No. 1, on track, 38c; No. 3 do, 34c. Flour steady, but less active; prices based on $3.25@$3.35 for hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Millstuffs less firm, and prices ranged at $9 for sacked bran, $8.75 for standard middlings, and $10@$10.25 for white. Receipts—Flour, 16,950 bbls; wheat, 33,800 bushels; barley, 49,600 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,400 bbls; wheat, 5,850 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 4,690 bbls; shipments, 5,435 bbls. Wheat higher; receipts, 25,135 bushels; shipments, 6,680 bushels; January, 55c; May 59⅛c; July 57⅝c. Corn higher; receipts, 40,350 bushels; shipments, 33,570 bushels; January, 24½c; May, 24½@24⅝c; July, 26⅝c. Oats higher; receipts, 25,300 bushels; shipments, 9,880 bushels; January, 17c; May, 19⅝c. Eggs steady at 14c for good stock. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9.75; old, $9.25. Lard—Prime steam, $5.20; choice, $5.30. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅝c; longs, 5½c; clear ribs, 5⅝c; clear sides, 5¾c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 4½c; longs, 4¾c; clear ribs, 4⅞c; clear cides, 5c. High wines steady on the basis of $1.22. Wool quiet; unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4c; 2 lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72c; twine, 9c per lb.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The featureless and dragging condition of the wheat market was continued to-day. May opened ¼c up, at 55¼c, and broke to 55@55⅛c, holding steady for several minutes around that point. Then there was a gentle jog upward, until the close was reached at 55½c. Cash wheat: The market was about unchanged, the prices for No. 1 Northern running 1¼@1½c under May. Millers were not active buyers. No. 1 Northern sold at 53¾@54c; No. 2 Northern at 52¾c; No. 3 at 48@52c. Receipts, 313 cars; shipments, 49 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 54⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 53⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 52⅞c. Flour quiet, but steady, at $2.93@$5.40 for patents; $1.95@$2.65 for bakers'; production, 38,000 bbls; shipments, 35,208 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, $6; shorts, $5.75; some special kinds of bran reached $6.25.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Flour active; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.70; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.45@$2.60. Wheat quiet; steady; unchanged. Corn quiet; easy; No. 2 yellow, track, 28c. Oats quiet; steady; No. 2 white, 21c; No. 2 white, track, 22c. Pork active; firm; unchanged. Lard firm; steam leaf, 5⅞c; kettle lard, 5⅞c; prime steam, $5.25@5.30c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5⅝c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats steady; active; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4½c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; easy; unchanged. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 383 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Jan. 14.—Wheat advanced this morning, to arrive stuff, ⅜c, and all else ½c; the mills were practically the only buyers, taking about 12,000 bushels cash. The close: No. 1 hard cash, 54⅝c; January, 54¾c; May, 59¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 53⅝c; January, 53¾c; May, 57⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51⅝@50⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 49⅝@48⅝c; rejected, 47⅝@43⅝c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 55¼c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 45,563 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels.

PEORIA, Jan. 14.—Corn—Receipts, 157,250 bushels; shipments, 35,250 bushels; steady; No. 2, new, 24½c; No. 3, new, 24¼c. Oats—Receipts, 49,600 bushels; shipments, 32,550 bushels; steady to firm; No. 2 white, 17¾@18¼c; No. 3 white, 17@17½c. Rye—Receipts, 1,200 bushels; shipments, none; dull and firm; No. 2, 36@37½c. Whisky steady; finished goods, $1.22.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Spring wheat closed firm; No. 1 hard, old, 63¼c; do, new, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2, do, 63¾c; Winter wheat closed dull; unchanged. Corn closed quiet; unchanged. Oats closed firm; unchanged. Barley in fair demand, and firm for good to choice; common grades weaker. Rye nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Wool market continues firm but quiet. Prices unchanged.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14.

BEEVES—Receipts, 44 cars, or 750 head—39 cars for slaughterers and 5 cars for the market. No trading of importance. Feeling weak. City-dressed beef sides quiet at 6¼@8¼c per lb. Latest cables quote American steers at 9½@10¼c per lb, and tops 10½c, dressed weight; American sheep at 9@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at London at 6⅝@7⅝c, and best quality at Liverpool at 8@8¼c per lb. Shipments to-day: On the Nomadic, 325 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 850 head for H. Sheffer, 100 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 1,500 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,240 quarters of beef for N. Morris. The Massasoit carries 195 cattle and 424 sheep for N. Morris. On Wednesday the Majestic will take out 2,600 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, the Paris 1,800 quarters for Eastmans Company and 524 quarters for D. H. Sherman. The following sales of cattle were additional to those reported yesterday: HUME & MULLEN—3 bulls, 883 lb average, at $2.80 100 lb; 1 bull, 690 lb, at $3; 5 do, 628 lb, at $2.55; 8 cows, 906 lb, at $2.35; 11 do, 800 lb, at $2.05; 3 do, 733 lb, at $1.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—13 bulls, 989 lb, at $2.90; 11 do, 750 lb, at $2.75; 1 cow, 1,030 lb, at $2.90; 45 do, 902 lb, at $2.50; 14 do, 878 lb, at $2.10; 31 do, 823 lb, at $2; 14 do, 763 lb, at $1.80; 12 do, 718 lb, at $1.70.

CALVES—Receipts, 36 head, and a few lots of barnyard calves were held over yesterday. Feeling dull and weak. The few sales of veals were at $5@$8 100 lb for poor to good, with no real prime stock offered, and a car of yearlings (few barnyard calves) brought $2.50. Dressed calves easier at 8@12c for city-dressed veals, 7@10c for country dressed, 4@6c for little calves, and 4½@6c for dressed barnyard and Western calves.——SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—50 yearlings, (few barnyard calves,) 390 lb average, at $2.50 100 lb. J. P. NELSON—4 veals, 115 lb, at $7; 2 do, 165 lb, at $8. HUME & MULLEN—4 veals, 92 to 180 lb, at $5@$8. S. JUDD & CO.—Monday, 48 veals, 140 lb, at $8; 7 do, 137 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 3,603 head—9 cars for export alive, 2 cars for butchers, and 9 cars for the market, and 9 cars were held over yesterday. Demand slack, and prices weak, on Buffalo advices; choice heavy lambs selling lower. Eight cars were unsold at the close. Ordinary to choice sheep sold at $2.75@$3.75 100 lb; common to choice lambs at $4@$5.20; 1 car of extra prime Ohio do at $5.25. Dressed mutton weak at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs easier at 7@9c.——SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—154 extra Ohio lambs, 91 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 399 Western do, 871 lb, at $5.12½. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—10 Western lambs, 84 lb, at $5.20; 89 State do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 81 State sheep, 100 lb, at $2.75; 81 do, (few lambs,) 81 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—210 Ohio lambs, 77 lb, at $4.90; 229 do, 56 lb, at $4; 179 Kentucky sheep, 101 lb, at $3.50; 12 Indiana do, 154 lb, at $3.75; 206 Ohio sheep and lambs, 88 lb, at $4.40; late Monday, 205 Ohio lambs, 80 lb, at $5; 92 State do, (few sheep,) 75 lb, at $4.25; 220 Indiana sheep, 83 lb, at $3.25. J. H. WILKERSON—Monday, 192 Western sheep, 90 lb, at $3.30; 218 Western lambs, 65 lb, at $4.85. D. McELWEE—Monday, 115 State sheep, 96 lb, at $3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 27 cars, or 4,379 head, of which 181 head for sale. Market lower at $3.90@$4.15, but pigs are quotable up to $4.25 for lightweights. Country dressed slow and lower at 4½@6½c for good heavy to light hogs. ——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—106 State hogs, 154 lb average, $4.15 100 lb. HUME & MULLEN—Late yesterday, 3 State hogs, 233 lb, at $4.15; 10 do, 164 lb, at $4.30.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 1,166 head; total for week thus far, 11,858 head; for same time last week, 7,678 head; consigned through, 934 head; to New-York, 450 head; on sale, 220 head; market opened steady for good grades, lower for common and light lots; closed dull and weaker for all but good grades; about all sold; veals very dull and lower; good to prime, $6@$7; light to fair, $4.50@$5.75. Hogs—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 6,040 head; total for week thus far, 37,880 head; for same time last week, 34,180 head; consigned through, 640 head; to New-York, 4,640 head; on sale, 11,200 head; market opened steady for good weights, and 5c lower for Yorkers and pigs; closed dull, but steady, with the bulk sold; Yorkers, $3.85@$3.90; pigs, $3.90@$3.95; mediums and mixed, $3.90; good heavy, $3.85@$3.90; roughs, $3.25@$3.40; stags, $2.50@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 14,000 head; total for week thus far, 40,000 head; for same time last week, 26,400 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 13,600 head; market opened active and steady, feeders liberal buyers; closed stronger; sales, prime native lambs, 500 head; two loads Canadas, $4.85; fair to good lambs, $4.25@$4.75; extra, $4.85@$4.90; light, $3.75@$4.10; culls and common, $2.50@$3.65; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3@$3.50; extra, $3.65@$3.70; culls and common, $2@$2.75; exports, $3.25@$3.50.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market steady; light, $3.45@$3.60; medium and heavy, $3.40@$3.60; pigs, $3.20@$3.40. Cattle—Receipts, 8,300 head; market opened lower, closed strong; native steers, best, $3.90@$4.30; fair to good, $3@$3.90; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@$3.20; fair to good, $1.85@$2.80; bulls, $2@$2.75; stockers and feeders, $3@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.70@$2.75; calves, $4@$12. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market strong.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts light and prices unchanged; extra, $4.40@$4.75; rough, fat to good, $3@$4.40; feeders, $3.25@$3.80; calves, $2.50@$6.25. Hogs—Receipts light; prices steady; rough to prime, $3@$4. Sheep—Receipts, about 10 cars; market very slow; wethers, $3.60@$3.80; common to prime, $1.75@$3.50; lambs, $2.50@$4.75.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,648 head; market steady to strong; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 9,890 head; strong and 5c higher; heavy, $3.50@$3.75; mixed, $3.30@$3.70; light, $3.40@$3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,381 head; market very dull; no sales reported.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; steady; common to extra steers, $3.25@$4.85; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.70@$3.50; calves, $3.50@$6.50; Texans, $3.35@$4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 21,000 head; market firm and 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.65@$3.85; common to choice mixed, $3.60@$3.85; choice assorted, $3.80@$3.85; light, $3.60@$3.82½; pigs, $2.85@$3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2.25@$3.65; lambs, $3.25@$4.80.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 75s; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 29s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 28s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 27s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 27s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 45s 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 4d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 5d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, steady at 3s 2½d; January dull at 3s 2¼d; February dull at 3s 2¼d; March dull at 3s 2¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, value; February and March delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 25-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 23-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 13-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The new series of wool sales opened to-day with an average attendance from all quarters. There were offered 6,271 bales, of a quality superior to that usual at the opening of a series. The competition was general and well sustained, but there was little change in values, which were generally against buyers. Fine long-wooled merinos were very briskly bid for, largely by American purchasers, and prices for this sort ruled 5 per cent. in advance of the prices at the close of the last series. The general run of merinos was firm, and not quotably dearer. The small selection of crossbreds offered was actively competed for, and full prices were bid, but the limits of holders were sometimes unreachable. There was a full supply of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools, which met with a steady demand. Good greasy and snow-whites were occasionally a shade dearer. Inferior fleece and greasy were barely supported at previous rates. The list closed at 4 o'clock. There were available, 46,800 bales of New South Wales, 24,600 bales of Queensland, 61,500 bales of Victoria, 26,900 bales of South Australia, 2,500 bales of West Australia, 300 bales of Tasmania, 37,700 bales of New-Zealand, and 49,700 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Of these quantities, 32,000 bales of Australasian and 31,500 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal were forwarded direct, leaving 186,500 bales. Adding to this 18,000 bales of old stock, there is a total of 204,500 bales available. Willens & Overbury, wool brokers, in their circular, say the competition to-day was good, and prices ranged from a parity with the closing figures of the December series to 5 per cent higher. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were in fair demand at former prices. There were occasionally slight advances in the values of better greasies and snow-whites. Following are details of the day's sales, with the prices obtained: New South Wales—700 bales; scoured, 8d @ 1s 2½d; greasy, 7d@8½d. Queensland—1,400 bales; scoured, 10½d@1s [illegible]d; do, locks and pieces, 7¼d@1s 3d; greasy, 6¾d@10d; do, locks and pieces, 7d@7¼d. Victoria—800 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 7½@10½d; greasy, 7½@9d; do, locks and pieces, 7@7¾d. South Australia—600 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 1d; greasy, 5½@9¼d; do, locks and pieces, 5¼@8d. New-Zealand—700 bales; scoured, 8½@11½d; do, locks and pieces, 7½@8d; greasy, 7@11½d; do, locks and pieces, 6¾@8½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—1,900 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 5½d; greasy, 5d.

LONDON, Jan. 14—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 3d@12s 6d per cwt for Cubaco centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 9d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 10s 11¼d; June, 11s 3¾d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s per quarter; December shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Linseed oil, 19s 3d@19s 4½d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 1½d per cwt. Manila hemp, good, £17 15s, cost, insurance, and freight.

BREMEN, Jan. 14.—Petroleum, 6 marks 70 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 1-16c; middling, 7 13-16; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 8,650 bales; gross, 9,455 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,100 bales; coastwise, 827 bales; sales, 4,800 bales; stock, 411,040 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,937 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,307 bales; sales, 1,638 bales; stock, 134,278 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 2,926 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,765 bales; sales, 1,501 bales; stock, 88,900 bales.

ARE SAVINGS BANK FUNDS PREFERRED?

The Elmira Case Argued in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Supreme Court to-day heard the conclusion of argument in the case of Davis, receiver, against the Elmira Savings Bank, which has been pending in the court for two years past, and once before argued.

When the Elmira National Bank suspended the savings bank had on deposit in it about $42,000 of its funds. A New-York statute makes the deposit of a savings bank a preferred claim, in case of the failure of the institution which holds them, and the Elmira Savings Bank invoked this law to secure the deposit in question. The receiver contested the payment of the claim, on the ground that the Federal statutes gave no preference to savings banks over other depositors in National banks. The courts in New-York upheld the State law, and gave judgment against the receiver for the full amount of the savings bank's claim. From that judgment Receiver Davis appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case was argued at the last term of court. It is assumed that the eight Justices then comprising the bench were evenly divided on the question involved, for the case was assigned, before the court adjourned last Spring, for reargument. The receiver was represented by E. W. Paige and the savings bank by James C. Carter.

In connection with the oral arguments in the case counsel for the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New-York filed a brief in support of the position of the Elmira Savings Bank. It is creditor of a National bank now in process of liquidation, and claims a preference in the funds of that bank in the hands of a receiver.

MAY RAISE THE RENT OF THE FERRIES

Controller Fitch Investigating the Hoboken Transfer.

Controller Fitch was informed that the Hoboken Ferry Company, operating the Barclay, Christopher, and Fourteenth Street Ferries, had sold its franchise to the New-York and New-Jersey Ferry Company. To ascertain if this information was correct, the Controller wrote to Col. Stevens, President of the Hoboken Ferry Company.

Col. Stevens replied yesterday that the Hoboken Company had assigned the lease made by the city to it in March, 1895, but that the assignment was conditional upon the city's giving its consent. Col. Stevens said there was no thought or intention on the part of the company of taking any action contrary to the terms of the lease or against the interest of the city.

The Controller will now endeavor to ascertain the amount paid for the transfer, to see if it would warrant him in raising the rent of the ferries.

Fines for the Pawnbrokers.

The Mayor yesterday fined the following pawnbrokers for violating the law in accepting illegal fees for pawns, the majority of them acknowledging their violation of the statute: C. Sobel, 114 First Avenue, $25; M. Levy, 2,619 Third Avenue, $25; H. Shweitzer, 103 West Thirty-first Street, $25; J. L. Frahauf, 360 Bowery, $25; J. Rauth, 309 Third Avenue, $25; L. Jacobs, 611 Third Avenue, $25; J. D. Fry, 129 East Houston Street, $25; A. Brown, 628 Second Avenue, $25; F. Sobel, 1,416 Second Avenue, $25; Joseph Weaver, 512 West Fifty-seventh Street, $25; Eagle Loan Office, 197 Third Avenue, $25.

George Weaver's fine, that was reduced from $150 to $100, was further reduced $50 by the Mayor yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—W. D. Hale was yesterday appointed receiver of the American Savings and Loan Association of Minneapolis. The order making the appointment was signed at the request of Attorney General Childs of Minneasota. Among the reasons given for the application for the receivership is one that in 1889 the association illegally invested $202,000 of its assets in the capital of the German-American Fire Insurance Company. The management is declared to have been grossly extravagant and its conduct of the business unprofitable. The officers are said to have violated the law in their management. James H. Bishop and F. B. Stoneman, President and Financial Agent, it is alleged, have taken no steps to recover the losses resulting from such illegal acts. It is understood the receivership will be fought.

—The Sheriff received another attachment yesterday against the Keen-Sutterlee Company, which imports goatskins at Philadelphia, for $40,258, in favor of A. R. Walker and A. E. Bowen, doing business as Shaw Brothers at Birmingham, England, and Buenos Ayres. This claim is for balance due of money advanced by them to the company through S. T. Preston, its agent at Buenos Ayres, for the company's branch there.

—The New-York Gas Fixture Company of 478 Pearl Street failed yesterday, and the Sheriff closed up its place of business on executions for $3,894, one from Horwitz & Hershfield for $1,832, in favor of Frederick W. Jahl, and the other from A. O. Townsend for $2,062, in favor of Annie A. Pollard. Horwitz & Hershfield said that the liabilities are about $35,000, and nominal assets about the same.

—James J. Thornley, Jr., has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Samuel B. Dewsnap on the application of the Monolithic Drain and Conduit Company. His assets consist of a bicycle, a watch, and an interest in real estate at 1 to 7 William Street, under the will of his father, John Dewsnap.

—Judgment for $29,516 was entered yesterday against Horace K. Thurber, in favor of Edwin Moses Taylor. It was claimed that Mr. Thurber indorsed and guaranteed the payment of a note of the Charles S. Higgins Company, dated Brooklyn, Jan. 9, 1893, and payable twelve months after date, for $25,000.

—Samuel V. Heimberger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William R. Utley, broker in investment securities at 7 Wall Street, on the application of Alfred W. Beasley. Judgments for large amounts have recently been entered against Mr. Utley.

—The Sheriff yesterday levied on the place of business of Abdallah Tager, dealer in Oriental goods, at 73 Washington Street, on an attachment for $893, in favor of Sarah Rashed for money loaned and services as housekeeper and assistant in the store.

—Judgment for $3,152 was entered yesterday against Siegfried Propper, saloon keeper, of 317 East Seventy-fourth Street, in favor of the F. M. Schaefer Brewing Company for balance due on a chattel mortgage, on a note and for beer.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $4,717 against Peter Theis, marble worker, formerly of 413 East Twenty-fifth Street, in favor of Walter F. Lee, for money loaned. Mr. Theis confessed judgment for the amount.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $1,304 against Marie Pfaendler of Brooklyn, in favor of V. Heilbrunn & Co., for merchandise, and a lis pendens was filed on her real estate at 208 and 210 West Sixty-fourth Street.

—A judgment for $1,300 was recovered in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Cahill Iron Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., against Francis R. Pemberton, as President of the Kensington Land Company of Chattanooga.

—Gideon J. Tucker has been appointed receiver on supplementary proceedings for Walden P. Anderson, architect and builder, 420 East Thirty-sixth Street, on the application of G. L. Schuyler & Co.

—An execution for $17,426 was received by the Sheriff yesterday against the Manhattan Laundry Company of Jersey City, in favor of Dana A. Patten for commissions claimed.

—On the application of Abraham Levon, Gideon J. Tucker has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Schurg, liquor dealer at 170 East Eightieth Street.

—Executions for $43,494 were issued against Martin Brothers, clothiers and men's furnishers, of Lancaster, Penn., yesterday. The liabilities are large.

—Judgment was entered yesterday against Copeland & Bacon for $7,411, in favor of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of John B. Hart & Co. in the [illegible] Cafe, at 138 Broadway.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:22 | Sun sets...4:57 | Moon sets...5:48 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 15.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Adirondack	Kingston	Jan. 9
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 28
Furnessia	Glasgow	Jan. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 29
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 8
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Saratoga	Havana	Jan. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Jan. 12
Trinidad	Bermuda	Jan. 13
THURSDAY, JAN. 16.		
Aller	Bremen	Jan. 7
Germanic	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Glengyle	Gibraltar	Jan. 1
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Gibraltar	Jan. 7
Kensington	Antwerp	Jan. 6
Peconic	Gibraltar	Jan. 1
FRIDAY, JAN. 17.		
Georgic	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Lampasas	Galveston	Jan. 10
Menantic	Swansea	Jan. 2
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Jan. 11
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Jan. 2
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Jan. 4
St. Louis	Southampton	Jan. 11
Valencia	Gibraltar	Jan. 3
SATURDAY, JAN. 18.		
Carib Prince	St. Lucia	Jan. 8
Fort William	Glasgow	Jan. 4
Stuttgart	Bremen	Jan. 6
SUNDAY, JAN. 19.		
Columbia	Genoa	Jan. 9
La Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Alamo	Jan. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Jan. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Werra	Jan. 15	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk&Jev'ns.
Hindoo	Jan. 15	London	21-22 State St.
Catalina	Jan. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Picqua	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Andes	Jan. 16	Gonaives	24 State St.
Santiago	Jan. 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Jan. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	Jan. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Jan. 17	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Persia	Jan. 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orizaba	Jan. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Trinidad	Jan. 18	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Jan. 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Knick'rbocker	Jan. 18	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Zaandam	Jan. 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mass'chusetts	Jan. 18	London	4 Broadway.
Aurania	Jan. 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Jan. 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ciudad Condal	Jan. 20	Havana	Pier 20 E. R.
Allianca	Jan. 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Georgic	Jan. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Jan. 22	Bermuda	261 Broadw'y.
New-York	Jan. 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Jan. 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	Jan. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Jan. 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Jan. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
P. Caland	Jan. 23	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 24	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Werkendam	Jan. 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Servia	Jan. 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 25	London	4 Broadway.
Bretagne	Jan. 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	Jan. 25	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Jan. 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Tampico Jan. 5 and Havana 10, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:07 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol Dec. 25 and Swansea 30, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Sama, (Nor.,) Frostad, Port Limon Jan. 2, via Norfolk 13, in ballast to Bennett & Walsh. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion SS Company.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Colorado, Conner, Fernandina Jan. 7 and Brunswick 10, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg Dec. 26 and Havre Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

Ship Centennial, Colcord, with coal to order; vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

Sailed.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Savanna la Mar and Montego Bay; Nomadic, (Br.,) Liverpool; El Sol, New-Orleans; Nacoochee, Savannah; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Venezuela, Porto Cabello.

Spoken.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Ship Helensburgh, (Br.,) Capt. Jefferson, from New-York Dec. 22 for Shanghai, was spoken Dec. 30 in lat. 36 north, long. 45 west.

Bark Osberga, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New-York Dec. 9 for Port Elizabeth and Port Natal, was spoken Dec. 23 in lat. 34 north., long. 14 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—SS Gutheil, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from Nieuwe Waterweg for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight Jan. 13.

SS Cyril, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Messina for New-York Jan. 6.

SS Draco, (Br.,) sld. from Bari for New-York Jan. 8.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Jan. 10.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Jan. 11.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, sld. from Port Said for New-York Jan. 12.

SS Micmac, (Br.,) Capt. Meikle, sld. from Middleborough for New-York yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS City of Perth, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York Nov. 7, via Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, arr. at Algoa Bay Dec. 21.

SS Feliciana, (Br.,) Capt. Lawlin, from New-York Oct. 19, via St. Vincent and Cape Town, &c., arr. at Delagoa Bay Dec. 21.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York Dec. 10, via Naples and Genoa, arr. at Leghorn Jan. 12.

SS Kilburn, (Br.,) Capt. Valdar, from New-York Dec. 3, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town Jan. 12.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Dec. 8, via Madeira, arr. at Trieste Jan. 12.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York Dec. 28, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Passow, from New-York Jan. 1, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 7 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New-York for London, passed the Lizard at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SWEARING OFF THEIR PERSONAL TAXES

Large Crowd, Chiefly Owners of Small Personal Estates.

Commissioners Barker, Sutro, and Wells of the Tax Department were kept busy yesterday by those who wished to swear off their personal taxes. A crowd assembled at the tax office early in the day. The majority were those charged with small personal estates.

Those who swore off their taxes will be investigated later as to the truth of their statements. The power rests with the Tax Commissioners to erase or relist the estate. In case of a disagreement the courts will be called upon to decide the question.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Dunn & McCarthy, to manufacture boots and shoes in Auburn; capital, $380,000, divided in 3,800 shares. Directors—John Dunn, Jr., of Syracuse, 1,676 shares; Charles A. McCarthy, 1,018 shares; Eugene F. McCarthy, 506 shares; Willis S. Foote, 200 shares, and Edward B. Salmon, all of Auburn, 400 shares.

—The S. S. McClure Company, to deal in literary productions and publish books and serials in New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. McClure, John Phillips, Albert Brody, and Edwin C. Martin of New-York City, and Robert McClure of London, England.

—The Stanley Hod Elevator Company, to manufacture apparatus used in hoisting building material, pumping water, &c., in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—John E. Eustis and W. H. Lawson of New-York City and John Taylor of Brooklyn.

—The New-York Bicycle Equipment Company, to manufacture and deal in bicycle supplies and equipment in New-York City; capital, $500,000. Directors—David Henry Darling, Victor E. Barkeand, and George A. Smith of New-York City.

—The Defiance Cigar Company, to manufacture cigars and cigarettes in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—David Hirsh and Jacob Stahl, Jr., of New-York City, and Edward Seibert of Chicago.

—The Fort Miller Pulp and Paper Company of Fort Miller, Washington County; capital, $90,000. Directors—Daniel A. Bullard of Schuylerville and John Thorpe and John Wagman of Fort Miller.

—The Ivanhoe Park Water Supply Company of Glendale, L. I.; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry W. Meyer of Newtown, George L. Gleason, and John Reed of Glendale, and others.

—The Raphael & Cahill Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture dress shields; capital, $10,000. Directors—George L. Cahill, Ralph T. Griffith, and Jacob Neu of Brooklyn.

—The Degnan Plumbing Company of Middletown; capital, $4,000. Directors—John C. Degnan, Gideon B. Wales, and [illegible] Degnan of Middletown.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Is Dull and Prices Are Generally Lower.

TRADERS LOOKING FOR A REACTION

Culmination of the London Buying—St. Paul, Louisville, Sugar, and Leather Active—No Dividend for Leather.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market was dull and irregular. London came higher, and the improvement continued for half an hour, in which interval the highest prices of the day were made. There was nothing in the general news that was unfavorable, but the market has been strong for a week, and traders were disposed to work for a reaction. The buying for the London account in connection with the fortnightly settlement culminated to-day.

The active stocks were Sugar, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and United States Leather preferred. Sugar looked "toppy" and closed ⅞ lower than yesterday. St. Paul, after an early advance to 69⅝, fell back to 68⅞ and closed unchanged at 69⅛. Louisville sold up to 45¾ and then dropped a point and closed at 44⅞, a net loss of ⅝. Leather preferred was heavy. The Directors met to-day, and because they took no action on the dividend question the Street concluded that none would be declared at present. As a result, the stock fell back to 57⅝ and closed at 57⅝, a net loss of ⅞.

The general list, although irregular, was dull. There was apparently no new buying power in the market. The general impression was that the upward swing of the pendulum had culminated. The engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow amounted to $1,400,000. The premium on gold was advanced to ⅞, and the same was offered for greenbacks. There were no developments concerning the bond issue. The railway bond market was fairly active and firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was nominal. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $111,743,235; balances, $6,482,119; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $608,715.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼@1 5-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—par@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver in London at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$5,611,583
Imports for same period	177,819
Net exports	$5,433,764
Net exports to date, 1895	$6,518,858
Net exports to date, 1894	73,995
Net exports to date, 1893	2,032,193

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	2¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1¼
Can. Pacific	3
Cleveland, Lor. & W. pf.	8
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½
Consolidated Gas	1
Den. & R. G. pf	⅞
L., N. A. & Chi.	¾
Metropolitan Traction	4
Michigan Central	1⅜
New-York Central	1½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.	¾
Norfolk & Western pf	⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Ref.	⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	1⅛
C., C., C., & St. L.	¾
L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	¾
Manhattan	⅞
Minn. Iron	1
National Starch	1¼
Southern Pacific	¾
U. S. Leather	⅞
U. S. Leather, pf.	⅞
U. S. Rubber	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1
At. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1
Brook. W & W. 5s	1
Col. Coal & Iron 6s	5½
Erie 2d cn. cfs	3¼
Iowa Central 1st	1½
Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	1½
Louis & Nashville unif. 4s	1¼
Mobile & Ohio gen	1
Nor. Pac. con.	1
People's Gas, Chi., 1st cn. 6s	1½
Southern Ry. 5s	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	4¼
W. N. Y. & Pac. inc	1½

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	1¼
St. P. & Omaha con	1
U. P. ext. s. f. 8s	1½

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, coupon, of 1925 advanced ⅜. The sales were: $1,000 4s, 1,907, registered, at 109¾; $1,500 do, coupon, at 110. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	110
4s, c., 1907	109	111
4s, r., 1925	115	117
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	117
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 109, and $9,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3 of 1991 at 60.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $9,538,642, against $7,227,728 in the preceding week, and $7,616,723 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $16,766,370, against $14,963,283 in the corresponding period last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange:

66 shares Cummings Mining and Milling Machinery Company, $10.

185 shares Keely Motor Company, $50 each, (hypothecated,) $2.

922 shares Keely Motor Company of New-England, orders for, (hypothecated,) 25c. per share.

Agreement by John W. Keely to deliver 125 shares of a company to be organized, based on certain inventions of his known as a liberator, a vibratory engine, and other inventions, (hypothecated,) $10.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

					—Closing.—		
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	146	150	210
American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	17	17¾	105
American Cotton Oil pf	65	65	65	65	64¾	66	125
American Express	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	111	113	10
*American Sugar Refineries	104¼	104¼	103⅛	103¼	103¼	103⅜	13,153
*American Sugar Refs. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	96¾	98	237
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	89½	93	50
American Tobacco	81	81	80⅛	80¼	80¼	80½	4,600
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	3,407
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	23	23	22½	22½	22	22½	500
Baltimore & Ohio	42⅛	43	42⅛	42¼	42	43	650
*Bay State Gas	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	19	23	200
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49	49	49	49½	253
Canadian Pacific	55	55	55	55	54	55	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	925
Chicago Gas	66½	66½	64⅝	65⅛	65	65¼	9,760
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76¼	76¼	75⅜	75½	75½	75⅝	7,790
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99¼	98¼	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝	1,690
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69⅝	69⅝	68⅞	69⅛	69	69⅛	21,085
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	127	127	127	127	126	127	145
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67½	67¾	66¾	67	66⅞	67	5,155
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36½	36½	35½	35½	35½	36	990
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	87	93	10
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	51	53	51	53	51	59	250
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27½	28	27½	27½	27	27¾	650
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17	17½	17	17½	17	17¾	270
Consolidated Gas Company	147¼	148½	147	147	147	148	753
Delaware & Hudson	125½	125½	125½	125½	125¼	126	140
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161½	161½	161½	161½	161½	163	200
Denver & Rio Grande	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	13	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43½	43¾	1,480
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾	2,912
General Electric	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	26	26¼	1,055
Homestake	29	29	29	29	28	..	100
Illinois Central	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	93	94	60
Laclede Gas	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	20	20½	400
Lake Erie & Western	19½	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	250
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	72	70½	70½	70½	72	555
Lake Shore	144½	145⅛	144	144	143	144	900
Louisville & Nashville	45¾	45¾	44¾	44⅞	44⅞	45	14,624
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8¾	8	8¾	8½	8¾	1,600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	20	20¼	19	19	19¾	20¼	650
Manhattan Beach	6	6	6	6	5½	7½	100
Manhattan Consolidated	98¾	99⅛	97¾	97⅞	97¾	98	2,820
*Metropolitan Traction	103¼	105	103¼	105	104⅛	104½	465
Mexican National certs	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	1	1⅛	300
Michigan Central	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95½	96½	125
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	74	74	74	74	73	77	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	44¼	44¼	43½	43½	43	45	450
Minnesota Iron	61	61	61	61	60	62	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25¾	26¼	25	25	24¾	25¼	3,640
Missouri Pacific	26	26	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25½	3,016
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	24	24	23	24½	100
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	25½	25½	25	25½	30
*National Lead Company pf	85	85	85	85	85	87	100
National Starch	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	5	100
New-England	46	46	46	46	45¼	47	100
New-Jersey Central	100	100½	99½	100	99½	100	1,175
New-York Central	98	98	97½	97½	97	97½	412
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	181	181	181	181	180	182	20
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	12	14	107
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	15	15¼	220
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9½	10	320
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	25	25¼	25	25	24¾	25	715
Norfolk & Western pf	7	7	7	7	6½	7½	500
North American	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	415
Northern Pacific pf	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	11½	12	560
Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½	7¾	9	200
Ontario & Western	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	1,330
Pacific Mail	26¼	26⅜	26	26	26	26⅜	330
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	1,540
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	15½	16½	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	50	56	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	154	155	154	157	361
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	117	117	117	117	116	117¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	10¾	10¾	10	11½	200
St. Paul & Omaha	36½	36½	36¼	36½	36½	37	400
Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	21¼	21¼	21	21¾	560
Southern Railway	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	4,752
Southern Railway pf	28¼	28½	27¾	27¾	27½	27⅞	6,250
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28	28⅛	27	27¼	27	27½	3,696
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8	8	7⅞	8	410
Union Pacific	3¾	3⅞	3½	3½	3½	3¾	1,688
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	420
*United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9	9	9	9⅛	2,521
*United States Leather pf	58½	58½	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57¾	11,123
United States Rubber	29	29	27¾	27¾	28	28¼	400
United States Rubber pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	85	87	10
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	700
Wabash pf	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅜	655
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	95	100	10
Western Union Telegraph	84⅛	84⅛	83½	83½	83½	83¾	2,669
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅛	11¼	10⅞	11	11	11¼	1,361
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛	37¼	125
Total sales							156,600

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000..........110½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
12,000.......... 70
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s
Trust Co Certfs
1,000.......... 73½
6,000.......... 74
2,000.......... 73¼
1,000.......... 73
5,000.......... 73¼
Atch, Top & S Fé
Gen 4s
When Issued
20,000.......... 76½
4,000.......... 76⅞
10,000.......... 76¾
5,000.......... 76½
500.......... 76½
2,000.......... 76
Atch, Top & S Fé
Adjustment 4s
When Issued
20,000.......... 46
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d
3-4s, Class A,
Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
10,000.......... 23
10,000.......... 23⅛
25,000.......... 23¼
10,000.......... 23⅛
8,000.......... 23¼
15,000.......... 23
1,000.......... 22⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 5s
1885-1925
5,000.......... 97¾
B'way & Seventh Ave
1st Cons 5s
5,000..........111¾
8,000..........112
Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000..........101
2,000..........100½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
16,000.......... 99
5,000.......... 99¼
13,000.......... 99
Canada So 1st Gtd
4,000..........107
Cent N J G M 5s
1,000..........114
Central Pac 6s, 1896
1,000..........100¼
C & O Pur M'y F'd
3,000..........104
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000..........106¼
1,000..........106⅛
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000.......... 74½
Ches & O R & A Div
1st Cons 4s
4,000.......... 93
11,000.......... 93¼
10,000.......... 93½
4,000.......... 94
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
1,000..........116
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000..........106¾
Chi, G L & C Co 1st
4,000.......... 91½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st
Trust Receipts
10,000.......... 38½
2,000.......... 38¾
3,000.......... 38½
1,000.......... 38¾
7,000.......... 38½
Chi & Northwestern
25 Year Deb 5s
3,000..........105
4,000..........104½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
Registered
5,000s3..........100
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000..........125
1,000..........124
Chic & W Ind G M
3,000..........117½
Clev, C, Chi & St L
St Louis Div 4s
3,000.......... 92⅞
Col & Ninth Ave 1st
1,000..........113

Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000.......... 99
4,000..........100
Colorado Midland 4s
Trust Co Certfs
1,000.......... 21
1,000.......... 20
Den & Rio Gde 1st
2,000..........111
Denver & Rio Gde 4s
6,000.......... 85
Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000.......... 19
East Tenn Reorgan
Lien 4-5s
6,000.......... 91⅜
E, T, V & G Div 5s
1,000..........111½
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Cons Gold 5s
1,000..........107
Edison Elec Ill Co of
N Y, Con 5s
9,000.......... 98
Erie 1st Mortgage
9,000s3..........104½
Ft W'th & D C 1st
Trust Co Certfs
1,000.......... 67
5,000.......... 66½
Ft W'th & Rio G 1st
2,000.......... 57
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
3,000.......... 85
Han & St Jo Cons
4,000..........116
Ill Central 4s, 1953
1,000..........100
3,000.......... 99
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000.......... 92
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
1,000..........102½
Kansas Pacific 6s
Denver Division
Assented
4,000..........106¾
Kan Pac 1st Cons
4,000.......... 70
Trust Co Certfs
5,000.......... 72½
Laclede Gas L Co of
St Louis 1st 5s
12,000.......... 94
L Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000..........101
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
1,000..........113
Long Island G M 4s
1,000.......... 98
Louisville & Nashv
N, O & Mob 2d
3,000.......... 97
Unified Gold 4s
5,000.......... 75
5,000s15F.......... 74¾
6,000s20F.......... 75
3,000.......... 75
5,000.......... 75½
9,000s15F.......... 75½
5,000s15F.......... 75¾
15,000s15F.......... 76
Lo, St L & Tex 1st
3,000.......... 57
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
3,000.......... 97¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000.......... 74½
5,000.......... 74¾
Mich Cent Cons 7s
20,000..........119
Midland of N J 1st
500..........115
Mil & St Paul 1st
Chi & Mil Div
4,000..........122½
Chic & Pac West 5s
6,000..........110½
Mobile & Ohio New
1,000..........117
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
8,000.......... 84
7,000.......... 83¾
10,000.......... 83⅝
10,000.......... 83¾
10,000.......... 83⅞
5,000.......... 83¾

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
17,000.......... 60
3,000.......... 60¼
7,000.......... 60½
13,000.......... 60
8,000.......... 59¾
5,000.......... 59½
2,000.......... 59
Mo, Kan & East 1st
2,000.......... 88
12,000.......... 89
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
2,000.......... 95½
3,000.......... 96
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
17,000.......... 65
5,000.......... 65½
Nash, C & St L Con
2,000..........100
N Y Cent 1st Coup
6,000..........118½
N Y Cent Ext 4s
1,000..........101
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
4,000..........102⅜
4,000..........102½
Registered
5,000..........102
N Y, Lake Erie & W
New 2d Consol
J, P, M & Co, or D M
& Co Stamped Certfs
30,000.......... 70
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
3,000..........107½
N Y, Ontario & West
Refunding 4s
1,000.......... 90
North Pac 1st Coup
2,000..........114
North Pac Cons 5s
9,000.......... 34½
Ohio & M. Con S F
5,000b3..........103½
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
1,000.......... 33
Oregon Short Line 6s
11,000..........104½
8,000..........104¾
Trust Co Certfs
10,000..........104½
2,000..........104⅝
Ore S L & U N Con
1,000.......... 55
People's G & C Chic
1st Cons 6s
8,000.......... 99
Peoria & Eastern 1st
6,000.......... 80
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
12,000.......... ¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
5,000.......... 86½
10,000.......... 87
5,000.......... 87½
Trust Co Certfs
2,000.......... 76
1,000.......... 75¾
1,000.......... 75⅞
25,000.......... 76
10,000.......... 75⅞
Phila & Reading
1st Pref Inc
Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
10,000.......... 26½
3d Pref Inc
Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
10,000.......... 12⅛
5,000.......... 12¼
Pittsburg & West 1st
10,000.......... 74
3,000.......... 74⅛
Rio Grande Wn 1st
11,000.......... 74
5,000.......... 74¼
6,000.......... 74½
5,000.......... 74⅜
2,000.......... 74¼
3,000.......... 74
5,000.......... 74½
St L & Iron Mt 5s
2,000.......... 79
Seattle, L S & E 1st
Trust Co Certfs
10,000.......... 40

St L & S F G M 6s
3,000..........101½
St L Southwestn 1st
2,000.......... 71¾
8,000.......... 71¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000.......... 90¼
13,000.......... 90½
4,000.......... 90¾
26,000.......... 91
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000.......... 93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000.......... 83½
2,000.......... 85
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
5,000.......... 20¼
15,000.......... 20
Tol, Peo & Wn 4s
4,000.......... 77¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st
Trust Receipts
2,000.......... 71
Union Elevated 1st 6s
2,000..........100⅜
3,000..........100
Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000..........102¾
2,000..........102½
1,000..........102
2,000..........102⅜
5,000..........102⅝
2,000..........102⅞
1,000..........103
5,000s20F..........103
6,000..........103¼
Union Pac 1st, 1897
2,000..........103⅛
5,000..........102½
1,000..........103¾
Union Pac 1st, 1898
15,000..........104
5,000..........103½
3,000..........103
5,000..........102¾
6,000..........103
10,000..........102⅞
15,000..........103
2,000..........102¾
15,000..........104
Union Pac 1st, 1899
4,000..........103
4,000..........104
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
5,000.......... 90½
10,000.......... 90
3,000.......... 90½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
6,000.......... 35¾
10,000.......... 35½
U Pac, Lin & Col 1st
4,000.......... 31
U S Cordage Co 1st
Trust Co Certfs
1,000.......... 31
5,000.......... 32
1,000.......... 31
Virginia Midl G M
1,000.......... 98½
Wabash R R 1st
9,000..........103¼
10,000..........103⅛
1,000..........103¼
10,000..........103
1,000..........103⅛
7,000..........103
Det & Chic Ext
1,000.......... 97¼
1,000.......... 97½
Wabash 2d 5s
16,000.......... 73¾
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000.......... 22½
10,000.......... 22
10,000.......... 22½
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000..........104⅝
10,000..........104¾
West Shore Gtd 4s
Registered
10,000..........105
1,000..........104⅜
24,000..........104½
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
5,000.......... 15½
Wn U Col Trust 5s
1,000..........106

Total sales..........$1,353,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alton & T. H.	57	59
Am. Coal	100	..
Ann Arbor	9½	10½
Ann Arbor pf	24½	27
American Tobacco pf	102	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
Boston Air Line pf	104	105
Brunswick Company	½	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	10	13½
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	60
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14¾	15¾
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chi. & East Illinois	42¼	45
C. & E. Ill. pf	95	100
C. & N. W. pf	142½	145
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3½	4
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	2	3
Col. Hock. Val. & T. pf	50	65
Commercial Cable	145	..
Consolidated Coal	29	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	4⅜	5⅛
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	13
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	90	93
Erie T. & T.	60½	61
Ev. & T. H.	25	30
Ev. & T. H. pf	45¼	55
Great Northern pf	110	120
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Co	..	65
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Iowa Central	8	8¾
Iowa Central pf	27¾	28½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
King. & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	78	80

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Long Island	84	86
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd	16½	17½
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican Central	9¼	11
Minn. & St. L.	18½	19¾
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Linseed Oil	18	20
Nat. Starch 1st pf	40	60
Nat. Starch 2d pf	11	24
New Cent. C.	5	7
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	24	28
Norfolk & Western	1½	2
Northern Pacific	3	3⅛
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Imp.	2½	3½
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	5	8
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & East	4	9
Peo., D. & E.	2¾	3
Pittsburg & Western pf	17	18
P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Quicksilver pf	14	16½
Rens. & Sar	178	182
Rio Grande W.	13¼	15
Rio Grande W. pf	..	41
St. L. S. W.	4½	4⅞
St. J. & G. I.	¼	½
St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
St. P. & Dul. pf	85	90
St. P. & Ohio pf	120½	121
St. P., M. & M.	112	115½
Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67½
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	3	4
United States Express	38	42
U. S. Cord. pf., t. r.	10¾	11½
U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.	21	22¾
*Western Union Beef	7½	8
Alb. & Sus.	170	180

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	103⅞	104⅜	103	103	9,690
Am. Tobacco	81	81	80	80⅛	360
A., T. & S. F.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	1,170
A., T. & S.F. pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
Chicago Gas	66½	66½	64¼	65	3,570
C., R. I. & P.	67⅞	67⅞	66¾	66¾	4,650
Chi., B. & Q.	76⅛	76⅛	75⅝	75½	4,880
C., M. & St. P.	69½	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	11,440
Chi. & N. W.	99	99	99	99	10
Cent. of N. J.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	300
Dist. & C. F.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝	720
Gen. Electric	26⅛	26½	26	26	140
Louis. & Nash	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	2,940

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Manhattan	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	90
Mo. Pacific	25⅞	26⅜	25⅛	25⅛	190
Nor. Pac. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	20
Phil. & Read.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	380
South. R. R.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	30
So. R. R. pf	28⅜	28⅜	27¾	27¾	90
Tenn. C. & I.	27⅛	28	27	27⅛	230
U. S. Cord	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	50
U. S. L. pf	58½	58½	57¼	57⅝	2,420
W. & L. E.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	50
Wabash pf	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	100
West. Union	84⅛	84⅛	83⅜	83½	1,600

Total sales..........45,220

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cf	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	$10,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	9,000
Laclede Gas 5s	94	94	94	94	2,000
M.,K. & T. 2d	60	60	59½	59½	10,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M.,K. & T. 4s	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	12,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	5,000
Peo. & E. 1st	80	80	80	80	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d	20	20	20	20	4,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	35¾	36	35¾	36	5,000

Total sales..........$59,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Golden Fleece	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1,100
Isabella	.61	.61	.61	.61	300
Mollie Gibson	.45	.45	.45	.45	200
Yel'w Jacket	.45	.45	.45	.45	200

Total sales..........1,800

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59¼	59⅝	59	59⅝	333,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	93½
American Bank Note	40½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	212	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20½	23½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106½	108½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Bank of America	322	335
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	95	100
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	12½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103½	107½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	167
Brooklyn Elevated	15	17
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101½
Brooklyn Traction	7	8½
Brooklyn Traction pf	49½	52½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	103¼	104¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	77½	80
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72	74
Celluloid Company stock	..	67
Central & South American Tel	120	124
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	16	21
*Central Trust Company	1015	1022
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	¼	1¼
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	45
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	73	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	197	202
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	87¾
Fourth National Bank	173	..
Gallatin National Bank	295	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	47	50
Grand Rapid Gas bonds	83½	86½
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	62	66
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	96½	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	19
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	72
Journeay & Burnham	40	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	97	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	28	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	71	75
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd	16½	17½
†Lorillard Company pf	104½	108½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	11	15
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49½	53
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	219	223
National Citizens' Bank	131	136
*National Bank of Commerce	205	210
National Bank of the Republic	145	150
National Shoe & Leather Bank	87	91
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	55	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¼	1¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	31½	33½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	62	67½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	97¼	99
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	82½	85
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	4	5¼
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	116	119
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	114	117
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	5
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	105½	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	110	114
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	320	335
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	78¾	81½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	47	52
Safety Car Heating & L. Co	65	70
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105½	108½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	157
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Gas	66½	68½
Standard Gas pf	103½	105½
‡Standard Gas 1st	107	110½
Standard Oil Trust	199	201
State Trust	..	194
†Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	85	88½
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	45	65
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	85	92
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	172½	175
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	14	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	91
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	40
Trow Directory pf	33	38
*Union Ferry stock	67	69
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	104½
Union Elevated 2d	30	40
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	95	101
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101	104
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80	..
Union Typewriter 2d pf	50	58
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	200	215
*United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	151½	158
Washington Trust Company	170	185
*Western Gas Co	62	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	85	87½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	10	14½
Worcester Traction pf	84	86½
Worthington Pump	10	17
Worthington Pump pf	..	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	320
Commerce	206½
Gallatin National	300
Greenwich	177
Hanover	300
Manhattan	201
Merchants'	132
New-York	227½
New-York County	580
Park	270
Republic	148
Second National	480
State of New-York	108

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1¾, to 46½; St. Paul, 1¼, to 71; Southern Railway preferred, 1⅛, to 28⅜; Erie, 1⅛, to 15⅝; do, second consols, 1, to 70; Southern Railway, ¾, to 9¼; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 55; Illinois Central, ½, to 94½; New-York Central, ½, to 99½; Wabash preferred, ⅜, to 16¾; Reading, ⅛, to 4⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅛. Kansas and Texas sold at 11⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred at 12½. British consols advanced ⅛, to 106⅞ for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £57,000. Bar silver closed at 30¾d per ounce. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 47½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 24½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 60¾.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38 pfennigs for 90-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Toledo and Ohio Central Railway has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 25 at the Central Trust Company. Transfer books will close Jan. 15, and reopen Jan. 27.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Chicago & West Michigan—			
Mileage	575	575	575
1st week Jan.	$20,057	$22,124	$21,533
From July 1	1,240,656	1,075,505	917,684
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Jan.	$13,793	$16,485	$14,313
From July 1	562,013	503,361	717,977
Fort Worth & Rio Grande—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Jan.	$9,359	$7,435	......
From July 1	199,098	249,465	......
Kanawha & Michigan—			
Mileage	173	173	173
1st week Jan.	$8,032	$6,155	$4,754
From July 1	241,100	197,863	174,587
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute—			
Mileage	239	239	239
1st week Jan.	$20,260	$19,870	$21,820
From July 1	712,079	738,722	764,160
Colorado Midland—			
	1895.	1894.	1893.
Nov., actual	$163,128	$143,401	$119,110
Dec., estimated	144,969	130,785	131,398
Memphis & Charleston—			
Mileage	330	330	330
4th week Dec.	$51,942	$43,391	$45,664
Month	151,955	138,216	139,025
From Jan. 1	1,273,914	1,293,492	1,421,483
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore for the year ended Oct. 31—			
	1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings	$9,142,532	$8,695,959	$9,868,001
Operating ex	6,526,891	6,349,332	7,214,592
Net earnings	2,615,641	2,346,627	2,653,409
Northern Pacific for November—			
	1895.	1894.	Inc.
Mileage	4,497	4,497	......
Gross earnings	$2,189,024	$1,856,702	$341,322
Operating ex	1,019,431	1,073,682	*54,251
Net earnings	1,178,593	783,020	395,573
Other income	20,602	5,727	*75,125
Total	1,199,195	878,747	320,448
Fixed charges	175,759	160,777	14,982
Balance	1,023,435	717,970	305,465
Charges accr'd	487,918	396,167	91,751
Surplus	535,517	321,803	213,714
Charges not assumed	340,758	434,016	*93,258
Surplus	194,758	112,213	306,971
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	10,492,883	9,019,836	1,473,047
Operating ex	5,216,436	5,207,349	9,087
Net earnings	5,276,447	3,812,487	1,463,960
Other income	148,385	266,739	*118,354
Total	5,424,832	4,079,226	1,345,606
Fixed charges	872,608	857,101	15,507
Surplus	4,552,223	3,222,124	1,330,099

*Decrease.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The feature of to-day's market was the activity shown in West Chicago and Lake Street. The latter has a deficit of $38,000 for the year 1895, but it is estimated that if the earnings continue to be as good as the last three months of 1895 the company will pay the interest on the debenture and have a surplus of $82,000. The report of the West Chicago has not been received as yet, but it was said that they have earned 7.82 per cent. The stocks both showed strength at the opening, but both closed weak. Lake Street sold up to 24⅝ account, and closed at 28⅜ account, and 23¼ regular. West Chicago sold at 109¼ account, and closed at 107¼ account. The rest of the market was quiet and firm. Alley "L" sold at 6, Strawboard at 44⅝ account, and Diamond Match at 124½ account, and 124 regular. The bond sales were: $5,000 Gas 5s at 90¾, $6,000 Alley "L" 1st 5s at 60@60¼, $5,500 Lake Street debentures at 77¼, and $500 Lake Street Incomes at 42.

Bank clearings were $14,812,330. New-York Exchange sold at 80c premium. Call money loaned at 6@6½ per cent, and time money at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*44⅝	..	*43⅝	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	62	..	*63	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	12½	..	*14	..
C. Brew. & Malt pf	32	..	32⅜	..
Chi. P. & P. Co	*26	..	25	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	44	..	44	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L)	*6¼	..	5½	6
Chi. City Railway	295	..	..	295
Chicago Telephone	*165	..	*165	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	*124	..	*124½	..
Lake St. El. Ry	*23⅜	..	*24	..
Met. Elevated	*14¼	..	..	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	13	..	*13½	..
Mil. & C. Brew. pf	33½	..	33½	..
New-York Biscuit	*72½	..	*72¼	..
No. Chi. St. R. R. ex rights	236½	..	237¾	..
National Railway	107	..	107	..
Street's W. St. Car Line	*13	..	13	..
West Chi. St. R R.	*107¼	..	*108½	..
Western Stone	67	..	*69¾	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	99	..	99
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. Pack. & P. 6s	..	106	..	106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. 1st 5s	*60¼	..	..	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. ext. 5s	35	41	35	41
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100¼	101	*100½	..
Chi. B. of T. 5s	102½	103	102½	103
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	*90⅝	..	*90½	..
Consumers' G. L. 5s	..	..	81	84
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*77¼	..	*77	..
Met. Elevated 5s	..	..	*86	..
North Chi. St. R. R. 4½s	..	101	..	100¾
No. Chi. City R. R. 1st 5s	..	104	..	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	101⅜	*100¼	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*98	..	*97¾	..

*Sales.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Local stocks opened strong, advanced fractionally and in the last hour lost all of the advance, and closed about ¼ per cent. below last night's prices. Choctaw was again the active feature, and on further liquidation, declined from 10¼ to 9, but quickly rallied to 10, and closed at 9¾. It is believed that the liquidation in this stock is complete. The buying on the declines has been good. The traction stocks were dull and lower, except for Metropolitan, which advanced to 104⅛, a net gain of 2⅛ per cent., but reacted at the close to 103¾. Philadelphia on limited dealing declined ⅛, to 68¾. Union declined ⅛, to 10⅞, and the 4s to 67¼. Indianapolis gained ¼, to 27⅞. Baltimore advanced ⅛, to 17. In the specialties, Storage common reacted ¼, to 26, and the preferred advanced ½, to 27. Welsbach gained 1 point, to 52. Pennsylvania Heat common closed ¼ higher, at 12, with a very bullish feeling in it. The preferred closed unchanged. The balance of the list closed unchanged and steady.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acetylene, full pd	35	50	38	50
Baltimore Traction	16¾	17	16⅞	17
Cambria	44½	45	44¾	45
Choctaw	9¾	10	10	10½
Con. Tract stock	..	..	..	25
Electric Storage	25¼	26¼	26	26½
Electric Storage pf	26	27	26½	27
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	48	49	48	49
Hestonville pf	..	62	..	62
Hunt. & B. T.	28¼	..	28	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52	..	50	52
Indianapolis	27½	28	27	28
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21½	21	21½
Lehigh Navigation	45	45½	45	..
Lehigh Valley	37¼	37½	37	37¾
Metropolitan Trac	103½	104¼	102⅝	103
Northern Central	..	68½	..	68
Northern Pacific	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Northern Pacific pf	12¼	12¾	11¾	12½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52⅛	51⅞	52
Penn. L. H. & Pow.	12	12¼	11¼	11¾
Penn. L. H. & P. pf	9½	9⅞	9½	9¾
Penn. Steel	..	30	30	35
Penn. Steel pf	..	63	60	65
Phila. Traction	63½	64	64¼	64½
Phila. & Erie	..	25	..	25
Reading	4¼	4½	4 3-16	4½
Rochester Ry	..	37	..	37
Union Trac., $5 pd	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	11
United Cos. of N. J.	237½	..	237½	..
United Gas Imp	67⅝	68	68¼	68½
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	3	2¾	3
Welsbach	51½	52¼	51	..
Welsbach of Can	2¼	2¾	2½	3
Welsbach Com'l	..	40	..	40
Welsbach Com'l pf	67	70	..	71
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	81	..	80	..
N. J. Con. 5s	79¾	80	79½	80
Newark Pass. 5s	103	105	103	105
People's Trac. 5s	91½	92	91	92
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	67¼	67¾	68	..

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The market for local stocks was somewhat more active and was quite strong. The coppers were the particular features. Mexican 4s rose 1, to 66, and the first incomes advanced 1½, to 18. There were no sales of the stock. Bay State Gas seconds declined ¼, to 53½. Bell Telephone was steady at 198, and Erie Telephone advanced 1, to 61. The investment list was firm. Boston and Maine sold at 167, Boston and Albany at 206¼, New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford at 181½, and Fitchburgh preferred at 89½ for a small lot.

Boston and Montana was easily the leader of the copper market. It sold up at the opening ½, to 72, advanced to 73⅛, and closed at 72¼. Atlantic was quiet and steady at 17. Butte sold at 13⅛ and was fairly active. Calumet and Hecla was firm at 295, and Kersarge rose 1, to 12½. Osceola advanced ¼, to 25¼, and Quincy rose 1, to 124. Tamarack preferred was steady at 14, and Wolverine at 6¼. Gold mining stocks were quiet with little change. Copper in London sold up ½, to 41¼ for spot, and 41⅝ for futures.

Money sold at 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at par to 15c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	51
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4¼	4½	4⅜	4½
West End	1⅜	2	1⅞	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	197	198	197½	198
Erie	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼
Mexican	65	..	60	75
New-England	..	87	..	86
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	10	10½	10¼	10½
Dominion C. pf	83	85	83	85
Gen. Electric pf	52½	58½	52½	58½
Illinois Steel	62	65	62	..
Lamson Store Serv	18	19½	18	19
Philadelphia Co	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	21	22	..	..
West. El. 1st pf	52	53	52½	53½
Westinghouse Elect.	30	33	..	..
Bay State Gas	10⅝	11	10¾	10⅞
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	206	206¼	206½	..
Boston & Lowell	..	203	..	203
Boston & Maine	..	168	..	167½
Cent. Mass.	..	13	10½	..
Cent. Mass. pf	54	58	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	90	91½	90	92
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	100	..	99¾
Conn. & Pass	139½	142	140	..
Fitchburg pf	89½	90	89½	90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	181	182	177½	180
N. Y. & N. E. pf	..	..	77	85
Old Colony	177¼	..	177	..
West End	66	67	65½	66½
West End pf	88	90	88	89
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	16½	17	16	17
Boston & Mon	72⅛	72½	71⅝	71¾
Butte & Boston	12¾	13⅛	12⅞	13¼
Cal. & Hecla	293	296	292	296
Franklin	11½	..	11	..
Kearsarge	12	13	11¼	11¾
Napa (Quicksilver)	7	7½	7	7½
Osceola	24¾	25¼	25	25¼
Quincy	122	124	122	125
Tamarack	116	118	119	120
Tamarack, Jr.	13½	14½	..	14
Wolverine	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	..	..	105	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	107	..	..	..
Mexican C. cn. 4s	65½	66	..	85
Mexican C. 1st inc	17½	18	16	..
Mexican C. 2d inc	8	..	8⅛	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	117	118
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	111	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78	80	78½	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	52	53½	52½	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.26	.29
Best & Belcher	.92	.96
Bodie Consolidated	.42	.40
Bulwer	.10	.10
Chollar	.65	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.45
Crown Point	.22	.22
Gould & Curry	.56	.55
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.35
Mexican	.62	.63
Mono	.05	.05
Ophir	1.40	1.50
Potosi	.52	.54
Savage	.29	.28
Sierra Nevada	.49	.52
Union Consolidated	.38	.43
Utah	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 14.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.48	.46
Anaconda	.67	.69
Portland	1.85	1.85
Argentum	.61	.60
Isabella	.60	.60
Union	.43	.42
Consolidated	.22	.22
Pharmacist	.15½	.15
Work	.24	.24
Alamo	.10	.10
Mount Rosa	.18½	.19
Blue Bell	.11	.12
Silver Slate	.02¾	.02¾
Golden Fleece	1.63	1.64

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 14th day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$83,489,974.35
Gold bullion	22,558,442.37
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury	49,894,299.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	17,303,360.14
Standard silver dollars of 1890, and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in the Treasury	81,316,016.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$23,030,058.00
National bank notes	9,153,916.96
Fractional silver coin	13,308,992.02
Fractional currency	104.89
Minor coin	1,066,283.24
Deposits in National banks	14,787,496.94
Bonds and interest paid	8,264,953.74
Total	$69,551,811.81
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,077,926.57
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,706,162.98
Disbursing officers' balances	25,206,209.31
Post Office Department account	5,663,678.28
Miscellaneous items	1,937,464.75
Total	$45,591,461.89
Balance	$23,960,349.92
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$173,718,344.02

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$401,982.51
Internal revenue	281,930.57
Miscellaneous	213,400.33
Total	$887,313.41

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$1,180,000.00
War	90,000.00
Navy	147,000.00
Indians	28,000.00
Pensions	200,000.00
Interest	61,000.00
Total	$1,706,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	818,686.49

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act of July 14, 1890	$55,910.00
Redemptions under act of July 14, 1890	31,300.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To date	$431,227,336.00
This fiscal year	83,619,747.00
This month	8,855,862.00
This day	55,358.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $281,930; from customs, $401,982, and miscellaneous, $210,200. The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $383,971.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

YOUNG FRANK SAVIN ACCUSED

Arrested on Complaint of His Mother's Maid, Agnes Tidy, Charging Him with Outrageous Treatment.

Frank Savin, Jr., the eighteen-year-old son of a broker living at 7 East Sixty-seventh Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court before Magistrate Mott yesterday on a remarkable charge preferred by Agnes Tidy, a young Englishwoman, formerly employed as a maid by Mrs. Savin, the defendant's mother.

The young woman made affidavit Monday night declaring that she came to this country last November and went at once to the Savins, having been previously engaged. She says that young Savin began a series of persecutions, which she endured until last Friday, when, under threats of bodily harm, he, with the assistance of his elder sister, Josephine, forced her to submit to various indignities.

She declares that he made her partially undress, and painted and dressed her in a fantastic way, and then forced her to parade and dance before other members of the household.

She then, she says, told her story to some women of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, by one of whom, a Miss Woodley, she was sent to Henry T. Smith of 58 East Sixty-fourth Street, who offered her a temporary home and went in succession to the Gerry Society, Dr. Parkhurst's society, and, finally, to Magistrate Mott.

On the affidavit a warrant was issued and young Savin was arrested yesterday morning before he was out of bed. The prisoner was unwilling to discuss the case, except to deny the whole story until he had consulted with his lawyers. He said, however, that the girl had been well treated by all the family, and had not been made a servant of.

Savin, when the case was called, asked Magistrate Mott for an examination, saying that his father's lawyer, whose name he did not wish to give, would appear for him.

On this request the case was set down for a hearing at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. T. A. Judson, a hotel and restaurant keeper at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street furnished the $1,000 bail for the young man.

Condition of the Rice Market.

A good demand for rice continues in domestic sorts. The volume is up to that prevailing in the first half of December, but greater things had been expected. Among encouraging features is noted the widespread request for samples, and evidences indicate that stocks at nearly all interior distributing points are much lighter than usual. Until recently, buyers, finding that each succeeding purchase was obtained on better terms than its predecessor, were encouraged to operate in a most limited way. Now the market atmosphere stimulates operations, and, unless all signs fail, there should be a substantial increase of demand before the month closes.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston reports the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 35,535 barrels, sales, 27,350 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans reports the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 983,145 sacks; last year, 636,552 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 713,420 barrels; last year, 123,978 barrels.

New Rules for Police Matrons.

Secretary Bell of the Police Civil Service Board has prepared new rules to govern the appointment of police matrons, which were to have been submitted to the Police Board yesterday, but it did not meet.

It is understood, however, that, according to the new rules, all applicants for the position must be over twenty-five years old and under forty. They are to undergo a physical examination and are to be tested in orthography, copying, penmanship, and letter writing. The applicants must get at least 70 per cent. to get appointed. They are to be appointed on two months' probation, during which time the police surgeons will instruct them on matters of simple surgery and first aid to the injured. At the end of two months' probation they will be permanently appointed if considered competent.

Heavy Sentence for a Wife Beater.

John Speirler, a shoemaker, who has for some time been unemployed, and who has been three times arrested for getting drunk and beating his wife, Susie, was again arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on the same charge. A week ago he went to his home, at 457 West Fortieth Street, drunk, knocked his wife down, blackened both her eyes, and cut her cheek.

He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and ordered to pay a fine of $500 or serve the fine out at $1 a day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday: MAINE, fair, colder, northwesterly winds, becoming westerly. VERMONT and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, colder in northern portions, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair weather, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, light westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, westerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and slightly colder, light northerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, northerly, shifting to easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, increasing cloudiness, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, cloudy and threatening weather with rain, east to southeast winds. EASTERN TEXAS, rain, warmer, easterly, shifting to southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, rain in northeast, fair in southwest portion, slightly warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in eastern, cloudy and threatening in western portions, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds. OHIO, fair and slightly warmer, variable winds. INDIANA, fair, slightly warmer in southeast portion, variable winds. ILLINOIS, cloudy and threatening, followed by rain in extreme southern portion, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair weather, colder in northern portion, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and colder, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder in northwest portion, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. MINNESOTA and IOWA, partly cloudy, with flurries of snow, colder, with a cold wave in western portion, winds becoming northerly. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy, with occasional snow flurries, colder, with a cold wave, winds becoming northerly. MISSOURI, cloudy and threatening, with local rain or snow, colder in northwest portion, variable winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, colder in northern portion, colder at night, with a cold wave, variable winds, becoming northerly. KANSAS, rain, turning to snow, colder in northern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly at night. MONTANA, cloudy and threatening, with occasional flurries of snow, colder in southeast portion, northerly winds. WYOMING, partly cloudy, and snow flurries, colder northerly winds.

The pressure has continued to rise in the extreme Northwest, having reached a value of 31.10 inches in Alberta. Intense cold has developed in this region, the temperature ranging from 20° to 30° below zero. This will probably advance as a cold wave to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys during Wednesday. The pressure has also risen throughout the country east of the Mississippi, and a secondary centre of high pressure is situated in Southern Indiana and Ohio. No well-defined area of low pressure is shown by the reports of Tuesday evening, but the pressure has fallen in the Southwest and is accompanied by increasing cloudiness and scattered precipitations. There are indications that a storm will develop in this region and advance eastward in front of the cold wave. Except in the extreme Northwest, where the cold wave is forming, the temperature has remained nearly stationary during the past twenty-four hours. Fair weather is indicated for Wednesday in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and Atlantic coast districts. Cloudy and threatening weather, probably followed by rain, is probable in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Southwest. Partly cloudy weather, with light drifting snow is indicated in the Northwest. A cold wave is indicated for the Dakotas, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Western Minnesota and Western Iowa. The temperature changes in other sections will be of slight extent.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

UNION PACIFIC
Bonds and Stock.

Washington advices assure us that the Syndicate cannot affect our security or enforce any penalty on us, or the Government as First Mortgage bondholders; as whenever occasion arises, the Administration will comply with the existing law, providing for the payment of the First Mortgage bonds by the Treasury. Our constituents have only to hold on to their First Mortgage bonds, as the Government is doing with its Seven and a quarter millions of those securities. Stockholders need not pay par for new preferred stock, as they will be offered much better terms.

Bond and Stockholders are requested to call for documents.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
9 Pine Street, Astor Building.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896,** at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
36 Wall St.

Virginia Deferred Certificates. See Banking Law Journal for December. 27 Thames St., N.Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

To the Bondholders
OF THE
Louisville, St. Louis and Texas
RAILWAY COMPANY:

By agreement between the representatives of all mortgage interests in the above property, the undersigned have been appointed a committee to prepare and carry through a plan of reorganization.

Such a plan and an agreement to carry the same into effect has been prepared, and can be obtained from the depositaries named below.

Holders of bonds not already deposited with any committee are requested to deposit them, with all past due coupons attached, with the Atlantic Trust Company, New-York, or the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky., on or before the 31st day of January, 1896.

Holders of the certificates of the Atlantic Trust Company or of the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, representing deposited First Mortgage Bonds and First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, are requested to surrender their certificates at the depositaries from which they were received, and accept in lieu thereof certificates under the new reorganization plan and agreement.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds who have already deposited the same, who do not approve of the plan now submitted, may withdraw their bonds upon the payment of their proportionate share of expenses to date, amounting to $5 per bond.

All holders of bonds and certificates for bonds heretofore deposited must deposit their bonds and exchange their certificates on or before the 31st day of January, 1896, after which date they will only be received subject to such assessments and conditions as such Committee may determine.

John J. McCook,
Charles B. Van Nostrand,
Harry Weissinger,
Oscar Fenley,
Reorganization Committee.
John L. Nisbet,
Secretary.

40 Wall Street, New-York, December 20, 1895.

Copies of the plan of reorganization and agreement may be had upon application to the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New-York, or to the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Fourteenth Article of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, dated September 6, 1895, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a change or alteration of said Plan affecting all classes of securities deposited and to be deposited under said Plan and Agreement, is, in the opinion of the General Reorganization Committee, necessary, and that such proposed change or alteration, having been first adopted by said General Reorganization Committee, has been approved by the Consolidated Mortgage Committee and the Collateral Trust Committee, and that copies thereof have been lodged with the **NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,** No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City; the **UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, and **THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,** No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, at each of which places such proposed change or alteration may be examined and copies thereof obtained.

Such proposed amendment provides, in substance, that the trust agreement mentioned in said Plan and Agreement shall terminate absolutely on May 1, 1906, or at least ten years from the sale and conveyance of the property of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company under decree of foreclosure, unless the same be sooner terminated by the consent of the holders of two-thirds of each class of certificates given at meetings of the holders of such certificates, or unless dividends equal to twenty per cent. of the par value of the preferred stock shall have been paid or their payment fully guaranteed, as will more fully appear by reference thereto.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit under said Plan and Agreement, who do not assent to such proposed change or alteration, may withdraw the securities represented by their Certificates of Deposit upon the terms mentioned in said fourteenth article of said Plan and Agreement **ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1896,** after which date all holders of Certificates of Deposit who shall not have so withdrawn their securities will be deemed to have assented to and adopted such change or alteration, and will be bound thereby, and the General Reorganization Committee will thereupon proceed to carry the said Plan and Agreement as so amended into effect.

Dated New-York, January 3, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman,
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel,
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Dec. 30, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under the Preliminary Agreement, has been extended to and including Jan. 17, 1896, after which date deposits will not be received, except upon payment of $10 for each of said Bonds deposited, and $1 per share for said stock.

Negotiable Receipts issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY for Consolidated Bonds and Common Stock have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The Agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Co., N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
President Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

The owners of the Stock and the General Mortgage Bonds are most urgently requested to attend a meeting at the office of R. J. Kimball & Co., 16 and 18 Broad St., New-York, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. A simple and inexpensive plan of adjustment of present difficulties will be presented for consideration.

RUSH C. HAWKINS, CALVIN PAIGE,
R. J. KIMBALL, JOHN P. HUGGINS,
W. G. WILEY, EDWIN P. BASSETT.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan may be had at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.
New-York, December 31st, 1895.
F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1895.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND Commissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of Nov. 1, 1895, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 991, 1,037, 700, 457, 1,056, 58, 365, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1896, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. W. Hoppin, Esq., referee.)
3 shs. New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
156 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
1,280 shs. Lackawanna Store Asso.
517 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
275 shs. Ansonia Land & Water Power Co.
200 shs. Tredegar Company.
200 shs. Dickson Manufacturing Co.
$10,000 Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. Bds.
$27,000 Winona & Southwestern R. R. Co. Bds., dividend of $176,597-1000 paid stamped on each bond.
$6,200 St. Louis, Ore. & Steel Co. Income Bonds.
833 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
303 shs. Oxford Iron & Nail Co.
800 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. prefd.
545 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. common.
15 shs. Green Bay, Steven's Point & Northern R. R. Co.
(By order of Executors.)
$11,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907, Regstd.
$5,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1900, Regstd.
$5,000 Virg. & Tenn. R. R. Co. Extnd. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Carolina Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920, July, 1894, Coups. on.
$5,000 Black Diamond Coal & Coking Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$11,000 Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1926, July, 1894, Coups. on.
$5,500 Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R. 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1926, Regstd.
$440 Note Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R., dated Feby. 20th, 1894.
$110 Note Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R., dated Feby. 20th, 1894.
115 shs. American Express Co.
50 shs. United States Express Co.
$3,000 Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1914.
$4,000 Town of Harrison, N. J., 5 p. c. Street Impt. Bds., 1911.
330 shs. Hudson County Gas Light Co.
102 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
107 shs. First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
7 3-5 shs. North Hudson County R. R. Co.
14 shs. Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken, N. J.
25 shs. Clark Mile End Spool Cotton Co.
(By order of Administrators.)
95 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$3,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940, with $450 Certf. & 12 shs. Pfd. Stock.
1,510 shs. Merrill Manufacturing Co.
$30,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Times Newspaper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
333 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
$11,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$11,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1925.
26 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. United States Mtge. and Trust Co.
100 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$8,000 Flint and Pere Marq. R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
18 shs. Chicago and Alton R. R. Co. common.
65 shs. John R. Williams Company.
620 shs. Consolidated Tel. and News Co.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
$2,000 Chic. and No. Western R. R. 6 p. c. Skg. Fund. Bds., 1929.
$1,000 Lehigh Valley Terminal R'y 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1941.
$1,000 Kan. & Mich. R'y 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., 1990.
100 shs. Wabash R. R. common.
100 shs. Wabash R. R. preferred.
20 shs. St. Louis & So'western R'way pref.
125 shs. Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo R'y com.
100 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R'y com.
100 shs. Ches. & Ohio R'way common.
175 shs. Balt. & Ohio So'western R'y pref.
53 shs. Kanawha & Michigan R'y Co. common.
200 shs. Marerick Land Co.
100 shs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.
$100 St. Louis & Southwestern R'y Co. 2d Income Bond Scrip.
$7,000 Atlantic & Pac. R. R. (West. Div.) Income Bds.
$5,000 Chicago & Canada Southern R. R. 7 p. c. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund Bds.
50 shs. American Exchange National Bank, N. Y.
40 shs. 7th National Bank.
$10,000 Pitts., Marion & Chic. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bd., 1917, July, 1887, Coupon.
5 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.

Meetings and Elections.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-York, January 14, 1896.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following-named Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH T. MOORE,
STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE S. HART,
CHARLES STERNBACH,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
EDWARD C. HOYT,
EDWARD E. POOR,
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
AUGUST BELMONT,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GEORGE S. HICKOK,
GEORGE FRED'K VIETOR,
HERMANN OELRICHS.

And as Inspectors of Election:
JOHN M. CORNELL, EUGENE HIGGINS,
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Edward E. Poor, President; Stuyvesant Fish and Joseph T. Moore, Vice Presidents.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George B. Carhart, James S. Warren,
Oliver S. Carter, William Barbour,
Sumner R. Stone, E. H. Pullen,
D. H. McAlpin, George C. Rand,
William H. Tillinghast, James A. Blair,
Charles R. Flint, Henry B. Stokes.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Oliver S. Carter was unanimously re-elected President and Eugene H. Pullen unanimously re-elected Vice President.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
At an election for Directors held this day the following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Julius Kaufmann, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Thomas B. Kent, David S. Walton, John A. Tweedy, Willis S. Paine, Henry C. Berlin, A. Swan Brown, James Macnaughtan, David H. Bates, George Follett. Inspectors—Simeon B. Chittenden, A. V. W. Van Vechten, David Murray.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors James Macnaughtan was unanimously re-elected President and David H. Bates Vice President.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall St.,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the year ending on the second Tuesday in January, 1897:

John T. Willets, | Wm. Rockefeller,
Wm. H. Macy, Jr., | Joseph Agostini,
Wm. M. Kingsland, | N. F. Palmer,
William C. Sturges.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day John T. Willets, President, and William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President, were unanimously re-elected.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS held this day the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry Hentz, James Swann,
James B. Colgate, E. T. Bedford,
R. L. Edwards, H. W. Poor,
August Belmont, Robert Dunlap,
C. W. Morse.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors thereafter Mr. R. L. Edwards and Mr. James B. Colgate were respectively re-elected President and Vice President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 800 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 8th, 1896.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.
JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
36 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
At the annual election for Directors of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
WM. W. ASTOR,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
THOMAS DENNY,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ALEX. H. STEVENS,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alex. H. Stevens Vice President.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 48 and 49, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1896, at 2:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1895.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., $1.00 per share, payable in cash on January 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896, also an extra dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT., $7.50 per share, payable in cash on March 2, 1896, without interest, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896. The right to participate in said extra dividend will be evidenced by the issue on January 15, 1896, of dividend scrip certificates to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896; said certificates will, at the option of the holders, if exercised on or before February 29, 1896, be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at par, when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereof. Checks and dividend scrip certificates will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
A dividend of 3 Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company for the year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on 15th January, 1896.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock of this company will be closed on 10th January, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on 16th January, 1896.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, 4th January, 1896.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1896, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st. 1895, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1896.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock-transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of Feb.
J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1896.

Dividends.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indraleina, (letters must be directed "per Indraleina.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Flamborough, (letters must be directed "per Flamborough.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Pernambuco and Santos, Brazil, per steamship Ptolemy, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Ptolemy";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

•HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM | *Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM | ††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, Mch. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS .... Jan. 15 | PARIS .... Feb. 5
NEW-YORK .... Jan. 22 | NEW-YORK .... Feb. 12
ST. PAUL ..... Jan. 29 | ST. PAUL ..... Feb. 19

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernla'd, Jan. 15, noon | Noordland, Jan. 29, noon
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM | Friesland, Feb. 5, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN .... Wednesday, Jan. 15
SEMINOLE .... Friday, Jan. 17
COMANCHE, (new) .... Monday, Jan. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co.N. Pier 35 N. R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, JAN. 18,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing
ABOUT $5 A DAY.
Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

Cook's Winter Tours.
Fifty-fourth Year.

A select party will leave **New York** on Jan. 22 by **S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.,"** to visit, under personal escort, **EGYPT, THE NILE, AND HOLY LAND,** the **Levant,** the **Riviera, Paris, London,** etc.

First Class Personally Conducted Parties leave **New York** for
FLORIDA
Jan. 28, Feb. 5, 18, March 3. Moderate rates.
Annual Spring Tours to
HAWAII AND JAPAN AND CHINA
sail from **San Francisco** Feb. 6 and 25.
All arrangements strictly First Class. Descriptive Programmes free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot ... Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe ...... Sat., Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M. | Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M.
Servia, Jan. 25, noon. | Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM | Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM | Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu .... Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO .... Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC .... Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC .... March 5, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ALLIANCA, Jan. 20. ADVANCE, Jan. 30.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 29 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.
For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R. at 3 P. M. Sat. at 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av.; 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE; and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

The articles reviewing the
COURSE OF BUSINESS
IN REAL ESTATE
which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is
The Most Complete and Accurate Published.
All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coach through to Atlantic City.
For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11, A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6.00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The Paris, sailing for Southampton today, will have among her passengers Richard Harding Davis, Schuyler C. Constant, W. H. Banta, E. B. Halsey, the Count and Countess Ogier d'Ivry, Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon W. Mason, Algernon Sartoris and the Right Rev. J. L. Spaulding, Bishop of Illinois.

The Werra will take out among her passengers for Genoa Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Dexter and the Misses Dexter, Mrs. [illegible] ander H. Davis and Miss May [illegible] Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hul[illegible] H. C. Potter and the Misses Potter, [illegible] C. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff.

Among those who have been [illegible] sail by the Majestic for Liver[illegible] and Mrs. Frederick M. Ayres, [illegible] Carr, Stanley Elliott, Oliver [illegible] ley Gordon, E. C. Larned, C[illegible]

NINE SAILORS DROWNED

The Fishing Schooner Fortuna Sunk by a Collision.

RUN DOWN BY A BRITISH STEAMER

Fourteen of the Crew Are Saved—The Vessel Goes Down Within Three Minutes After Being Struck.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The fishing schooner Fortuna, Capt. Greenlaw, from Boston for St. George's Bank, was in collision last night with the British steamer Barnstable, off Highland Light. The schooner was cut almost in two, and sank within three minutes. Fourteen of her crew were saved by the steamer, but nine men went down with the vessel. Those drowned belonged in Gloucester, where they leave families.

The lost were:

AKMAN, WILLIAM.
CHILDS, ROBERT.
CLARK, JOHN.
DIVEAUX, SIMON.
EMENEAU, HARRY.
MENEFEE, HARRY.
MINACH, CRAWFORD.
SEWARD, THOMAS.
TOBIN, WILLIAM.

Arthur Noonan, cook on the fishing vessel, was severely injured by broken timbers, and was sent to the City Hospital.

The Barnstable is from Port Antonio with fruit for this city. She brought the first intelligence of the disaster when she arrived.

Capt. E. E. Paine, the commander of the steamer, makes the following report of the collision:

"It was about 7:25 o'clock last night, when we were northeast by east, about three miles distant, from Highland Light, Cape Cod. I suddenly discovered a two-masted schooner directly under our port bow. Before anything possible could be done to avert a collision, we crashed into her just abaft of the fore rigging, cutting a great gaping hole in her which extended far below the water line. I immediately ordered the engineer to keep headway in order that the steamer's nose would remain in the aperture made in the schooner long enough to give those on board an opportunity to escape.

"Most of the men on the schooner were in the forecastle, and when the shock of the collision was felt, they hurried on deck, climbed up the rigging of their vessel, and reached the deck of the steamer. Nine of them, however, were unable to escape. In about four minutes after the collision occurred the schooner drifted away from the steamer, plunged forward, and sank in about fifty fathoms of water. We remained in the vicinity for some hours, hoping to rescue some of the men, but after a thorough search, no trace of them could be found, so the steamer proceeded."

The Fortuna left the wharf at Boston at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, bound for the George's on a fishing trip. She had a crew of twenty-three men, all told, most of them belonging in Gloucester.

Capt. Paine stated that the weather was clear at the time of the collision, and that the schooner's jib or forestaysail obscured her lights so that it was impossible to see her from the steamer until too late to avoid collision.

The members of the schooner's crew who were saved left their vessel so hurriedly that they were unable to save any of their effects. They were sent to their homes in Gloucester to-day. The steamer sustained no injury, save the scraping of the paint from her bow.

The Fortuna was built at Gloucester in 1894. She registered 124 tons gross, and was owned by A. G. Hall of Gloucester. She was fully insured in the Boston Marine Insurance Company for $9,500.

NEW-ROCHELLE SCHOOLS CLOSED

Private Institutions Shut Their Doors Under Orders, Because of an Alleged Diphtheria Epidemic.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 14.—The private schools of the village were closed to-day by order of the Board of Health. The reason given was that there was diphtheria about. The public schools were closed yesterday. Trinity Parish School is one of the principal private schools. It is conducted in the handsome parish house adjoining Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in Huguenot Street, under the direct supervision of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church. The younger children are cared for by the house mother, Mrs. Brocklebank. The children are all watched very carefully.

The teachers were much astounded this morning when Health Officer F. W. Dalrymple entered the school and ordered it to be closed at once. The Rev. Dr. Canedy was in New-York, and the young women teachers promised to send the pupils home at noon. Some of the children of the wealthiest families in the village attend Trinity Parish School. Dr. Canedy, when he returned this afternoon, found the schoolroom deserted. He was very indignant when he found out what had been done.

"I do not hesitate," Dr. Canedy said to-night, "to say that Dr. Dalrymple's visit to the school to-day was a piece of profound impudence. The teachers who were here when he came, of course, could not do otherwise than comply with his orders. I do not think he had any right to set a foot inside this door. I shall send out word to-morrow to all pupils to return Thursday. The school will open Thursday anyhow. I wish to keep within the law, and I acknowledge our allegiance to the Board of Education, and had we received instructions from Superintendent of Schools Young to close the school, I should have said well and good.

"The action of Dr. Dalrymple this morning I regard as unwarrantable. There has been no sickness in our school, and I know no reason for closing it up. I shall consult a lawyer at once. This thing is an injury to the school." Mrs. Brocklebank and the teachers were also indignant because Dr. Dalrymple had ordered them to close the school.

The "Castle," in Residence Park, is another large private school. It is kept by Miss Morse, and has among its pupils children from well-to-do families in the park. This also was ordered closed. It is said to-night that some of the small kindergartens have been closed. There was some criticism yesterday about closing the public schools. Still the popular idea was that the Board of Health had acted wisely.

There is considerable uneasiness about diphtheria, for which there seems to be little or no ground. Dr. R. Condit Eddy said to-night that the excitement arose probably from exaggerated stories told about the village by the butcher boys. There have been within the last three months, as nearly as can be ascertained, six deaths from diphtheria. A child of Henry S. Clarke, President of the village, and a child of C. Hobart Morgan, one of the Village Trustees, died from the disease. There are said to be at present but seven cases in the village. The population of New-Rochelle is placed at 12,000.

The existence of the disease was at first attributed to the unsanitary condition of the school building, and certain schoolrooms were closed. The fact, however, that the disease has prevailed mostly in well ordered houses has led Dr. Eddy and others to think that the germs were brought here from New-York or neighboring towns, and that they did not come from the school building at all. There was an expression to-night that by closing the private schools, the Board of Health was fostering unnecessarily a scare about diphtheria.

Spar Buoy Has Been Substituted.

The Lighthouse Establishment, Third District, Tompkinsville, N. Y., notifies mariners that, owing to the continuous movement of heavy ice, the nun buoy marking Palestine Shoal, New-York lower bay, has been taken up, and its position will be marked by a spar buoy until the Spring.

M. B. CURTIS DID NOT APPEAR

SUIT OF THE ARONSONS OVER "GENTLEMAN JOE."

The Plaintiffs' Attorney Produces Evidence to Show that the Actor Has Committed Perjury.

The case of Rudolph Aronson and W. L. Stone of the Bijou Theatre against Maurice B. and Marie A. Curtis, over the rights to "Gentleman Joe," which is now running at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was again before Referee John E. Ward, at 59 Wall Street, yesterday afternoon.

Neither Curtis nor his wife appeared. They were not even represented by their counsel, Mr. Kaffenberg of Howe & Hummel, but sent word that they were willing to let the case be remanded to the Supreme Court.

The testimony yesterday was not exhaustive, but it was very much to the point. The case was referred to Referee Ward because Curtis swore that he was a resident of Alameda County, Cal., and, therefore, out of the jurisdiction of the courts of this State.

Albert I. Sire, counsel for the plaintiffs, produced three witnesses. One was from Police Headquarters, who swore that on Oct. 16, 1895, Maurice B. Curtis registered from 720 St. Nicholas Avenue, this city, and that on election day he voted in the district in which 720 St. Nicholas Avenue is situated. Another witness from the Sheriff's office in this city made affidavit to the effect that Curtis, in a former action against the Aronsons, had sworn that he lived at 720 St. Nicholas Avenue and that he had been a resident of this city and State for twenty years.

Albert Aronson, brother of Rudolph Aronson, one of the plaintiffs, was the third witness called by Mr. Sire.

In answer to questions, the witness said he knew Mr. Curtis and had a talk with him last Fall about his residence.

"Mr. Curtis said," he declared, "that he was a citizen of this city and that he intended never to return to California on account of his trouble there. He also said that he had purchased the house on St. Nicholas Avenue for a home. He added that he intended to vote and live here."

This ended the testimony.

Mr. Ward's report will be ready at 2 o'clock to-day. On the strength of the referee's report, Mr. Sire will ask that the case be sent back to the Supreme Court and that such punishment as befits Mr. Curtis's case be meted out to him.

After the hearing, Mr. Sire said to the referee:

"I claim that Mr. Curtis has committed perjury, and I shall ask the courts to recognize that fact."

Justice McCarthy, in the City Court, yesterday fined Rudolph Aronson $25 for contempt of court for failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings. He was directed to submit to an examination on a judgment for $5,000, obtained against him by Carl Berlinger. Counsel for Aronson said that he desired to take an appeal, and Justice McCarthy said that he would allow Aronson five days in which to file an appeal bond, and said that if he failed to file the bond he must submit to an examination or stand committed.

NO BAIL FOR F. J. BISCHOFF.

An Effort to Have the Amount Reduced to a Nominal Sum.

David May of the firm of Howe and Hummel moved in the Supreme Court before Justice Traux yesterday to vacate the order of arrest under which Franklin J. Bischoff is now confined in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail on the charge of having converted to his use certain stock of the Bridgeport Traction Company that had been intrusted to his use in the capacity of attorney for the plaintiff, Catherine J. Reynolds.

The prisoner is a son of Henry Bischoff, the banker, and a brother of Henry Bischoff, Jr., of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff alleges that the stock is worth $10,000, and Bischoff says that it is only worth $5,000, and that he was told by the plaintiff to apply the amount to the payment of a bill for services that he had against her.

Mr. May opened the case by alleging that the plaintiff did not state a cause of action, and that as the defendant was a resident of the State, and there was nothing stated in the complaint to show that he was about to leave the jurisdiction, the order of arrest should not lie.

"What part of the Code gives you authority for that statement?" asked Justice Truax.

"I will admit that it is not stated in the law, but it has been held to be necessary by Chief Justice Van Brunt, Judge Daly, and others," said Mr. May.

"Then they hold it without authority," said the Court.

Mr. May then went on to state that the complaint was a broad allegation of embezzlement, and that this could not stand, as the stock had been intrusted to Bischoff.

"That's the only time a man can embezzle," said the plaintiff's lawyer, "when a thing is intrusted to him."

Mr. May also stated that the plaintiff had made no demand on Bischoff for her property.

"What have you to say to that?" asked the Court, addressing the plaintiff's lawyer.

"While it is true that we made no demand, yet we knew that the defendant had made such disposal of the securities as to render the demand futile. In that case the demand is not necessary."

The attorney stated that the Court would also notice that while the application was nominally to vacate the order, it was really a motion for the reduction of bail.

"It is the most remarkable statement I ever heard," he said, "that the fact of a man being a resident of the State gives him the right to steal. This is the most flagrant case of embezzlement I have ever seen, and perpetrated by an officer of the court, who had not even the surrounding circumstances of force or necessity to excuse him. The defendant is thoroughly vicious."

The attorney also stated that while he would admit the existence of an unwritten law under which the Judges desired it to be stated in the papers that the defendant intended to leave the jurisdiction in cases of breach of promise and slander, yet in a case like this it was never necessary.

Justice Traux said that he agreed with this statement, and that while a Judge could use his jurisdiction, he was acting in violation of the statute, if he made such a statement in the papers a necessary requirement.

Mr. May then took up the argument. "If your Honor decides not to vacate the order of arrest," he said, "I would ask for a reduction of the bail to a nominal sum. The plaintiff can gain nothing by keeping the defendant in jail until the trial of this action, and he cannot get the $10,000 bail demanded."

"We will stipulate to try the case on the first Monday of the next term," said the plaintiff's attorney.

Mr. May said that he would submit a memorandum of authorities on the points made. Then a decision will be rendered.

CHARGED WITH STEALING STAMPS.

Two Associates of Russell and Allen on Trial for Theft in Illinois.

George Carson and Sidney Yennie, alleged Post Office thieves, were taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer charges of robbing several Post Offices.

The principal charge against them is that they robbed the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., and in order to get to that case without delay the charge of their having robbed the Post Office at Hoboken, N. J., was dismissed by consent of Assistant District Attorney Hinman.

Redick M. Ridgely, Postmaster at Springfield, was the first witness. He said that on March 20, 1895, Carson and Charles Allen called at his office with a tin box, saying it contained papers they desired to use in the court up stairs, and asked if he had a key that would open the box. While the witness was trying to open the box, Harry Russell came to the door and asked the Postmaster to settle some trouble he had experienced in trying to get a registered letter. The witness stepped outside the door and directed Russell to the Assistant Postmaster. Then he returned to the room and sent Carson and Allen to a locksmith's.

He discovered the next day that the safe adjacent to his room had been robbed of stamps and envelopes to the amount of $6,566.43, and of some silverware, his daughter's wedding presents.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Russell and Allen escaped from Ludlow Street Jail last Fall with Killoran, another alleged robber of the Hoboken Post Office. Carson and Yennie are suspected of being concerned in several Post Office robberies, including that of the office at Plainfield, N. J., where stamps worth $26,000 were taken.

OCHS PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

He Says a Spanish Lodge Authorized Him to Organize Masonic Bodies.

Jacques Ochs, who was brought back to this city Monday night from Chicago on a charge of organizing fraudulent Masonic lodges in this city and other places, was arraigned in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

Ochs said he was a much-persecuted man. He strenuously asserted that he was also an honest man and an honest Mason, and had committed no crime. He said he had documents to prove the charges against him to be groundless. Referring to the charge of organizing fraudulent Masonic lodges, he said:

> That is false. I can prove that I am the duly authorized agent of the Salerna Gran Logia Symbolica Espanola of Madrid, Spain, and am commissioned to organize lodges in this country and Canada. My papers are authenticated by the United States Consul at Madrid. I have the receipts for the money I forwarded to Madrid. I can get 100 citizens of good repute in this city to vouch for my character. I was employed by E. Simon & Co., a reputable tobacco firm in Bleecker Street, and was on a business trip to the West when arrested.

He said the offense alleged was committed last March, and yet the arrest was not made until he left the city recently.

Detective Sergeant McNaught brought Ochs on from Chicago. They left that city Sunday evening. All during Sunday night Ochs sat bolt upright, closely watching every move of the detective beside him. Several times during the night McNaught wanted to go out to the railroad stations to get some refreshments. Every time Ochs stubbornly refused. McNaught thought this strange. When daylight came and they arrived at Erie, Penn., Ochs then consented to go out. He was asked why he did not go in the nighttime. He said he knew McNaught was a Mason, and he believed that the detective was commissioned by the Masons of New-York to take his life in a quiet way and make him mysteriously disappear from off the earth. So he determined not to go with the detective in the darkness.

Ochs was committed to the Tombs.

BRIGHAM HAS A CARELESS AIR.

Greets Judge and Prosecutor Familiarly When Arraigned for Forgery.

Paul Brigham, otherwise David J. Coleman, who was indicted Monday for forgery in the second degree, second offense, in forging the certification of a check for $33,000 on the Columbia National Bank of Washington, and against which he drew $6,500, was arraigned for pleading in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

Brigham walked up to the bar in an easy gait and with a smile on his face. He seemed in a thoroughly good humor and at peace with the world. On approaching the rail he made a stately bow to Judge Cowing and said:

"Good morning, your Honor."

The Judge looked amazed, but said nothing.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks walked over to where Brigham stood. The latter held out his hand to Mr. Weeks and said: "How do?"

Mr. Weeks stepped back and Brigham looked pained.

The prisoner was then called to plead to the charge. He said:

> I am not guilty. There is no such person as the one named on the check, and how could I forge what has no existence. I suppose you will send me up for life. Well, well, I don't know as I much care, anyhow. All right, your Honor, send me up for life. It's just as well.

The old man's manner and talk surprised the people in court. Mr. Kingsley was assigned to defend him and he was led back to prison.

JUSTICE SCHUCHMAN SURPRISED.

Astonished When Asked to Commend the Police Officially.

Thomas F. Keating, on behalf of William R. and Lispenard Stewart, trustees of the Rhinelander estate, made an application yesterday to Justice Schuchman of the City Court for an order to strike out, as scandalous, impertinent, and irrelevant, certain allegations in the answer of Paul C. Forst to the complaint in the suit of the trustees.

The suit is brought against Forst to recover $140 for five months' rent for a flat at 1,666 Second Avenue, which belongs to the Rhinelander estate.

In his answer to the complaint Forst alleges as a reason for vacating the premises and not paying his rent that the plaintiffs maintained a nuisance in permitting a disorderly house to exist on the premises.

Mr. Keating denied that the tenants complained of were disorderly, and said that no one but respectable people were permitted to lease an apartment in the building. In asking that Forst's allegation be stricken out Mr. Keating said:

"I would like your Honor to take judicial notice of the fact that in the present state of affairs in this city it would be well nigh impossible for a disorderly house to exist without the police detecting it."

Justice Schuchman looked surprised and said:

"I cannot take any such notice of your motion, and if I could I would not."

The reply caused a general laugh.

Decision on the motion was reserved.

IN REBUTTAL AGAINST GORDON.

Glueckman Says the Shirtmaker Has Sworn Falsely.

Assistant District Attorney Davis began the rebuttal in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday in the trial of Louis Gordon for arson by calling to the witness stand Max Glueckman, the alleged "mechanic," who confessed that he and Gordon prepared the shirt factory at 21 Walker Street for the fire that destroyed it.

Glueckman again went over the details of taking inflammable material to the factory and soaking the strips of muslin in oil, so that the flames would travel from floor to floor. He told about his flight to Germany after the fire, and testified that while in Berlin Gordon sent him 800 marks. He said the money was sent to his brother-in-law, Jacob Pilzinger.

Glueckman testified that Gordon had sworn falsely when he said he had not met the witness several times at the factory, and made preparations for the fire. He said Gordon also swore falsely when he said that he had not met the witness at the Harlem Bridge to arrange for the fire.

George Fisher, a bookkeeper in the steamship office of C. B. Richard & Co., at 61 Broadway, was called to the stand to establish the fact that Gordon sent the 800 marks to Glueckman through that office, but before he had completed his testimony the court adjourned until to-day.

Mortgage Suit Against Neil Burgess.

Theodore Moss has brought a suit against Mary Knell Burgess, her husband, Neil Burgess, the actor, and two others to foreclose a mortgage on the premises 1 West Eighty-second Street and 223 and 224 Central Park West.

Mr. Moss alleges that in May, 1895, Mrs. Burgess, for the purpose of securing the payment of $53,333, gave him a mortgage on the property in question. He says that default in payment has been made, and that the money has been due and unpaid since Jan. 1.

W. F. Lennon's Trial for Manslaughter.

The trial of William F. Lennon for manslaughter in the second degree was begun yesterday before Justice Smyth in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

Lennon was the owner of the building 151-157 Orchard Street, which collapsed on March 1, 1895, causing the death of four persons and injuring ten others. The indictment charges that the building was improperly constructed.

When the court adjourned until to-day six jurors had been obtained.

T. F. McDonald Indicted for Larceny.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered indictments for grand larceny against Theodore F. McDonald, until recently Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions.

The complaining witness before the Grand Jury was Justice E. B. Hinsdale of the Special Sessions Court.

McDonald is charged with appropriating over $4,000 of the fees turned into the court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Truax, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday committed Mrs. Augusta Mack to jail for contempt of court in failing to pay a judgment against her of $75, obtained by Edward W. Ullmer, a real estate agent, as commissions for the sale of property. When Mrs. Mack was served with the summons and complaint she threw them in the fire, and when she did not appear a judgment by default was rendered against her.

—The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Hartell, accused of keeping a disorderly house, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions Court. Evidence for the prosecution was given by Jessie Siebert, formerly an inmate of the house, and Ferdinand Hansen, an employe of Mrs. Hartsell. The court then adjourned until to-day.

—Lillian E. Hamman recovered a verdict for $100 against William Hartsman, lessee of the premises at 447 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, in the Supreme Court yesterday. She sued to recover $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling down stairs in the defendant's house.

—Surrogate Arnold has refused to remove J. Lee Humfreville as executor of the estate of Mary J. Havemeyer. His removal was asked for by the heirs on the ground that he was arrogant and tyrannical.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 415—Charles Davis vs. The Elmira Savings Bank.—Argument continued by James C. Carter and Edward G. Herendeen for the defendant and concluded by Edward Winslow Paige for the plaintiff.

No. 794—The United States vs. Samuel Zucker et al.—Argued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error and by Abram J. Rose for the defendant in error.

No. 722—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky et al.—Argument commenced by Helm Bruce for the plaintiff in error.

The call for Wednesday, Jan. 15, will be as follows: Nos. 722, 559, (and 560,) 662, 667, 269, (668, &c.,) 110, (and 759,) 341, (342,) 783, 681, and 765.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—15—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad Company. 24—United States vs. North America Commercial Company. 56—O'Keefe vs. E. S. Higgins Carpet Company. 71—Stearns vs. Mannesmann. 107—O'Connor vs. Zimmermann. 18—Girardi vs. Same. 75—Morgan vs. New-York Horse Manure Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

7—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 41—Sullivan vs. same. 62—Esser vs. same. 73—Weiss vs. same. 88—Crossen vs. same. 68—Butler vs. Fritzsche.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry A. Bogert, trustee, &c., vs. George Bliss, impleaded, and Elsworth Striker, impleaded, &c., appellants, in re application of Edward Freel for writ of mandamus.—Order of General Term affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Thomas Cairns vs. Joseph Murray et al., Excise Commissioners of New-York, appellants.—Order of General Term reversed, and determination of Board of Excise affirmed, with costs.

Henry F. Gillig, appellant, vs. George C. Treadwell Company and Hugh J. Grant, receiver.—Order appealed from reversed and motion granted, with costs.

Adolph Ladenburg and another, appellants, vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, defendant; Merchants' Bank of Canada junior attaching creditor.—Order reversed and motion to vacate attachment denied, with costs.

Allen J. Arnold et al., appellants, vs. James Fee and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the plaintiffs to amend their complaint if so advised, within twenty days after the service of a copy of the order upon our remittitur.

Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company vs. Peoria Water Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re application of George Smith for writ of mandamus vs. Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence County, appellant.—Order appealed from reversed; order of Special Term affirmed, without costs to either party; opinion by Judge Bartlett; all concur except Chief Judge Andrews, who dissents on the ground that mere convenience in attending political conventions and the other circumstances relied upon in this case did not justify the Board of Supervisors in disregarding the mandatory provision that towns or blocks, which from their location may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said district most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Laurella Morris vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Alexander Chace vs. James M. Lamphere, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re William H. Armstrong vs. Lake Champlain Granite Company.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

People vs. Bankers' Loan and Investment Company.—Motion to amend order granted.

Broadway Savings Institution of New-York City, appellant, vs. Town of Pelham of Westchester.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, without costs. The costs referred to in opinion mean costs in this court, (in re Water Commissioners of Amsterdam, 104 New-York, 677.)

Timothy J. Kiely vs. Central Complete Combustion Manufacturing Company, appellant; Charles S. Clark vs. The Exchange Printing Company, &c., appellants.—Motions to amend remittitur denied, without costs.

Albert Baer, appellant, vs. Charles W. Bonynge; Philip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis et al., appellants—Motions for reargument denied, without costs.

Anne Gaffney vs. Brooklyn City Railroad.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 343, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.

106—Roeber vs. New-Yorker Staats Zeitung. 108—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 113—Matter of Bronson. 110—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber. 111—Holmes, Booth & Haydens vs. Same. 112—Leonard vs. same. 25—Boetzker vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 58—Skelly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 32—Harding vs. Field. 37—Hare vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 101—Frost vs. Akron Iron Company. 54—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 69—Newcombe vs. Fox. 89—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hutchinson. 5—People ex rel. Simmermeyer vs. Roosevelt. 96—Pooler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 24—Johnson vs. Rapelyea. 102—Baker Transfer Company vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Ice Manufacturing Company. 114—Collins vs. Stewart. 23—Hatch vs. Spooner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—McGinley vs. Bank for Savings. 2—Monohan vs. Hart. 3—People vs. Kelly. 4—Matter of Davison. 5—Evans vs. Dolan. 6—Nelson vs. Nelson. 7—Matter of Parke. 8—McLeod vs. Krauss. 9—Hopper vs. Updike. 10—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company. 11—Korn vs. McCormick. 12—Abrahams vs. Kaplan. 13—Matter of Home Tablet Company. 14—Piza vs. Butler. 15—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 16—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Badgely. 17—People vs. Smolinsky. 18—People vs. Cohn. 19—People vs. Spamer. 20—Gross vs. Schneider. 21—Ward vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 22—Tripp vs. Fowler. 23—Morsehard vs. Strong. 24—Matter of Dickinson. 25—Fine vs. Doht. 26—Shanley vs. Wenniger. 27—Weill vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 28—Valentine vs. Harris. 29—People vs. McDonald. 30—Benedetto vs. Lennon. 31—Wright vs. Nellis. 32—Friede vs. Wiessenthanner. 33—People vs. Wilson. 34—People vs. Roef. 35—Matter of New-York Mutual Insurance Company. 36—People vs. Harvey. 37—Mann vs. Doht. 38—Byrnes vs. Ladew. 39—Wallace vs. Baring. 40—People vs. Hammerstein. 41—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 42—Sollberge vs. Callahan. 43—Hagenbuchle vs. Schultz. 44—Ulman-Golsborough Company vs. Ackerman. 45—Austin vs. Clark. 46—Heilbrun vs. Bingold. 47—Strauss vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 48—Sickles vs. Meade. 49—Halloran vs. Morgan. 50—Willard vs. Steers. 51—Childs vs. Gould Roofing Company. 52—Butler vs. Prentiss. 53—Savage vs. Neely. 54 Carpenter vs. Thompson. 55—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker. 56—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 57—Mulligan vs. Mulligan. 58—Corn vs. Tamsen. 59—Carpenter vs. Thompson. 60—Edelman vs. Jacobson. 61—Brennan vs. Sheehan. 62—Kramer vs. November. 63—Partridge vs. Rivers. 64—Danenhauer vs. Dorval Company. 65—Finelite vs. Finelite. 66—People vs. Cohen. 67—Murphy vs. Boyle. 68—Matter of Ginsberg. 69—Levy vs. Hermann. 70—Piza vs. Butler.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Aikens. 2—Barnet. 3—Bass. 4—Berger. 5—Berman. 6—Boynton. 7—Brown. 8—Bulmer. 9—C. B. Barker & Company. 10—Columbia Paper Bag Company. 11—Curtis. 12—Eisenstein. 13—Friedman. 14—Fulton. 15—General Sarmients Mining and Milling Company. 16—Harvard Publishing Company. 17—Heerbrandt. 18—Hickok & Co. 19—Hopper. 20—J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 21—J. Shepherd Clark & Co. 22—Krusius. 23—Liede. 24—Loeb Manufacturing Company. 25—Lum. 26—Manhattan Automatic Machine Company. 27—Metropolitan Automatic Salesman Company. 28—New-York Steam Company. 29—New-York Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 30—Peck. 31—Register Publishing Company of the State of New-York. 32—Saunders. 33—Security Building Loan Mortgage Company. 34—Snow, Church & Co. 35—Thomas Conville Brewing Company. 36—Toler. 37—Walker. 38—Williards.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Epolla vs. Daiber. Adams vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Divorce.—2023—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 2218—Cook vs. Cook. 2223—Keating vs. Keating. 2244—Gross vs. Gross. 2217—Maier vs. Maier. 2215—Meyer vs. Meyer. 1927—Helfrich vs. Helfrich. 2021—De Porras vs. De Porras. 2016—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 2214—Adams vs. Adams. 2220—Isaacs vs. Isaacs. 2225—Lesser vs. Lesser. 2228—Stahlbock vs. Stahlbock. 2231—Taggela vs. Taggela. 2232—Koppe vs. Koppe. 2233—Reder vs. Reder. 2242—Glover vs. Glover. 2243—Mattineer vs. Mattineer. 2248—Clark vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1351—Bernard vs. Boyle. 1048—Kilgore vs. Kilgore. 1052—Cross vs. Oberschermer. 1228—Steinberg vs. Steinberger. 1237—Ingram vs. Ingram. 984—Beth Hammerdrash vs. Congregation, &c., Poland. 1365—Isaacs vs. Deeves. 1366—Holmes vs. Steers. 1367—Taylor vs. Scott. 1368—Societa Italiani vs. Societa Italiana, &c. 1369—Woodman vs. Partridge. 1370—Boucke vs. Bell. 1371—Lingsweiler vs. Loeb. 1375—Reilly vs. Mahoney. 1377—Ulbricht vs. Ulbricht. 1378—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company. 1379—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Livingston. 1380—Cargneville vs. Ohlen. 1381—Steifel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 1382—Gray vs. Durant. 1383—Same vs. same. 1384—Cartwright vs. Arthur. 1385—Rockville National Bank vs. Barnett. 1386—Ellis vs. Herd. 1387—Lansing vs. Machette. 1389—Gillet vs. Russell. 1390—Boos vs. Bell. 1391—Same vs. same. 1392—Ludwig vs. Turner. 1393—People ex rel. India Rubber Company vs. Barker. 1394—Richmond vs. Richmond. 1395—Ostrum vs. Standard Fashion Company. 1397—Allen vs. Allen. 1398—Goddard vs. Delury. 1399—Same vs. same. 1400—Miller vs. Smith. 1401—Argett vs. White. 1402—Side vs. Brennerman. 1403—Goodman vs. Delury. 1404—Kernan vs. McGrane. 1405—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp. 1408—Cook vs. Kanter. 1409—Duffy vs. Duffy. 1410—Griffith vs. Bristed. 1411—Heisley vs. Sternbach. 1413—Alger vs. Jenkins. 1417—American Lithographing Company vs. Hexfre. 1339—Hartvigson vs. Gilmore.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—District Attorney Fellows, and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lewis for the people. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—William F. Lennon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—6061—Cohen vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 4535—Noelzelmann vs. Ring. 6325—O'Brien Lumber Company vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 6378—Bullowa vs. Sisto. 6329—People ex rel. Haberman vs. Central Stamping Company. 5442—Salisbury vs. McGraw. 6396—Granger vs. The Mayor, &c. 6420—Adams vs. Smith. 6414—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5595—Barrett vs. Hayes. 4709—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 5397—Barrett vs. Coleman. 4853—Dieckerhoff vs. Adler. 5215—Kunstler vs. McGibbon. 5060—Schaffer vs. The Mayor, &c. 5473—Coghlan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5923—Farrell vs. Same. 6383—Levy vs. Rosenthal. 6393—Oppenheimer vs. Canary. 6630—Brennan vs. Bard. 5983—Humphrey vs. Bank for Savings. 5914—Rothman vs. Diamond Match Company. 6687—Tenney vs. Orson. 5838—Posner vs. Jacobson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

715—Husted vs. Thomson. 1800—Thadden vs. Wolfe. 1801—Same vs. same. 253—Huggins vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 390—Shamberg vs. Hoffman. 1220—Cohn vs. Pfister. 1481—Heine vs. Perry. 452—Silberman vs. Fritz. 470—Elye vs. Baumann.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1963.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 1400—Goodwin vs. Gross. 1634—Sheehan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1748—Murray vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1758—McDonough vs. The Mayor, &c. 1780—McFadden vs. Piercy. 1833—Kauffman vs. The Mayor, &c. 1858—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Corragen. 1893—Rosen vs. Netherland-American Steam Navigation Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: George F. Strummell, Francis L. Van Vechten, Lawrence M. Van Wart. At 2 P. M.: Francis H. Whiting, Eliza Bestick, Thomas W. Knox.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills of: 1084—Carl H. Stiller. 1077—Alexander Melville. 1122—Henry Simon.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3145—Haygooni vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 460—Krauss vs. J. H. Muhlman Co. 394—Barach vs. Everard. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey. 545—Raphael vs. Zimmermann. 755—Reanhard vs. Prankard. 790—Geld vs United States Grand Lodge, &c. 792—Byorn vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 804—Fassberg vs. Sherlach. 2977—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 3346—Reinfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 2610—Katz vs. Kruger. 3407—Tilton vs. Stivers. 457—Frischmann vs. Zimmermann. 3338—Pollock vs. Cantor. 357—Mendelowitz vs. Friedman. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 3470½—Fitzgerald vs. Timony. 751—Bernstein vs. Kampf. 875—Williams vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 876—Todd vs. Carney. 877—Snizer vs. Patterson. 878—Pashinska vs. Sella. 879—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Stewart. 880—Cohen vs. Baron.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 578—Habat vs. Katzman. 407—Beck vs. Butler. 604—Strohmeyer vs. Yeamans. 1659—Ostheim vs. Abraham. 20—Talcott vs. Cowdsy. 622—Hufferman vs. Raines. 2686—Dassler vs. Ryan. 2687—Same vs. Courtney. 1051—Dobson vs. Sexton. 1052—Same vs. same. 1049—Curran vs. same. 1050—Goddard vs. same. 3077—Cowan vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mandelsohm vs. same. 3079 Sommer vs. same. 563—Armour vs. Barz. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 25 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

681—Bonwell vs. Duffy. 636—Gilmour vs. Danziger. 653—Bokier vs. Reynolds. 694—Terrill vs. Zucker. 708—Halligan vs. Degnan. 712—Bendheim vs. Rafolowitz. 713—New-York Steam Company vs. Bridgewater Milling Company. 805—Mahrs vs. Lightall. 853—Paulson vs. Howden. 854—Robson vs. Latham. 855—Tompkins vs. Stern. 856—May vs. Levy. 857—Maas vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 858—Kohn vs. same. 859—Shoenberg vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 860—Welschousky vs. same. 861—Kaplan vs. International Navigation Company. 862—Hirsch, Jaffe & Co. vs. Netherland-American Steam Navigation Company. 863—Shenfield vs. Freundlich. 864—Brin vs. Griffin. 865—Caas vs. Gliddon & Jay Varnish Company. 866—Same vs. Walden. 867—Schey vs. Cohen. 868—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 869—Van Orden vs. Morris. 870—Halprin vs. Mayfer. 871—Gleason vs. Tarbell. 872—Goodman vs. Sexton. 873—Alexander vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 874—Hickey vs. Milholland. 764—Riker vs. Scott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3353—Crook vs. Rosenberg. 3362—Day vs. Elliott. 3363—Same vs. same. 3417—Gillen vs. Moulds. 3448—Biddle vs. McLoughlin. 3449—Same vs. same. 3087—Langer vs. Hoffman. 3004—Barbig vs. Everard. 3034—Schnell vs. Wool Oil Refining Company. 3315—May vs. Hart. 3091—Reid vs. Bien. 3257—Pitthan vs. Church of St. Augustine. 3128—Weisbluth vs. Hammel. 3289—Senior vs. Thornburgh. 3705½—Dwight vs. Perriene. 3401—Cahn vs. Edelman. 3117—Kelly vs. Ellis. 3409—Jenchen vs. Judd. 1421—Miller vs. Cohen.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—198—Lyon vs. Van Orden. 192—Mackenzie vs. Hurd. 1306—Lazerus vs. Greenwald. 191—Zoccolo vs. Van der Dousch.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 880.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Fitzgibbon, Schuyler Hunt, and Thomas Dooley. 2—Yuen Hoy. 3—Jacob Engleman. 4—Margaret Luthy. 5—Jacob Gosherawitz. 6—Martin H. Mercer. 7—James Heary and John Wheeler. 8—Giovanni Scorbi. 9—Edward Szerenyi. 10—David Cardella. 11—John McMahon. 12—Ludwig J. Wuest. 13—Maggie Walling.

Pleadings.—1—William C. Brooks. 2—Mamie Hughes. 3—Charles Ruchenbach. 4—Roy A. Houghton. 5—Charles Kesselberg. 6—Alfred Kanter and Arthur Morris. 7—David Lochman. 8—Charles W. Bartlett, alias Paul Brigham. 9—William Taaffe. 10—James Marshall and Jeremiah Murphy. 11—John Flynn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Enright. 2—William Clark. 3—Charles Roberts. 4—William J. Walker. 5—Isidor Hollender. 6—Harry Lipschitz. 7—Henry Wuerzinger. 8—John Graham. 9—William Petati. 10—Michael Drew. 11—Lee Jordan. 12—Max Husted and John McCauley. 13—Frank Hill. 14—John H. Robins. 15—Samuel George. 16—Charles H. Fuchs. 17—Robert Whittaker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 2—Arthur Moore. 3—Hubert McKiernan and William Gaudichand. 4—Angelo Barnello. 5—John Nelson. 6—Gaetano Musticio and John Margariello. 7—William J. Barry (2.) 8—Charles A. Schultz and Nicolai Weiss. 9—Erminio Esposito. 10—Elizabeth Hartell (3.) 11—Frank Hahn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Truax, J.—Alvino vs. Picinio—George M. Van Hoesen. Stokes vs. Sullivan—Mitchell A. C. Levy. Wiemann vs. Wiemann—Albert I. Sire. German-American Real Estate and Title Guarantee Company vs. Van Gunther—Charles A. Jackson. Logan vs. Alderdice—Frank J. Dupignac.

Berkman, J.—Brooks vs. Livingston—Peter B. Olney.

Pryor, J.—Stetson vs. Beach—William H. Hoes. Heilner vs. Niebuhr—Hugh R. Garden. Lesster vs. Meyer—Eugene Durnin.

Beach, J.—Sabatier vs. Sabatier—Augustus C. Brown.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Mary L. Higgins vs. John Askey (two cases)—James J. Devlin. Edgar Logan vs. M. Elizabeth Alderdice—Samuel V. Speyer.

Pryor, J.—Abraham Levon vs. Charles Schurg—Gideon J. Tucker. Walter G. Schuyler vs. Walden P. Anderson—Gideon J. Tucker.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Alfred W. Beasley vs. William R. Utley—Samuel V. Heimberger. Herman A. Wolf vs. Louis H. B. Haase—Samuel V. Heimberger.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J. Part II., Osborne, J. Part III., Keogh, J. Part IV., Dykman, J.

1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1214—Cook vs. Dean. 1211—Smith, administrator, &c., vs. Emery. 1249—Weil vs. Green. 2869—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 164—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 3474—Connor, infant, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3507—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Held 15th. 3873—Crowley vs. Long Island Railroad. 3834—Tosi vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3886—Boulton vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 3585—Byrne vs. Equitable Life Association. 317—Ward vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1188—Reilly vs. Marston. 3849, 3850—Brosnan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3707—Gibbons vs. Lyons. 540—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 3405—McMahon vs. Brooklyn and New-York Ferry. 147—Amelung vs. Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad. 810—Levison, infant, vs. Ricord. 886—Silverman vs. Simons, et al. 1064—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3051—O'Connor, administrator, vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 268—Mackey vs. Danzig. 1240—Clark vs. Fox. 1086—Keiderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 1311—Dwyer vs. City of Brooklyn. 3927—Moran, administrator, vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 2334—Arway, infant, vs. Holst. 338—Walker, receiver, vs. Detlefsen. 852—McAveney vs. Pasquial.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos. 34 and 35.

Enumerated.—51—Frank Irvine, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. The F. H. Palmer Manufacturing Company, appellant. 54—Fitz M. Whallon, respondent, vs. Sprague Electric Elevator Company, appellant. 55—Rudolph De Wardner, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant. 50—James F. Darmour, respondent, vs. Robert R. Chapman, appellant, Joseph Fitch and others, respondents. 56—John L. Woods and others, respondents, vs. Lizzie M. Van Brunt, impleaded, &c., appellant. 57—John Mahony, respondent, vs. Heman Clark and others, appellants. 59—Thomas Reilly, respondent, vs. Atlas Construction Company, appellant. 60—Francisco Tepedino, respondent, vs. Antonio Mugno and others, appellants. 61—Jacob R. Shipherd, appellant, vs. Charles B. Crowell, respondent. 62—Charlotte Conselyea, appellant, vs. The American Legion of Honor, respondent. 63—Mary H. Archibald, respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant. 64—Margaret O'Malley, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant. 65—John Winsknoskey, respondent, vs. Kilnier Manufacturing Company, appellant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.

143—Spicer vs. Cale. 145—Raines vs. Queens County Jockey Club. 148—Michaelis vs. Michaelis, &c. 150—Canda vs. Totten. 158½—Kern vs. Kern. 178—Arnold vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Ranken vs. McBride. 49—Ranken vs. same. 50—Ranken vs. same. 51—Ranken vs. Donovan. 54—Ryan vs. City of Brooklyn. 64—Jennings vs. Le Comte. 70—The Simonds Manufacturing Company vs. Lawrence. 108—Campbell vs. Friedlander. 138 Alexander vs. Levison. 152—Ranken vs. Ranken. 179—Carey vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 180—Lewis vs. Lewis. 181—Cohen vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 187—Bowler vs. Bowler. 188—Rorke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Hayman vs. Knowles. 189—Carey vs same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary A. Wiedner, Johanna Caldwell, Christopher C. Watson, and Michael Hollahan.

The accounting of Henry J. Stevenson, Charles J. Corrigan, Michael Dempsey, John R. Rohrs, John H. Hamilton, Ellen A. Hamilton, Henry Schrieber, Charles Schmidt, Corina Maden, Salome Mich, Charles A. Deldolf, Frederick H. Schroeder, Edward Curran, Archibald Kennedy, Walter E. Earle, Mary Knight, Bertha Brown, John Vertsch, Thomas Kegney, and Hugh Zolle.

Administrator of William Rowbotham.

Revocation of letters of John Crowley.

Estate of John Rohrs and James Sweeney.

Guardianship of Elizabeth Moser.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—61—Will of Caroline M. Harris.

Surrogate Notices.

DANNAT, SUSAN J.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William T. Dannat, David Jones Dannat, Mary C. D. Starr, Julia D. Haviland, Walter D. Starr, Leonie D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) Renee D. Haviland, (an infant over fourteen years of age,) William David Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Guy Dannat Haviland, (an infant under fourteen years of age,) Margaret Jones, Susan D. Griffith, Marie Imogene Eidlitz Starr, Mary Griffith, Jane J. Thayer, Margaret J. Thayer, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, the Amity Baptist Church, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN J. DANNAT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of February, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julia D. Haviland and William T. Dannat, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2nd day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
ja15-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 35th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

Surrogate Notices.

DOWNES, DAVID.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline W. Downes, Robert G. Downes, Salina Richardson, William Downes, Emma Thorp, Carrie Culling, Mary A. Burrows, Henry David Downes, alias David Downes, alias David Williams, Hestilla Williams, alias Estella Williams, alias Hestilla Downes, alias Estella Downes, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert A. Downes of the City of Newark, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID DOWNES, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER & MILLER, Attorneys for Petitioner,
120 Broadway, N. Y. ja1-1aw6wW

LAWRANCE, MARY LOUISA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Horatio I. Lawrance, Ella Louise Romain, Mary E. L. Lawrance, Anna Morris Lawrance, Elliott Wagstaff Lawrance, Mary Louise Lawrance, Grace R. Lawrance, and John H. Rochester, as executor of the last will and testament of MARY LOUISA LAWRANCE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Horatio I. Lawrance, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d11-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUIS ABRAHAMS and REUBEN GRUNAUER, Plaintiffs, against MOSES L. KAPLAN, Michael Schavonne, Ludwig Schmitt, Frederick Ruppert, Richard Leslie, Richard Ludecke, Richard Zeiger, Patrick Murphy, Richard Schuler, Richard Levi, John Simpson, Richard Loan, the said name Richard in each case being fictitious, the real given name of each of said persons being unknown to plaintiffs, and they being tenants or otherwise occupying portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action, and The People of the State of New-York, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, 25 Chambers Street, New-York City.

To the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees, or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the sixth day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
25 Chambers Street, New-York City.
ja8-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. PFEIFFER and JOSEPH KESSLER, as partners, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Pfeiffer and Kessler, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Adolph Pfeiffer, who has been duly appointed assignee of said George H. Pfeiffer and Joseph Kessler, as such partners, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, Room 58, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

ADOLPH PFEIFFER, Assignee.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Assignee, 280 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Northern Pacific's Plight Described to Supreme Court Judges.

A NOVEL STEP IN JURISPRUDENCE

The Receivership Muddle Brought to the Attention of United States Justices Field, Harlan, Brewer and Brown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Justices Field, Harlan, Brewer, and Brown of the Supreme Court, sitting in chambers this morning, heard arguments of counsel representing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the receivers thereof, the second mortgage bondholders, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, asking the Justices to recommend to the Judges of the various Circuit Courts through which the Northern Pacific Road runs and who are at variance on the question of jurisdiction, that some one court be designated as having primary jurisdiction. These four Justices would, if sitting in their various circuits, exercise controlling power in those courts were the cases presented to them.

Ex-Senator Spooner and W. B. Turner appeared for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the original receivers; Joseph H. Choate for the Adams committee of bondholders, Mr. Cardozo for the second mortgage independent bondholders, and S. W. Pettit, general counsel of the Northern Pacific, for the company. Col. James McNaught, formerly general counsel for the old organization, was also present.

The situation is this: Judge Gilbert has consolidated the receiverships in his circuit, cutting off two receiverships in his jurisdiction. The receivers in New-York continue as heretofore, while in the Seventh and Eighth Judicial Circuits, embracing the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, there are two receivers, and still another in the Ninth Circuit, in control of that part of the road lying west of North Dakota. The last-named receiver is not working in harmony with the other two.

Mr. Turner was first heard. He stated that every interest of the Northern Pacific Road was here represented, including the bondholders and stockholders, and they were all agreed that these proceedings should be had. The conflict of the courts would result in great loss to the road and eventually bring about its dismemberment. The present state of affairs could not long exist. The first bill for the appointment of receivers was heard by Judge Jenkins of the Eastern District of Wisconsin, who had appointed the first receivers, and he contended that that Judge now had original jurisdiction.

Ex-Senator Spooner said the present situation was absolutely intolerable. The result would be that the road, which was created as an entirety by an act of Congress, mortgaged as an entirety, and up to the time receivers were appointed operated by the company as an entirety, would be split up into sections, each run as a separate road, with separate officers, and operated as other roads are, under traffic agreements or on a mileage basis. Mr. Spooner then gave a history of the litigation which brought about this state of affairs, beginning with the appointment by Judge Jenkins of the first receivers, and the subsequent denial of their jurisdiction and the appointment of others by Judges of other circuits through which the Northern Pacific runs. In support of his argument for the primary jurisdiction of Judge Jenkins he cited similar litigation in the cases of the Santa Fé, Wabash, and Southern Railroads, where the question of the exclusive primary jurisdiction of the court of original proceedings was unquestioned.

Mr. Spooner had not finished his argument when the Justices adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning, when Mr. Spooner will have forty-five minutes to conclude, Mr. Pettit an hour, and Mr. Choate fifteen minutes.

This proceeding is an entirely novel one in the history of jurisprudence in this country, and at present no one can say what will be done. Counsel desire the Justices to agree upon an order, to be entered upon the records of all the Circuit Courts in the several circuits, directing that one court be recognized as possessing primary jurisdiction, proceedings in other circuits to be ancilliary thereto. Should the Justices conclude that they have not the power to issue such an order, then it is desired that a recommendation be made to the various Circuit Judges that they accede to the designation of one of the circuits as having the jurisdiction.

The situation in respect of this railroad formed the subject of one of the recommendations made in the last report of Attorney General Harmon as follows: "The Northern Pacific Railroad litigation has called attention in a striking way to the necessity which has long existed of legislation to regulate the appointment of receivers and judicial sales of railroads, parts of whose lines are in different circuits. Public as well as private interests require the preservation of the unity of such lines in their management pending foreclosure, and in their sale. This can now be accomplished only by harmony of action among the courts of the various circuits, but the appointment of receivers and the repetition of orders in each circuit cause a multiplication of trouble and expense which can well be avoided. When, however, the different courts refuse to co-operate, not only are public and private interests in the property imperiled and costs more greatly multiplied, but there is constant risk of scandal from which the administration of justice should be kept free. There seems to be a general demand for relief. It can readily be afforded by providing that suits to foreclose mortgages or appoint receivers of such railroads shall be brought in the circuit where the principal operating offices are, or in the circuit in which the chief terminals are situated, or in that containing the greatest length of track; or full jurisdiction might be given to the court in which suit is first brought. The important thing is to invest a single court with control over the entire property. I beg to recommend that action be taken to this end. All risk of disputes can be avoided by giving the Chief Justice power of designation in case they arise."

UNDERGROUND TROLLEY.

State Board Grants Permission to the Metropolitan Street Railway.

A session of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday. All of the Commissioners were present, viz.: Samuel A. Beardsley, Chairman; Michael Rickard, and the Hon. Alfred C. Chapin. The application of the Metropolitan Street Railway for permission to put into use an underground trolley was the principal matter under consideration. H. A. Robinson appeared as counsel for the Metropolitan Company. There being no opposition, the board granted permission to the company to introduce an underground electric system for the operation of street cars on Lexington Avenue from One Hundred and Fifth Street to the Harlem River, and also for the use of an underground current for the operation of cars in Twenty-third Street between the East and the North Rivers.

It is expected that steps will be taken early in the Spring for the application of the electric system on the lines named.

Changes in the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The Boards of Directors of the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company had a joint meeting here to-day, and adopted a revised form of by-laws under which they proceeded to make a number of changes in the organization. The increasing business of the companies made necessary a fourth Vice President, and Joseph Wood was elected to that office in both corporations.

Other changes were made as follows: F. L. Lore, appointed General Manager of both companies, vice Joseph Wood; W. H. Scriven, appointed Superintendent of the Chicago and Pittsburg Division, vice Mr. Lore; L. F. Gilbert, appointed Assistant Counsel of the Pennsylvania Company; M. J. Becher, resigned as Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and appointed consulting engineer and real estate agent; Thomas J. Johnson, appointed Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, vice Mr. Becher; G. L. Peck, appointed Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, vice J. J. Turner, transferred; Sherman May, appointed Superintendent of the Richmond Division of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, vice Mr. Peck, and Ralph Peters, appointed General Agent at Cincinnati in addition to his duties as Superintendent of the Cincinnati Division of the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Russell Sage's "Spotter."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—A story is current here that Russell Sage recently sent an agent from New-York to make a trip over his Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad. The agent paid his fare to a small station a few miles out, and photographed the conductor in the act of putting the money in his pocket. He also took pictures of several men in his car who did not pay their fare, although they had no passes. The pictures were taken to New-York and the astonished conductor was confronted with them and asked to explain.

One or more dismissals from the company's service is reported. The man is said to have been the most polite passenger ever seen on the road, so polite, indeed, that all hands became quite confidential with him.

Traffic Association Matters.

The question of freight cartage allowances was discussed at length by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday, and some progress toward an equitable adjustment of this matter was made. Some other technical matters were considered.

Arrangements have been completed for a meeting in Chicago on the 22d inst. of the managers of the Western lines to consider the manner of continuing the work of the Central Traffic Association. It is probable that both the Freight and the Passenger Committees of that association will be continued, with C. H. McKnight as Chairman of the former, and F. C. Donald as Chairman of the latter.

Baltimore and Ohio.

A meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be held in Baltimore to-day for the purpose of considering measures for the future policy and management of that company. It is the general belief that New-York influences will prevail in the selection of a successor to President Charles F. Mayer. Among the names considered in connection with the Presidency is that of Daniel B. Robinson, now first Vice President of the Atchinson system. The Baltimore and Ohio Road, it is said, needs a first-class operating head, and Mr. Robinson is one of the best that there is.

Wisconsin Central Plan.

A preliminary plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, prepared by the committee of which George Coppell is Chairman, was unanimously approved at a meeting of bondholders held in this city yesterday. The plan provides for foreclosure under the first mortgage of 1887. More complete details will be published by the committee at the earliest praticable moment.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—An officer of the Pullman Palace Car Company, speaking yesterday of the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the Central Transportation Company against Pullman, said: "The decision referred to is not at all a final one, as the case will be appealed to a higher court. It is not at all likely that the higher court will sustain the present decree of the Circuit Court. The Pullman Company is the largest individual stockholder in the Central Transportation Company."

—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, held in Galveston, Texas, Monday, Aldace F. Walker was elected Chairman of the board, vice Edward King, resigned; E. P. Richley was elected President, vice Aldace F. Walker, resigned; Paul Morton was elected Fourth Vice President, and Victor Morawetz was elected General Counsel, vice Col. John J. McCook, resigned.

—The Colorado passenger rate war, which began last Monday, ended yesterday, the Union Pacific Road giving notice to its fighting connection, the Denver and Gulf, that it would refuse to honor the cut-rate tickets, and the war is still confined to Colorado. Officials of the Rio Grande and Gulf lines are on their way to Chicago to confer with President Ripley of the Atchison to bring peace among the three fighting lines regarding coal rates.

—United States District Attorney Stringer, in St. Paul, has been advised by Attorney General Harmon that suits must be begun against the railroads following the decision of Secretary Hoke Smith. The decision is in regard to the lands of the Sioux City, Winona and St. Peter and South Minnesota Railroads, affecting thousands of acres of land in the southern part of that State.

A surveying party is running lines for an extension of the St. Paul Road from Champion to Ishpeming, Mich., which will be built early in the Spring. This extension will connect with the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Road, and will give the St. Paul Road another outlet to Lake Superior at Marquette.

—In St. Paul, Minn., the North Dakota and Minnesota Railway Company has filed articles of incorporation. It is a farmers' organization, designed to build a feeder for the Hines Road, extending through North Dakota and Minnesota to Lake Superior. The capital stock is $100,000.

—O. S. Cockey, General Agent in this city of the Grand Trunk system, has distributed among his business friends a handsome calendar for 1896 adorned by a steel line engraving of the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," as interpreted by two dainty kittens.

Judge Hallett, in the United States Court in Denver, has refused to give a decree for the foreclosure sale of the South Park Railroad at the present time. He holds that the matters set forth in the cross bill filed by the Union Pacific should first be settled.

—A committee has been appointed by the fruit growers and farmers of New-Jersey to confer with the freight agents of the railroads which run through that State regarding freight rates. The fruit growers allege that they have been discriminated against.

—Judge C. H. Simonton, sitting in the United States Circuit Court in Charleston, S. C., has appointed W. E. Huger receiver of the East Shore Terminal Company of that city. Mr. Huger is Vice President of the Company.

—At the annual meeting of the Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company in Jersey City to-day, it is expected that the management will propose the expenditure of $1,000,000 for improvements.

—General Counsel Frank Loomis of the New-York Central will probably represent the Vanderbilt system in defense of the inter-State commerce suit against the joint traffic agreement.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Long Island Railroad yesterday, a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was declared, payable Feb. 1.

—Charles H. Strong has been re-elected President, and William Brewster Secretary and Treasurer of the Lake Erie and Pittsburg Railroad.

—The meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, which was called for to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow.

—A majority of the smaller Western roads report small increases in earnings for the first week in January.

—Milton Knight, Freight Traffic Manager of the Wabash Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

—Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in New-York yesterday.

—J. S. Sweigard has been elected President of the Philadelphia Car Service Association.

TULLY DID NOT STEAL ENOUGH

Tells a Brooklyn Policeman His Father Turned Him Out of Doors.

John Tully, twelve years old, of 148 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was committed to the care of the Children's Society yesterday by Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court. The boy was found by a policeman standing at Bedford Avenue and North Tenth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was shivering with cold, and said his father turned him out because he stole nothing Monday.

The policeman took the boy to the Tully household, where his father, Michael, admitted that he had turned him out of doors, but denied that he had ever ordered him to steal.

"The boy," he said, "is an inveterate liar, and cannot tell the truth under any circumstances."

When arraigned in court the boy reiterated the statement made to the policeman at the time of his arrest. His mother, who was present in court, threw up her hands in horror at the boy's statement, and said it was a lie pure and simple.

The policeman who made the arrest said he believed the story told by the boy, and Justice Goetting coincided with his view of the matter.

THE "HUCKLEBERRY" WON

Aldermen Gave It Two Years to Finish Building.

"MACHINE" POLITICIANS SAVED IT

The Effort to Revoke the Franchise for Streets Not Occupied Defeated—Broadway Transfer Tickets.

The crusade against the Union Railway Company or "Huckleberry," system which was commenced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Hall, who sought to have the company's franchise revoked, so far as the streets in which it has not yet built its lines are concerned, was finally defeated at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen.

The adherents of both the regular political "machines" voted against the minority report of Alderman Hall and for the majority report of the Railroad Committee. The vote in favor of the majority report was 27 to 4.

The question had been made a special order for 12 o'clock yesterday and it was debated for nearly two hours.

Alderman Hall began the proceedings last Summer upon a petition from citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, who complained of the privileges extended to the company by the special act of the Legislature passed in its interest; that the company was not running enough cars, and that tracks had not been laid in several miles of streets covered by the franchise.

Several hearings were given on the matter by the Railroad Committee of the board. This committee made two reports last week. The majority report was signed by all the members of the committee except Alderman Goodman and Alderman Hall, who handed in a minority report favoring the revocation. The majority report simply recommended that the company be required to file a bond of $50,000 to complete its road in two years.

Alderman Hall, after a long speech yesterday, moved that the minority be substituted for the majority report.

Alderman Brown (Tammany) opposed the motion. He defended the Union Railway Company. He said the attack upon it was inspired by the People's Traction Company, on account of the fight over the latter's franchise.

Alderman Hall's motion to substitute the minority report was lost, twenty-seven Aldermen voting against it and three for it. Mr. Goodman did not vote.

Alderman Goodman offered a resolution providing for a reference of the whole matter to the Corporation Counsel and the Legislature. He made a long speech on his resolution, but it was defeated by a large majority.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the majority report, which was adopted by a vote of 27 to 4. Those who voted against it were Aldermen Hall, Ware, and Goodman, Republicans, and President Jeroloman, State Democrat.

Alderman Ware (Rep.) offered a resolution providing that the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company be requested to issue transfers on up-town cars between the Broadway and Columbus Avenue lines and the Lexington Avenue Line at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, or to so change the cars that passengers will not mistake them.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to extend its line on Eighth Avenue to the Polo Grounds at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. James J. Coogan has been seeking to get this done for some months.

The Aldermen still seem to be working against Commissioner of Public Works Collis, because he does not consider them in distributing patronage. President Jeroloman presented a letter and resolution from Gen. Collis which provided for the laying of a water main in the Thirty-fourth District.

"Put Alderman School's name on that resolution; it's in his district," President Jeroloman said to the clerk.

"Hold on there," Alderman School, who is a Platt Republican, responded. "I don't know anything about that; I won't introduce it."

The resolution was not acted upon.

Some one recently stole a cloak and purse from Mrs. Little, the keeper of the Governor's Room in the City Hall. The Aldermen received a request yesterday that the board pay for the cloak. It was referred to the Finance Committee for a report.

MUST PAY EDWARD FREEL $82,068

Brooklyn Ordered to Settle with the Man Who Built a Reservoir That Will Not Hold Water.

Word was received yesterday in Brooklyn that the Court of Appeals, at Albany, had confirmed the judgment of Supreme Court Justice W. J. Gaynor in awarding to Edward Freel $82,068 for work on the Millburn Reservoir.

This case has aroused a great deal of controversy in Brooklyn. Freel was for many years a favorite contractor with the Democratic ring of the City of Churches. One of the most important improvements projected during the Boody administration was the extension of the water supply. Freel secured the contract for building the Millburn Reservoir. The plans were drawn by the engineers of the Department of City Works, which was then under the direction of the late John P. Adams.

Freel completed the reservoir in 1893. The work was accepted by the Department of City Works. After a little while the reservoir began to leak, and an examination showed it would not hold water. Thereupon the City Controller declined to pay to Freel $112,000 due on his contract. There was a period of lively talk back and forth between Freel and the officials of Mayor Schieren's administration, which had meanwhile come into power. Finally, $30,000 was paid to Freel on account. Then he began suit to recover from the city $82,000 alleged by him to be still due on his contract.

The case was tried before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. He found in favor of Freel, holding that the blame was clearly with the engineers of the Department of City Works, who drew the plans, and who were to blame in not having ascertained the actual condition of the Millburn Reservoir within the six months' period stipulated in the contract. The city appealed. The General Term of the Supreme Court upheld Justice Gaynor's decision. The city then carried the case to the State Court of Appeals, with the result already stated. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the order granting a writ of peremptory mandamus compelling the City Controller to pay Freel his balance of $82,000, with interest and costs.

Commenting on the decision of the Court of Appeals, the Corporation Counsel said the city would not further oppose payment of the bill, although the reservoir had never yet held water.

WANTED TO STOP PERFORMANCES

Mr. Constable's Complaint to the Mayor About a Third Avenue Theatre.

Mayor Strong had before him yesterday Walter L. Sanford, the lessee of the old Third Avenue Theatre, which was burned out about a year ago, charged with violation of the law in opening the theatre without proper authority and before the theatre was in a thoroughly repaired condition.

Superintendent Constable appeared against the lessee. He said that he was made aware Monday night that the theatre was running to full houses without having complied with the law, in that the repairs, as designated in the plans of the architect, which had been passed by the Building Department, had not been finished.

Mr. Constable claimed that the fire curtain was not properly placed; that the fire stops and pipes and other incidentals put in to arrest the progress of a fire were not properly completed, and that in many respects the people who visit the theatre while it is in its present state endanger their lives.

The theatre is run under the old license issued to Mr. Jacobs, who operated the house formerly.

Mr. Constable said that he thought the performances should be stopped until the provisions of the law were complied with.

Mr. Sanford and the architect of the building said that they would have the house in thorough good order by Saturday night. They said that to stop the performances now would work them great damage, as extra precautions would be taken to prevent fire or any other catastrophe while the work was going on.

Upon the theatre people agreeing to use these extra precautions, the Mayor said that he would permit the performances to continue. "But," he added, "if there is a fire there between this and Saturday night it will make us feel very badly."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Sales Reported by the Brokers—Detailed List of the Various Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Seton & Wissmann have sold for Mrs. Lillie Dowdney to Mrs. Emily L. Landon, the wife of "Eli Perkins," the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 28 East Seventy-fifth Street, 33 by 28.8, at $18,000.

Mr. William G. Mulligan has sold for Michael Duffy to Lena Seiferd the southeast corner of Crotona Avenue and Elmwood Place, 50 by 100, at $3,500. The purchaser will at once erect on the plot two Queen Anne dwellings at a cost of $3,500 each.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart is reported to have sold the five-story brick building 356 Bowery, 19 by 106.5. She bought it at auction recently at $20,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $27,500 to the plaintiff, Henry B. Auchincloss, as executor, the four-story brick dwelling 1,140 Madison Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 70.

The sales at auction to-day to take place at 111 Broadway except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. D. Williams, referee, 2,913 Eighth Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100; five-story brick flat with stores. Due on judgment, $2,360.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 121.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21.3¾ by 100.11 by 21.5 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,030.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 278 to 286 Cherry Street, beginning at northwest corner of Jefferson Street, 78.4¼ by 110.4 by 78.4¼ by 112.2, and 144 Monroe Street, in the rear, 23.6 by 100. A three-story brick building is on the rear of the corner lot.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement; also, 143 West Fifty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling; also, 326 St. Nicholas Avenue, 16.9 by 83.3 by irregular, three-story brick dwelling; also, 78 East Seventy-seventh Street, 20 by 51.2, four-story brownstone dwelling; also, 222 East Twenty-fifth Street, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; also, 141 and 143 West Twenty-fourth Street, 35.7 by 98.9 by 22.8 by 19.7, three and four-story brick dwellings; also, plot 160 by 98.9 on south side of Twenty-third Street, 225 feet east of Second Avenue; also, 62 Centre Street, 17 by 87.6 by 17.9 by 91.10, three-story front, and rear brick buildings.

At 59 Liberty Street, by S. De Waltearss & Co., executors' sale, 536 Broadway, 25.2½ by 100 by 23.11½ by 100.1½, four-story brick building; also, 636 and 638 Broadway, extending to Crosby Street, 50.2 by 196.3¼ by 49.11½ by 196.5, four-story iron front building; also, 736 Broadway, 24.11½ by 126.2 by irregular, four-story brick building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

By an error, the twelve-story building to be erected by the Townsend estate was yesterday placed at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street. It should have been the northwest corner, where the Worth House now is.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 108 feet east of Third Avenue, by the estate of P. A. H. Jackson of 163 East Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, by same, for a five-story brick flat; cost, $25,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 22.2 feet south of Seventy-fourth Street, by same, for three five-story brick flats; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 67 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, by John D. Heins of New-Rochelle, for two five-story brick tenements; cost, $29,000.

Pleasant Avenue, west side, 21.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, by same, for three five-story brick flats; cost, $33,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 127 feet north of Westchester Avenue, by Albert W. Furber of 66 Reed Avenue, for eight three-story frame dwellings; cost, $19,000.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, by Smith & Stewart of 102 West Eighteenth Street, for seven four-story and basement brick dwellings; cost, $154,000.

Nos. 107 to 113 East Twenty-seventh Street, by the estate of Peter Cooper of 17 Burling Slip, for a four-story brick office building; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 37 and 39 West Fourth Street, by F. S. Myers of 421 West Twenty-second Street, alterations to two four-story salesrooms and factory; cost, $250.

Nos. 2,059 and 2,061 First Avenue, by George Chase of 336 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, alterations to a two-story brick factory; cost, $250.

No. 24 West Twenty-third Street, by estate of C. A. Baudouine, Samuel Bocks's Sons, lessees, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store; cost, $10,000.

Tenth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, southeast corner, by the New-York Breweries Company (Limited) of Western Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, alterations to six-story stone and brick brewery; cost, $6,000.

Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner, by S. K. Pseppin of 661 Boulevard, (Hotel Marie Antoinette,) alterations to six-story brick apartment house; cost, $390.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Samuel Packard of 916 Tinton Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Pleasant Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, by John D. Heins of New-Rochelle, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost $4,500.

No. 518 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Robert C. Walters of 568 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

WEST END AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 70th St, 25x100; Frank Tilford and wife to Margarette Card	$1
73D ST, s s, 305.8 ft e of West End Av, 19.4x102.2; Emma M. Lockwood to Algernon C. Dougherty	1
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.2; Joseph E. Weed to Arminthа Merritt	1
64TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Mary Pfaender to George Silverman	35,000
PROSPECT PLACE, 52; John Brophy and wife to Hannah Solomon	1,000
79TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Robert N. Cleverdon and wife to Philip Braender	1
79TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.5; Annie Moss, as executrix, to Samuel Aronson	15,000
69TH ST, 407 East, n s, 138 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; George S. Banzer and wife to Max Katz and another	20,000
1ST AV, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x150; Francis A. Clark and wife to Thomas Lyons	1
112TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.10; Annie J. Maskell to John J. Maskell	1
MADISON AV, 1,742, w s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 24.11x75; Charlotte M. Gross to Henry W. Neumann and wife	24,000
131ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Elsie Endlich to Jacob Endlich	1
140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of 6th Av, 75xirregular; Matthew L. Neale to Paul P. Todd	1
104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Lewis Z. Bach to Frederick Brandt	1
127TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 25x50; Catharine A. McGuire to Terence McGuire	10
142D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, —x99.11; Frederick Stida and wife to Lucy E. Turner	400
102D ST, 8 and 10 West; Philip Braender and wife to Robert N. Cleverdon and another	1
153D ST, n s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Owen Healy and wife to Frederick A. Kuehn	4,000
PLOT in Twenty-fourth Ward, 275.11 ft s of Kelly St, and 154 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x70.9; Patrick Nolan to Catharine A. Carew	1
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 57.8 ft s w from Lot 8, map of Morrisania, runs n e along avenue, 30x100; John Kampman to Charles A. Mapes	4,000
156TH ST, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 52.6x20; Charles D. Ogden to Kate T. Bowen	1
SAME PROPERTY; Kate T. Bowen and another to Andrew Gebelein and wife	4,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Home St, 25x103; Ellen Lane to Daniel Lane	1
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 179th St, 50x102x34x105.9; John H. Judge, referee, to Anna H. Rogers	14,000
DEY ST, 32 and 34; Susan F. Campbell and others to Francis W. Fellowes	1
MONROE ST, 175; Fannie Cohen to Gerson Abelson	1
CROSBY ST, s e s, adjoining lands of William Taylor and Richard Duryee, being 123 and 125 Crosby St; Joseph Naylor and wife to John S. Hawley and another	1
12TH ST, 63 East; Augusta C. Field to Philip Weinberg and another	1,000
CROSBY ST, 123 and 125; Peter Naylor and wife to Joseph Naylor	36,000
MULBERRY ST, 240; Lewis Adelson and wife to Celestine De Marco	30,000
GREENE ST, e s, 275 ft n of Broome St, 37.6x100; Leon Tanenbaum and wife to Emanuel Mansbach	1
18TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of 7th Av, 18x90.2x18x89.6; Alice G. Bradley and another to Albert Baer	1
LEXINGTON AV, 325, also 358; Henry G. Schrenkeisen and wife to Martin F. Schrenkeisen and others	7,000
32D ST, 362 West; Jennie T. Wells to Henrietta V. Mason	1
11TH AV, n w corner of 80th St, 100.11x100; Josiah Lockwood and wife to John Townshend	1
WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Anna N. Rogers	2,300
OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 149.11 ft e of Crotona Place, 25x120; Walter H. C. Hornum and wife to Augustus Frey	1
LOT 119, map of lands of Thomas M. Partridge and another; George Hayward to Marie J. Hayward	100
ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 541.4 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; Lenora C. Jones to Jennie M. Brady	1
PLOT at Classon Point, at boundary line between Alexander B. Howe and Wooster Beach lands, 97.2 ft from monument at high water on Long Island Sound, 50.7x46; Nellie L. Sherman to Lewis A. Cocks	1
FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 107, map of Washingtonville; Honora Burke to Patrick Bagley	2,500
MAIN ST, w s, part of Lot 11, map of heirs of Elizabeth Pell, 50x100; John W. Bartram, referee, to Rose T. Mosher and others, executors, &c	2,800

Recorded Leases.

CAMERON, Alexander, to Frederick Williams; s e corner of Madison Av and 102d St, 5 years	$1,500-$2,000
MOELLER, Frederick, and wife to William H. Hussey; 148 West 35th St, 10 years	1,000
ROLLINGS, Eliza, to John Bartels; 252 5th Av, 3 years	1,500
F. R. TRIPLER & CO. to Simon Tyroler; 92 Spring St, 5 years	900-950
THOMPSON, J. H. C., to Thomas Ryan; 2,068 Lexington Av, 5 years	240

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Oscar W., to Helen J. Allcot; e s of Mohegan Av, 145 ft s of 176th st, 1 year	$500
AYMAR, Herbert R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 642 6th Av, 3 years	15,000
BRANDT, Frederick, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 104th St, 155 ft w of Park Av, 3 years	17,000
SAME to Allen L. Mordecai; same property, 3 months	1,000
BOHLMANN, Herman J., to Margaretha Bohlmann; n s of 53d St, 215 ft e of 2d Av, 4 years	10,000
BARD, Harriett E., to Henry Foster; s 60 ft of Lot 188, on the map of West Mount Vernon, and other property, 5 years	3,085
CLARK, William N., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Gerard Av dividing line between mortgaged premises and land of William H. Morris, 282.5 ft to River Av, 1 year	15,000
SAME to Edward E. Black; same property, 3 years	12,000
BROD, Mathilda, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Lexington Av, 36.11 ft n of 29th St, 1 year	9,000
CLARK, Eliza C., and husband to John and George Riehl; n w corner of 7th Av and 120th St, 3 months	2,500
COHN, Therese, to Melvina Stachelberg and others, trustees of Michael Stachelberg; e s of 3d Av, 22 ft s of 104th St, 3 years	10,000
CURTIS, Marie A., to Simon Feist; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 720; secures bail bond in	500
DECKER, William F., and wife to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 89th St, 370 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years	15,000
DE MARCO, Celestino, to Henry De F. Weeks; e s of Mulberry St, 158.4 ft s of Prince St, 3 years	4,000
EINHORN, Moses, and wife to John Aspinwall; 23 Henry St, 5 1-6 years	16,500
SAME to same and another, trustees; same property, 5 years	14,500
FOWLER, John J. and Thomas P., to Henry A. C. Taylor; s s of 125th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years	135,000
GUNTHER, Henriette, to Herman Wendt; n s of 29th St, 115 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	500
GLEASON, Michael, and wife to Germain Lachat; e s of Webster Av, 75 ft s of 175th St, 3 years	3,300
GOTTHEIMER, Edward, to Elizabeth Clinton; n s of 2d St, 100 ft e of Union Av, and other property, 3 years	4,000
HOF, William, and wife to Charles Braun and wife; s s of 107th St, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years	2,000
HAVILAND, Lavinia J., to Mary A. Whiting; w s of Cambreling Av, 50 ft n of 188th St, 1 year	500
HACK, Frederick, to William H. Hall; n s of 114th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	87,000
JACKSON, Edwin A. and William M., and wives to Alice H. Wallace; n s of Beekman St, 120.9 ft w of Gold St, 5 years	25,000
KAUFFMANN, Hattie, to Margaret Falb; s s of 85th St, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years	3,000
SAME to same, as guardian of Bertha Falb; same property, 5 years	975
KLINKER, Adelheit C., and another, executors of Timke H. Klinker and others, individually, to Eliza Dean; e s of Park Av, 52.5 ft n of 91st St, 1 year	7,000
KNOCHE, Godfred, to the executors of Marc Eidlitz, deceased; s s of 72d St, 268 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years	12,000
KETCHAM, Tredwell, and wife to Percival C. Smith; s s of Dawson St, 102 ft e of Beach, or Tinton, Av, 3 years	3,500
KUEHN, Frederick A., to Owen Healy; n s of 153d St, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years	1,000
LETT, Mary, to Terrence McGuire; King's Bridge to West Farms Road, n e s, Lot 124, map of Union Hill, 2 years	2,000
MUNDAY, Peter, and wife to the trustees of Elizabeth M. Cauldwell; n e corner of Topping St and 173d St, 3 years	5,000
METZLER, John H., and wife to Moses G. Wright; s s of Clinton Av, 50 ft n e of Lebanon St, 1 year	1,000
MOEBUS, Sophia, to the New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Courtlandt Av, 47 ft n of 154th St, installments	14,000
MACREADY, Joseph E., to Ellen A. Wilkinson; n s of Pelham Av, 25 ft s w of public school property, 24th Ward, 3 years	1,500
MERRITT, Arminthа, to James D. Putnam; n s of 71st St, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 6 months	15,000
MONTGOMERY, William M., and wife to James McClenahan, President Mutual Bank; n s of 60th St, 284 ft e of 9th Av, note, 4 months	6,000
NOULETT, John, and wife to Michael Noulett; St. Ann's Av, part of Lot 366, map of East Morrisania, &c., 1 year	1,000
NEUMANN, Henry, and wife to Charlotte M. Gross; 1,742 Madison Av, 1 year	2,000
PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, and wife to Elizabeth W. Burke; s e corner of Fox St and 169th St, 3 years	9,000
SAME to Robert W. Stuart, trustee of Joseph Stuart; s s of 169th St, 67 ft e of Fox St, 3 years	6,250
SAME to John De Hart; e s of Fox St, 80 ft n of 167th St, 6 months	750
RYAN, James T. P., to William C. Dixon and another, executors, &c.; Josiah M. Fiske; 109 Reade St, lease, 4 5-12 years	6,500
STIMSON, Emma B., to Mary A. Burnham; s s of 75th St, 257 ft w of West End Av, 4 years	2,500
SKIWANEK, Joseph, to Perry and Samuel Lowenthal; Lot 81, map of Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, 1 year	150
THIEMAN, William, and wife to William Grupe; 1st, or Cromwell, Av, s e s, 24 ft s w of division line of Lots 46 and 47, map of Claremont, 24th Ward, 8 years	1,000
TODD, Paul P., to John N. Hayward; s s of 140th St, 575 ft e of 6th Av, 6 months	1,680
TURNER, Lucy E., to Helen A. Thompson; s s of 142d St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, demand	3,500
SAME to George Heeseman; same property, 1 year	2,500
SAME to Jessie Clark; same property, demand	14,000
TAYLOR, Adaline A. and Timothy M. to Isaac and James M. Griggs; s s of 71st St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, ¼ part, 1 year	394
WEINBERG, Philip, and Louis Clark, Jr., to Augusta C. Field, 2 years	47,500
WEST, John C., and wife to Clara Hopps, e s of Hudson St, 75.9 ft s of Bank St, 2 years	1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSSELL, Edward, executor of Eliza Bussell, to William J. Smith	$1,000
BRIETENBACH, Leopoldine, to Meyer A. Sire	1,000
FRIEDLANDER, Sarah, and another, executors, &c., of Herman Friedlander, to Deborah Neagle	6,500
FINEGAN, Barnard, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank	6,000
KNEVALS, Sherman W., executor of Henrietta J. Warner, to Woodlawn Cemetery	3,000
LANIER, Charles, trustee for Alexander C. Lanier, to Charles Lanier, five assignments	5
LANIER, Charles, to the executors, &c., of James F. D. Lanier in trust for Mary M. Lanier, six assignments	125, 598
MEHRBACH, Solomon, to John N. Hayward	1
MARSHALL, Maria L., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	115,000
McCAFFREY, James W., to Philip A. Smyth and William M. Ryan	27,500
23D WARD LAND IMPROVEMENT Company to William R. Rose, two assignments	1,720
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John McCann and another, trustees of John Sullivan	16,250
TAYLOR, Catherine A., and others, executors of Moses Taylor, to Catherine A. Taylor and others, trustees for Mary Lewis and others, five assignments	80,000

Lis Pendens.

MAP of Arden property, Lots 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 138, 139, and 505 to 509, Westchester; Edward V. Burton against Francis L. Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOSTON and Westchester Roads, s e corner, —x— to Ash St, containing about 49 lots; same against Matilda Fraser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Sarah C. Goodhue against Henry B. Weselman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 75 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100; Alice M. Mullen against Joseph Martin and others, (action to set aside deed.)

JEROME and Van Cortlandt Avs, s s corner, 36.6x118.4; Joseph Avalione against Frank P. Dursie and others, (specific performance.)

112TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 37 ft front; Hyman Sonn against William H. Niebuhr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

64TH ST, 206 and 208 West; Victor Heilbrunn against Marie Pfaendler, (notice of attachment.)

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50 ft front; 104th St, s s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9 ft front; 103d St, s s, 119.3 ft w of West End Av, 20 ft front; 105th St, s s, 100.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 64.2 ft front; Robert J. Blake against Thomas F. Hogan and others, (action to set aside assignment.)

BROADWAY and 39th St, s e corner, 107x144.8; The State Trust Company against the Casino Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50 ft front; Frederick Sackett against Patrick G. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223 and 224; 82d St, 1 West; Theodore Moss against Mary K. Burgess and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

23D ST, 54 West; Thomas Leeming against Simpson, (notice of attachmen.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; William O. Holbrook against Elizabeth McKinley, owner; Duncan McKinley, contractor	$117
12TH ST, 212 East; Henry E. Fox against Anna M. Winterroth, owner; Anna M. Winterroth and Winterroth & Co., contractors	1,749
105TH ST, 120 East; same against Emil J. and Anna M. Winterroth, owners and contractors	161
150TH ST, s s, between Amsterdam Av and Western Boulevard, five houses; Sigmund J. Bach against E. E. Ashley, owner; Charles S. Kendall, contractor	395
TINTON AV, w s, 196 ft n of 165th St, 75 ft front; Mary Scully against Joseph and Arthur Pinchback, owners; Joseph Pinchback, contractor	306
JACKSON AV, e s, 225 ft n of Home St, 22x100; Joseph Klawatsch against Margarethe Strese, owner and contractor	502
87TH ST, 27 to 35 West; Sigmund J. Bach against Frederick Aldhous, owner; Charles S. Kendall, contractor	588
LEXINGTON AV, 666; Jacob Winter against Caroline Ulig, owner and contractor	105

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

WEST END AV., BELOW 86TH ST.—Four-story high stoop, 20 ft house, with butler's pantry extension; lot 100 ft deep; price asked only $30,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway, or 659 5th Av.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 and 6 Warren St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES

Indications that the Aggregate of Business Transacted by These Corporations is Increasing.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—From the reports of trust companies made to the State Superintendent of Banking for the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, the indication is that in the aggregate the business of this class of moneyed corporations for the last calendar year will show a large gain over the previous year.

The abstracts of the ten companies given here will bear out the prediction made, as will be seen by the aggregates of three items taken from the sworn reports furnished by the companies on Jan. 1 of each year:

	Total Resources.	Earnings.	Dividends.
1895	$97,407,111	$4,178,232	$1,165,000
1896	107,590,409	5,031,980	1,140,000
Increase	$10,183,298	$853,748	Dec. $25,000

The falling off in dividends was the result of a lower dividend by $40,000 last year by the Brooklyn Trust Company. Had this company declared as great a dividend as during 1894, there would have been an increase as in the other items.

The abstracts are here given:

	Central Trust of New-York.	Brooklyn of Brooklyn.	U. S. Mortgage of New-York.	Metropolitan of New-York.	State of New-York.	Franklin of Brooklyn.	Manhattan of New-York.	Washington of New-York.	Nassau of Brooklyn.	Continental of New-York.
Resources.										
Bonds and mortgages	$87,635	$845,978	$4,371,491		$10,000	$568,600	$44,000	$108,325	$499,319	$110,830
Stock investments	6,436,574	3,443,592	4,777,978	$2,263,625	1,984,600	2,904,259	2,317,873	778,758	1,380,990	1,286,337
Loaned on collaterals	23,547,649	7,197,578	2,466,857	5,959,844	5,311,728	3,028,788	1,853,230	3,275,600	1,110,986	2,026,783
Real estate	280,000	225,000	113,478	550,000	93,998	486,401				7,500
Cash on hand, &c.	4,732,785	768,153	1,128,050	833,533	970,882	700,684	1,740,936	407,898	249,767	485,244
Loaned on personal securities	236,400	614,536	15,000		180,610	500,470			282,833	432,564
Other assets	278,890	63,157	190,057	88,502	67,949	61,454	92,455	46,858	27,857	35,591
Total	$36,204,983	$13,157,994	$13,062,911	$9,695,594	$8,619,767	$8,246,656	$6,048,494	$4,617,439	$3,551,772	$4,384,849
Liabilities.										
Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000
Surplus fund	6,057,507		1,000,000	1,062,186	500,000	888,106	200,000	400,000		250,000
Undivided profits		1,445,689	36,892		435,936		124,202	71,937	228,787	87,468
General deposits	24,559,753	10,002,206	5,866,450	7,586,704	4,822,133	6,219,190	4,445,338	3,639,569	2,806,524	2,997,680
Deposits in trust	4,246,140	613,273	581,091		1,850,891	98,125	201,601			482,632
Other liabilities	341,533	96,826	3,579,978	46,704	10,807	41,235	77,353	5,983	16,461	[illegible]
Total	$36,204,983	$13,157,994	$13,062,911	$9,695,594	$8,619,767	$8,246,656	$6,048,494	$4,617,439	$3,551,772	$4,384,849
Profits during year	$1,710,047	$589,062	$787,805	$396,205	$346,633	$350,495	$376,310	$144,873	$143,876	$186,674
Interest credited depositors	497,192	281,071	164,240	204,923	110,210	117,074	70,784	60,867	59,185	63,868
Expenses of institution	159,618	95,061	89,934	62,315	76,380		81,481	30,543	21,952	48,891
Dividends declared	500,000	160,000	120,000	80,000	60,000	80,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Deposits, with interest	25,775,882	10,428,152	6,059,609	7,049,066	6,129,082	6,120,543	2,995,744	3,586,157	2,800,785	3,120,986
Rate of interest, per cent.	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 3	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 3	1 to 3½	1 to 3

The items given in the aggregate in the comparison for the two years were made up as follows, in the report for the year 1894:

Name of Company.	Resources.	Earnings.	Dividend.
Central	$30,634,001	$1,493,517	$500,000
Brooklyn	12,921,456	681,611	200,000
U. S. Mortgage	9,509,867	468,175	120,000
Metropolitan	8,832,826	304,459	80,000
State	8,420,757	271,144	60,000
Franklin	7,977,802	290,262	80,000
Manhattan	7,539,517	251,852	50,000
Washington	4,313,180	149,690	30,000
Nassau	3,388,968	137,343	30,000
Continental	3,869,237	130,679	15,000
Total	$97,407,111	$4,178,232	$1,165,000

The reports make a very favorable showing.

Elections in National Banks.

Elections for Directors were held at all the National banks in the city yesterday, the law fixing the second Tuesday in January for that purpose. Few changes occurred, except as last year's list had been affected by death or resignations.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
two four-story brick buildings,
NO. 298 BOWERY,
through to and including
NO. 290 ELIZABETH ST., } Lot 25.6x166.
between Houston and Bleecker Sts.
Rental, $5,764.00.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. (4902.)

Real Estate for Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE.—Corner property suitable for altering into apartments and stores, on wide avenue. Mortgage, $32,000; equity, $18,000. Will be exchanged for small house or country place.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 Madison Avenue. 55 Liberty Street.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN McCLURE, plaintiff, against SILAS C. JUDD, Cornelius Teneick, and John S. Kent, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on February 6th, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant, Silas C. Judd, in and to a certain indenture of lease bearing date the 19th day of March, 1895, made by Sarah A. Brush, widow of James H. Brush, and delivered to said defendant, whereby there was granted and demised to said defendant, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1895, the property and premises hereinafter described, and all the rights of the said defendant, Silas C. Judd, under said lease, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and, also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Silas C. Judd in and to the demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and, also, the said indenture of lease, the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, for and during all the rest, residue and remainder of the term of years and said renewals yet to come and unexpired, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said indenture of lease mentioned. The following is a description of the real property covered by the said lease:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York (Ward Map No. 44, Block No. 55, Street No. 1,722 Broadway), and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Broadway, distant about seventy-seven feet and ten and a quarter inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street; and thence running easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street eighty-six feet and eight inches; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly eighty feet and three inches, and parallel with Fifty-fourth Street to Broadway on the easterly side thereof; and thence northerly along said side of Broadway twenty-five feet and nine and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. Dated, New-York, January 14, 1896.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—SARAH JACOBS, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM MORRIS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of Oliver Street, between Cherry and Oak Streets, and known by the present street number as No. 74 Oliver Street, and which, according to a survey made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated December 18, 1860, is described as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of Oliver Street, at a point distant one hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets, and running thence easterly one hundred feet and six inches; thence northerly twenty-five feet and three inches; thence westerly one hundred feet and six inches, to the easterly side of Oliver Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Oliver Street twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; and containing, according to said survey, in width in front on Oliver Street twenty-six feet and two inches, in width in the rear twenty-five feet and three inches, and in length on each side one hundred feet and six inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1895.

WALES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall Street, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, January 21, 1896, at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, January 13, 1896.

WALES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall Street, New-York City.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM A. DE LONG, plaintiff, against THOMAS HAGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street distant one hundred and twenty-one feet and six inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, and running thence southerly and part of the distance along the middle line of a party wall and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street and along the centre line of the block twenty-one feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue and part of the distance along the easterly side of the easterly wall of the building standing on the premises now being described one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street twenty-one feet three and three-quarter inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 23, 1895.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

SMITH & DOUGHERTY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau Street, New-York City,

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EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY S. DOUGLAS, as executrix of the last will and testament of FREDERICK E. DOUGLAS, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. STITT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet (350) easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-eighth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Forty-eighth Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 10 Wall St., New-York City.

ja8-2aw3wW&F&ja29

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—LOUISE BOSTWICK, as general guardian of Charles Byron Bostwick and William Arthur Bostwick, plaintiff, vs. PATRICK T. WEIR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee of such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in such judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-first Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-first Street, seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with First Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence easterly, parallel with Sixty-first Street, seventy (70) feet, to the westerly side of First Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated January 13th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

WILLIAM B. WILLCOX, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

ja15-2aw3wW&F&f5

MARTINEZ CAMPOS FOILED

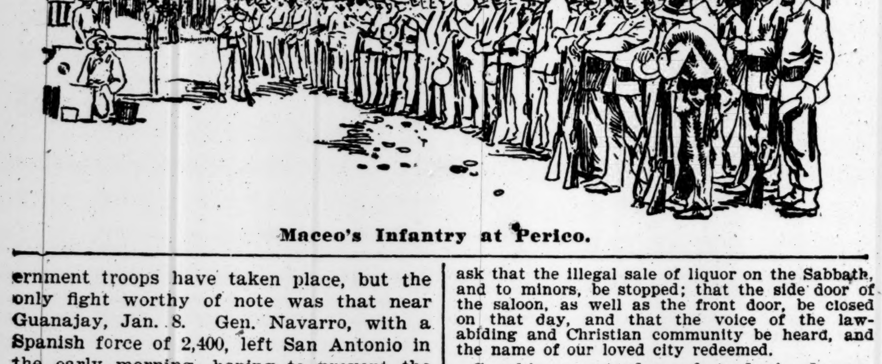
Said He Would Crush Rebels in Pinar del Rio and Cannot.

DETAILS OF GUANAJAY SKIRMISH

Marvelous Skillfulness of the Insurgents, Who Are Poor Marksmen, with the Machete—Prison Terrors.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Despite Martinez Campos's saying a few days ago that he had for some time hoped the rebels would enter the Province of Pinar del Rio, where he would be able to corner and crush them, herculean efforts were made by the Spanish forces between here and Batabano to keep them out. And despite these efforts, the cavalry division under Gen. Gomez is already in the heart of that province. If Martinez Campos really meant what he said his forces were certainly not managed consistently; and, if he did not, his attempt to stop the rebel march in the narrowest part of the island was a dismal failure.

But there is every reason to believe that the Spanish commander desired to prevent Gomez from entering the province and joining forces with Dalgado and Garcia, who have been awaiting his advent. These three leaders are now together in the centre of the province, and some lively fighting may be shortly expected.



Maceo's Infantry at Perico.

During the past three days a number of skirmishes between the rebels and the Government troops have taken place, but the only fight worthy of note was that near Guanajay, Jan. 8. Gen. Navarro, with a Spanish force of 2,400, left San Antonio in the early morning, hoping to prevent the rebels from reaching Guanajay, an important place, where they would be able to replenish their stores. On an open field one league east of the city the forces met. Making a feint with 1,000 men, Gen. Navarro advanced and then retreated, desiring to draw the rebels after him, when the remainder of his force, in ambush, would open fire on the enemy, and do great slaughter in the defile leading out from the field.

But Gomez was not to be trapped. His infantry advanced rapidly, and fired one volley. Then his cavalry made a brilliant dash, cut down a few of the Spaniards, and wheeled about before coming in range of Navarro's hidden marksmen. Without further fighting, Gomez moved toward Guanajay, which town he occupied that night. Navarro fell back upon San Antonio, in the opposite direction, and there remained until the following morning. The Cubans lost in killed thirty-nine and the Spaniards about the same number, including eight non-commissioned officers. There were but seventeen wounded Spaniards.

In the majority of Cuban battles there are fewer wounded than killed on the Spanish side. This is owing to the fact that the rebels do their best fighting with the machete, being wretched marksmen. In nine cases out of ten the Spanish soldier receives the machete wound on the head, and it is generally fatal. Your correspondent, riding over the quieted battlefields at Colon, Perico, and Jovellanos, was surprised to note that not 10 per cent. of the dead had bullet wounds, although musket fire had been continuous for hours at a time.

The machete is a more effective weapon than the cavalry sabre. It is perfectly straight, made of the best steel in the world, and very heavy. A powerful blow with it will cut into an ordinary rifle barrel to such a depth as to make the arm useless. Martinez Campos has among his relics at the palace a rifle that was cut in two by a machete in the hands of a negro fighter at Coliseo.

While the cloud of excitement has drifted westward from Havana, and the populace again breathe more easily, the Government has increased its vigilance and care throughout the city. The police, even, who a few days ago were supplied with carbines, now carry rifles and bayonets instead. Three persons must not be together upon the streets, and the idle tourist (a few have landed here by mistake) must not gaze for longer than a minute or two at any of the public buildings. Yesterday the Government swore in 130 men and 70 women to constitute a local secret service. As far as the women are concerned, this is a big innovation, for the fair sex in this, as in all Spanish or Spanish-American countries, is not supposed to perform labor of any kind. However, this monstrous breach of Spanish social law will probably be overlooked at this period.

As the days pass the arrests of political suspects continue to increase. To be "suspected" in Cuba means a term of imprisonment in some of the local institutions or in the penal colony at Ceuta, Africa. The Isle of Pines, but thirty miles from the southern coast of Cuba, has witnessed a wonderful increase of population within the last two months. Hardly a day goes by that there are not from ten to fifty prisoners sent there. Two days ago a batch of thirty-five suspects arrived in Havana from Santiago de Cuba, bound for the African colony. Martinez Campos personally examined the men upon their arrival here, and, believing their sentence to Ceuta to be too severe, ordered them confined in the Morro.

There are now no vacant cells in the latter institution, and the central courtyard is being furnished with chains for the proper reception of the many other unfortunates who are doomed, sooner or later, to be imprisoned there.

A ghastly missive was received by a certain party in Havana this week from Juan Alberto Gomez, formerly editor of La Lucha, and one of the brightest men of Cuba, now an inmate of the Ceuta prison. Gomez tells of inhuman treatment, and says that, with disease and cruelty, he cannot much longer survive. The letter, the writer says, is written in his own blood, and with an ordinary pin.

Another expedition, the second large one within a week, landed on the north coast near Bahia Honda, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, yesterday. It was under the command of Enrique Collazo, who at once led his men to join Gomez. At the village of Lachuza the inhabitants made resistance and the band fired every house in the place. A number of villagers were killed. Indignation over the high-handed affair is widespread, even among Cubans, but it is said that Gen. Gomez has signified his approval of the acts.

Reports to-night indicate that Gomez is marching on the City of Pinar del Rio, capital of that province, with a force of 7,000 men. The remainder of the army is the vicinity of Guanajoy.

Opening of New Clearing House.

It is believed that the gathering at the opening of the new building of the Clearing House Association to-day will be more thoroughly representative of financial institutions in New-York and vicinity than any gathering ever before assembled here.

The banks composing the association will be represented, with many of their correspondents. All the exchanges, trust and insurance companies, and business associations hereabouts will have delegations there. Exercises will begin at noon. They will include prayer by Bishop Potter, a report on the new property by the Building Committee, an address by J. Edward Simmons, and remarks by Alexander E. Orr, Presi[illegible] Commerce. The [illegible] vary the ex[illegible] will after[illegible]

W. C. T. U. TO SEE MAYOR WURSTER

At His Own Request, 200 of Them Will To-day Ask Him to Close Brooklyn Saloons Sundays.

White ribbons will flutter to-day by dozens and tens of dozens in the Brooklyn City Hall. Over 200 members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will call on Mayor Wurster at 10 A. M., and, in behalf of the 600 members of their organization in Kings County, urge him to rigidly enforce the excise laws.

This descent of the white-ribbon hosts in their might on the Mayor is in response to the invitation extended to them personally by Mr. Wurster. He has not yet publicly outlined his policy in regard to Sunday liquor selling, and for this reason, if for no other, to-day's conference between him and the multitudinous representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be looked forward to as an event of much significance and interest.

The temperance cohorts will be under the lead of Mrs. Emma F. Pettengill, President of the county organization. The following resolution, adopted by the Young Women's Christian Association, will be submitted to Mayor Wurster:

Whereas, The statutory law of our State and municipality for the Sunday closing and other restrictions of the saloon is being notoriously and flagrantly violated, to our city's dishonor and the detriment of its morality,

Resolved, That in the general interests of home protection and Sabbath observance, and in the special interests of an impartial and righteous enforcement of existing law, we, the representatives and guardians of the home, urge your Honor to exercise the full authority vested in you as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, and, in accordance with the solemn oath of that office by which you are pledged to maintain the law, we urge you to demand of the Police Commissioner such vigilant and faithful execution of the Excise law as shall compel absolute conformity to all legally prescribed limitations of the liquor traffic, making removal from office the penalty for willful laxity in the performance of sworn duty on the part of any official of the law. In brief, we ask that the illegal sale of liquor on the Sabbath, and to minors, be stopped; that the side door of the saloon, as well as the front door, be closed on that day, and that the voice of the law-abiding and Christian community be heard, and the name of our loved city redeemed.

Speaking yesterday of to-day's demonstration, Mrs. Pettengill said:

"The object of this visit is to add our numbers and our interests to the citizens of Brooklyn who are desirous of the enforcement of the law, in the hope that the Mayor will feel a sufficient pressure of public sentiment behind him to exercise his powers and see to it that the laws which are on the statute books shall be executed.

"The conviction of this army of women is that if the law is not right and not good enough to be executed no time should be lost in modifying it so that it will express the will of the people. The conviction, also, is that the Mayor, under his oath, has no alternative but to execute the law as he finds it; that his office is executive and administrative and not judicial. This projected meeting is a development of the crusade movement, and the things we are working for are suppression of intemperance, for purity, Sunday observance, and the execution of all laws which shall make for these ends."

The white-ribbon women will assemble at 9:30 this morning at 4 Mrytle Avenue, near the City Hall, the headquarters of one of the branches, and thence will go to Mayor Wurster's office in a body. Mrs. Pettengill will make a speech to the Mayor. Among Mrs. Pettengill's aides will be Mrs. J. R. Strachan, Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Cora E. Seeberry, Mrs. G. T. Berger, Mrs. Daisy Stonehill, Mrs. Albert Newton, Mrs. E. R. Coffin, Mrs. M. Crandall, Mrs. Kate Cody, superintendent department of Sunday observance; Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Martin, Mrs. E. L. Wood, Mrs. G. G. Bishop, M. D., Miss Ella M. Martin, M. D.; Mrs. C. Richardson, Mrs. G. D. Russell, Mrs. R. S. Bentley, Miss Mary T. Burt, State President Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. V. A. Lewis, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard, Mrs. M. J. Annable, Mrs. L. C. Beach, Mrs. L. C. Reynolds, Mrs. J. S. Tillion, Mrs. M. S. Thompson, Mrs. L. E. Frazey, Mrs. T. S. Knapp, Mrs. Dr. Jewett, Mrs. Charles M. Oakley, Mrs. R. Hawthorn, and Mrs. S. Tobias.

MAD DOG BIT TWO CHILDREN

Dashed into Kensico and Snapped at All in Its Path.

KENSICO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A large dog of unknown ownership dashed into this village this afternoon foaming at the mouth and snapping at every one in its path. The animal was evidently mad, and before it was killed it had bitten two children, while a number of others narrowly escaped its fangs.

The dog was first seen dashing along the Rye Lake Road by Harry Carpenter, fourteen years old, who dropped a bundle he was carrying as the dog dashed at him, and, by running through a gate, escaped. The six-year-old daughter of Samuel Robbins, a farmer, was not so fortunate. She paid no attention to the dog until it jumped upon her and set its teeth into her cheek. Her face was terribly lacerated. An eight-year-old son of John Raven was bitten about the legs.

Both the children were taken to White Plains, where Dr. Schmid cauterized the wounds. He ordered that both children should be sent to the Pasteur Institute in New-York City. The parents of the children are hardly able to bear the expense of this treatment.

The dog finally ran into an unusued chicken coop on the place of Clarkson Rider, where it was killed.

LIFE SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

The Officers Selected—An Active Year for the Society.

At the annual meeting of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York yesterday at 51 Wall Street, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: William H. H. Moore, President; Walter R. T. Jones, Vice-President; Clifford A. Hand, Secretary; Joseph H. Chapman, Treasurer; Committee on Medals, Donations and Other Rewards, Theophylact B. Bleecker, Crosman Lyons, Grove P. Mitchell and George Floyd Jones.

The last year was one of the most active in the history of this old society. Sixty-eight awards were made for meritorious services in saving persons from drowning. Seven gold medals, thirty-nine silver medals, and $1,315 in money were awarded and paid. Authentic particulars of highly meritorious service in saving persons from drowning are desired by the association, to further its beneficent objects. Contributions of money are not solicited.

MONEY FOR THE CONSCIENCE FUND

A Newark Citizen Sends a Large Sum to the Mayor.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—A conscience-stricken citizen, whose name is not known to Mayor Lebkeucher, has turned over to the Mayor through an intermediary the sum of $849, which the unknown citizen claims is due the city for taxes on personal property owned by him which had escaped the eye of the Assessor. The money will go into the conscience fund.

BANK PRESIDENT AGNEW SENTENCED

To be Confined Five Years in Kings County Penitentiary.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—E. W. Agnew, President of the First National Bank of Ocala, who has been on trial in the United States District Court in this city for embezzling a large amount of the bank's funds, was this morning sentenced to five years in Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn. The defendant's attorney gave notice of an appeal.

MURPHY A RIVAL OF COKE

The Williamsburg Ex-Justice Expounds the New Constitution.

IT LEGISLATED HIM OUT OF OFFICE

He Says It Is a Tangled Fraud That Will Lead to Many Litigations—His Own Case, for Instance.

Civil Justice Edward Clarence Murphy of Brooklyn delivered yesterday an opinion upon the new Constitution that may not rank with the judicial pronouncements of Coke or Eldon, but it has the merit of the darky's baby—it is all there.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found Justice Murphy at 339 Pearl Street, this city, where he was attending a meeting at which he was an hour late. The other Directors were clamoring for the President, but the Justice, on coming into the room, waved them aside, saying:

"Now, boys, this is an interview; let you keep quiet awhile until I am done."

When asked what he thought of the new Constitution, the Justice squared himself up, arched his eyebrows, and a reproachful look came into his eyes as he asked back:

"How in the devil do I know?"

This was in the nature of a poser, and the Justice, looking searchingly into the reporter's eyes, followed it up by another:

"How should I know? Aren't all the lawyers amuck on it?"

Justice Murphy, while not expounding law in Brooklyn, is President of a truck company, and on spare occasions is an expert in the art of hair-curling.

"What do I think of the men who formed the new Constitution?"

"A —— set of bouncing, blustering boobies."

"Did politics influence the convention?"

"Why, my dear boy, the Republican majority in that convention was so large that they lost their heads. Even Mr. Choate could not straighten out his Constitution by working a year at it.

"It's a one-sided affair," continued the Justice. "Sections 17 and 18 conflict with other sections regarding the terms of offices of Justices of the Peace and inferior court Judges of the City of Brooklyn, inasmuch as Sections 17 and 18 define how Justices of the Peace shall be elected in various towns and counties of the State, while Section 23 distinctly states that when the new Constitution goes into effect, the Justices of the Peace then in office shall serve until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected.

"Where the sections conflict is seen in another part, which says that Justices of inferior courts whose terms of office expire in the middle of or before the end of an even-numbered year, shall hold office only up to Dec. 31 of the previous year. It also says that Justices whose terms expire in the middle of or near the end of an odd-numbered year shall continue to hold office until the end of that year, and that such Justices must be elected before the expiration of the year 1895. Isn't this contradiction plain enough to anybody?"

"Yes, it is as clear as mud," rejoined the Justice, who again requested his fellow-stockholders to "be patient a minute or two longer."

"Do you regard the Constitution as badly tangled?"

"Yes; and I think it is a —— fraud and a blunder all the way through—Hold! Strike out that dash; the papers are all jumping on me now."

"Can the courts remedy the matter?"

"No; because the sections conflict, and it will take more than a decision of the Court of Appeals to decide which section is right and which is wrong.

"Take my own case, for instance. My term of four years began May 1, 1892. Under the old Constitution it would not expire until May 1, 1896, but this new Constitution meanwhile steps in and legislates me out of office Dec. 31.

"I have appealed, however, from the new Constitution and the decisions rendered under it so far as it affects my case, and my appeal will come up to-morrow."

"What will be the result of all this?"

"Law suits innumerable, and costly briefs to the lawyers, for which the municipalities and the people will have to pay," answered the Justice, as he turned to his waiting friends.

BURGLAR A FRIEND'S SON

EX-ALDERMAN SHIELS HAS A FIGHT IN HIS HALLWAY.

Man Whom He Grappled with Struck Him over the Head with a Stove Lifter—Was James Mulry.

Ex-Alderman Thomas Shiels, who lives at 55 Pike Street, had a fierce fight with a burglar at an early hour yesterday morning in the hallway outside of his bedroom. The burglar attempted to strangle the ex-Alderman and settle him with a stove lifter which he used as a weapon. The hall was but dimly lighted, and when the family were aroused and a policeman summoned to the scene of the conflict, Mr. Shiels was almost thunderstruck to find that he had been fighting with young James Mulry, the twenty-one-year-old son of ex-Alderman James B. Mulry of 23 Rutgers Street, an old and intimate friend of Mr. Shiels.

Mr. Shiels is a light sleeper, and, though Mulry's movements were very quiet, they sufficed to wake him. He jumped from bed, and, calling out, "Who's there?" proceeded cautiously down the hallway, trying to see who was in the shadow. He suddenly came against the man, and the two grappled.

"I caught him by the throat," said Mr. Shiels, in speaking of the experience, "and for nearly ten minutes we fought all over the place, and then he hit me with a stove-lifter he had brought up with him from the kitchen. When he tried to hit me again, I caught hold of the lifter, and, I think, I would have killed him if it had not been for my three nieces. They raised an alarm, and Policeman Edward Sheehan came to the rescue, and took my prisoner to the Madison Street Station.

"It's too bad—it is—about young Mulry. He comes of a splendid family, who are my personal friends, but he is the black sheep of the family, and they have had nothing to do with him for years."

At the station house the prisoner gave the name of James Mulry, but refused his address. A charge of burglary was preferred against him by Sheehan, and he was locked up.

James B. Mulry is a contractor at 23 Rutgers Street, and is a political power in the district. His brother, the uncle of the prisoner, is ex-Detective Sergt. Mulry, who is now Chief of Police of New-Utrecht, L. I.

At Mr. Mulry's residence, his second son admitted that his brother had been arrested, and said that he had been acting queerly for some time. The family believed him crazy.

Young Mulry was known two years ago as one of the leaders in society on the east side, and no social function was thought complete without him. He spent a great deal of money in playing the races, and, it is said, lost other people's money. His family has had nothing to do with him for some time, and the only home he has known is the streets of Chinatown.

In his examination at Essex Market Police Court yesterday he said that he was married, his wife being known under her stage name of Maggie Daly, a serio-comic. A young woman, who was said to be Mulry's sister, went to the police court yesterday, and, when she saw him standing among the prisoners, burst into tears. Mulry spoke to her in a low voice for a few minutes, and she went away.

Mulry was charged by Mr. Shiels with breaking into his house by forcing open the basement window and assaulting him with a stove lifter. Mulry had piled up silver spoons and forks in the dining room, which he no doubt intended to take with him. Mulry was held in $3,000 bail for trial.

Fifty Years' Faithful Service.

From The Philadelphia Call.

For fifty long years "Old Isaac," as he is called by his fellow-employes, has been in the office of the Board of Health, and during all that time not one complaint has ever been made about his work. Isaac's duty is that of a messenger, but as he is now approaching his eightieth year, it is very little that he is called upon to do.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a refined and competent young woman; understands all household work; desires permanent home in kind, Christian family; take up-stairs girl's place; best references. Miss Bell, 520 6th Av., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has good city reference. 169 West 21st St.; ring the bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; private family; four years' best city references. 125 West 24th St., third bell, care of Mrs. D.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American-German woman, Protestant, as chambermaid or to assist with other work; to go out of the city. E., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; with best city references. A. M., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or do waiting, in a small private family; has good city references. L. S., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By American Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse to grown children; excellent references. L. Crooks, 224 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman in a private family; will assist with other work if required; best city references. Call in fancy store, 912 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references; last employer can be seen. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references; last employer can be seen. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as a first-class chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Morton, 159 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 1,096 3d Av., between 64th and 65th Sts.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; three years' city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, one as chambermaid, the other as waitress; thoroughly understand their duties; highly recommended. 239 East 79th St., Dahlgrist's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City or country; personal reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Johnston's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in small private family; references. Call Wednesday, 18 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 444 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, willing girl as chambermaid and seamstress or will wait on lady; well recommended. Lane, 218 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing. 434 East 58th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a Swedish girl; highly recommended. 239 East 79th St., Dahlgrist's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. 101 West 49th St, ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—German girl wishes situation as chambermaid and waitress. 2,053 2d Av., candy store.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference. Call, Monday, at 857 9th Av., Murrey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—English; best of city reference. A. M., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an elderly lady to travel with invalid lady or girls. 222 East 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. 196 3d Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as good cook in Christian family; doesn't object to an apartment; understands nice family cooking; city reference. 317 East 39th St., store.

COOK.—By a tidy North German; good, economical cook; assist in washing; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—Strictly competent in all branches of cooking and baking, courses of dinners, and entrées; good reference; city or country. 411 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a capable cook in private family; good baker; soups, meats, and entrées; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 440 West 48th St., first floor.

COOK.—First class; in private family; does all kinds of pastry cooking; desserts of all kinds; good baker; personal reference. 109 West 46th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts, pastry; best reference; last employer seen. 109 West 46th St., second bell.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By a perfect German cook and housekeeper; competent in all branches; wages $40; city references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook, knowing pastry, bread, desserts, husband as competent butler; private family; best references. D. E., 152 West 25th St.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable young woman as good cook and bread baker; willing to assist with washing; in private family; best reference. 405 Amsterdam Av., second floor.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as excellent cook in a private family; makes all soups, pastry, fine bread; last employer can be seen. M. K., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook in private family; good city reference. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; no washing; excellent references; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a German girl, in private family; thoroughly competent; best city references. Louisa, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; can be highly recommended by last employer. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By colored woman, highly recommended, to do cooking by the day or week; gets up dinner parties. H. S., 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl; baker; desserts, game, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; club or hotel. 467 4th Av.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly competent in all its branches; first-class references, A. B., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By good French cook in nice family; speaks little English; best reference. Helene, 206 West 37th St.; no cards.

COOK or COOK-HOUSEKEEPER.—Highest references; London experience; French cookery. Mrs. C., 302 East 21st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Respectable; first-class laundress; good baker; economical; private family; city reference. M. R., 649 9th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; best city references. 1,444 2d Av. Ring four times.

COOK.—By respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron; willing and obliging; personal reference. 159 East 53d St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent German cook in American family; city references. 325 West 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; city or country; good reference; wages, $25. 306 West 39th St., ring four times.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant as cook; do plain washing; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By French girl as good cook; not speaking English. Marguerite, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; thoroughly understands all branches; competent to take full charge; city references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent cook in a first-class boarding house or restaurant; has good city reference. 268 7th Av., one flight up.

COOK.—By a Pennsylvania girls as good cook or houseworker; reference. 610 2d Av., top floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a small private family; first-class city references. 215 West 16th St., first floor; ring Young's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by the day; understands lunches and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. G. Glane, 584 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as cook and laundress; $18. 317 East 24th St., care of Mrs. Bahr.

COOK.—By a capable woman as first-class cook; good personal reference. Call, two days, 446 West 53d St., candy store; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best reference. 444 West 50th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook in American family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; city or country; good references. 227 East 28th St. Cram.

COOK.—Competent in all branches of cooking and baking; makes excellent butter; country preferred; good reference. Address 411 West 32d St.

COOK.—Respectable woman as competent cook in private family; good reference; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, 711 2d Av., Bell 14.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; excellent references; no washing; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. 64 East 53d St., second bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; would like house or office cleaning by the day; best city reference. Mrs. Lawson, 530 West 44th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. 369 West 52d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, formerly with Mme. Deiden, will make gowns from $8 to $10; reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; working for first-class families; willing to fit at ladies' home. M. Daillet, 251 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more engagements in private families; can give reference if necessary. Miss Reilly, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert stylish dressmaker a few more customers; excellent fit; going out by day. Miss B., 1,022 Lexington Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl to do dressmaking by the day; cuts by McDowell system. Ring Chaill bell, 16 East 111th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. Box 66, 596 Columbus Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together or separate for housework and chamberwork; honest, trustworthy; city or country; two and a half years' city reference. K. M., 137 East 53d St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl, housework, or chamberwork and waiting in small private family; best city references. 315 East 78th St.; ring No. 4 bell, west.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl to do general housework in small family in flat; by adults. 229 East 81st St., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; good reference. 451 West 56th St., third floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 256 West 41st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl; best city reference. 410 West 36th St., Mannix's bell; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser and packer; willing and obliging; first-class city and personal reference. T. E., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable French woman as lady's maid or seamstress; no objection to travel; first-class city reference. 409 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good French lady's maid and good dressmaker; best reference. Care Mrs. Charlot, 328 West 59th St.

MAID.—By an experienced, competent woman as maid to elderly lady or growing girls; understands all her duties thoroughly; accustomed to travel; nine years' unexceptionable city reference as to character and capability from last employer. M. M. W., 64 East 53d St., Martin's box.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; best city references; willing to assist with chamberwork if required. 497 Lexington Av., between 47th and 48th Sts.; Milligan's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced maid and seamstress, being long accustomed to packing and trading; possessing good references. Apply 65 West 21st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; understands dressmaking. 247 East 31st St., care of Mrs. Maher.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress and dressmaker; first-class city and Paris references. Hélene, 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as maid and seamstress for young ladies; two years' references. Cecile, 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl, whom she can highly recommend, as laundress. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 12 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; best reference. Gilmartin, 210 East 27 St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; would do little chamberwork; best references. 202 East 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman to do laundry work or as good plain cook. 434 East 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. E. M., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; personal reference; city or country. 200 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; year's best city reference. 255 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer; best city references. E. M., 957 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. 224 East 81st St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; with best of reference. 205 West 76th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland woman as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best of city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman (American) for young or growing children; good sewer and operates; city or country; best reference. J. M. J., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a very competent infant's nurse or to young children; thoroughly understands her business; take full charge from birth; first-class city references. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; city or country; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To an infant; thoroughly capable in every capacity; best references from last employer; willing to travel. S. S., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse; best city reference; understands bringing up on bottle. Call, for two days, 81 West 45th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By Swedish young lady as nurse for an old or invalid lady; understands massage. Miller, 12 Commerce St.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; in private family; six years in last place; best city reference. K. R., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; will accept engagements by day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a girl to take care of baby; takes entire charge; written and personal reference. 204 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By experienced woman to baby; best city reference. S., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady or gentleman; any kind of sickness; willing and obliging. M., 144 West 62d.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent Canadian as parlor and chamber maid; would assist with children; four and five years' best reference. R. F., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; speaks German, English, and French; in small Christian family or dressmaker; city references. Mrs. McKee, 155 West 102d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German-American seamstress; plain dressmaking, children's dresses, all kinds family sewing; wishes work by the day; reference. 1,028 2d Av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with other work; best references. Mrs. Carpenter, 1,594 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as good seamstress; would also care for children or do light chamberwork; willing and obliging; reference. 669 2d Av., McGuire's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her work; take a butler's place; five years' city references from last place. 64 West 54th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can take full charge of dining room, serve all courses, make salads, carve; excellent reference. Call two days, 231 East 34th.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; takes butler's place; has very best city reference. 236 East 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in American family; carves and can take butler's place if required; best city reference. M. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands her business; city or country; best of city reference. 146 East 43d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress in small private family; best city reference. M. M., 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as waitress or chambermaid; good references. 410 West 50th St., Hughes's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. T. J., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a French girl as first-class waitress in restaurant or boarding house. 366 West 19th St., ring bell once.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl; first-class; capable in all branches; best of reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl; assist chambermaid; best city reference. A. J., care Welton, 211 East 56th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find a place in small family for a waitress of a few months' experience; most willing and obliging. Call, Tuesday, from 9 till 1 o'clock, 15 East 54th St.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; first-class references. 239 East 79th St.; ring Dahlqvist bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

MASSAGE.—Ladies desiring treatment at their residence by a graduate of experience, address M. Nelson, 57 East 11th St., Sunday and Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Rapid and accurate; permanent position. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, NORMAL College graduate, would like position to read or write for a few hours daily. A. A., Box 10, 156 East 125th St.

KINDERGARTNERIN.—By a North German Kindergartnerin, who will be disengaged in about three weeks; takes entire charge of children; fine needlewoman; best city references; wages, $25. Competent, advertisement office, 1,338 3d Av.

MASSAGE.—Ladies desiring treatments at their residence by graduate of experience, or an invalid's nurse. M. Nelson, 57 East 11th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; competent in their respective duties; he is a thorough maitre d'hotel and valet, and she a thorough housekeeper, trained in high class service; strictly respectable. M. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; over three years in last place. J. P., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By a competent French-Swiss couple; wife good dressmaker; several years' reference from last place. A. J., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a faithful, neat, honest, intelligent, well-trained butler; in private family; wages, $50 to $60; first-class city reference. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family, where a parlormaid is kept; single; tall; best city reference. A. H. G., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent in his duties; sober and honest; first-class references from country and city. C. J. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French Swiss couple; man has first-class references; wife recently arrived from Europe; very good cook. A. Sulliand, 230 East 40th St., care of Mrs. Lecron.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; in small family, where active, steady young man is required; by competent young man; well recommended; lowest wages $35. Butler, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—German, 32 years, single, Protestant, where second man or parlormaid is kept; last employer can be seen. H. Jarck, 1,020 Avenue A.

BUTLER.—Good; experienced; well recommended; personal or otherwise; age, 30. L. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city reference. L. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced French butler; good reference of the city; in private family. L. C., care of Lozzero, 130 West 27th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent; sober, honest; first-class references. Lomer, 325 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a German Swiss, single, as single-handed man; city or country; very best city references. B. H. 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; single; Protestant; very willing and useful; first-class city references. Swiss, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By a competent young Swiss; personal references. Paul, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; English; first-class city references; three years in last place. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best testimonials. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city references. P. M., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady Englishman, where second man is kept; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches. D. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly sober, honest, competent, steady; references. Lomet, 325 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his business; wages, $45; best city references. T. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; first-class personal references. Address G. L., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; willing and obliging; city reference. R., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a German. Geisenhof, 931 Columbus Av., near 106th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in a private family; first-class city reference. 363 7th Av.

BUTLER.—Best city reference. A. S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; best city references. James, 101 West 49th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—English; good references. Moslen, 152 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—As chef for a private family; single; Swiss, French, and American kitchen; fine confectioner; references. Fred Burkhart, 375 West 32d St.

CHEF.—By the day in private families; dinners, lunches, suppers prepared; first-class references. Gatti, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate; trustworthy; ten years' references from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F. Mason's Stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; nine years' unexceptionable personal recommendations; stylish appearance; expert driver; temperate, obliging, respectful, industrious, trustworthy; economical manager; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS—Man and wife; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple, who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up; both will be highly recommended. Address M. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—By experienced middle-aged man; city or country; careful driver; keeps horses, carriages, harness, and stable in good order; civil, sober, polite; honest habits; highly recommended by first-class city family. William, 149 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; first-class handler of fine horses, which last and former employers will certify; no objection to stylish place in country. Coachman, Stivers's Carriage Factory, 150 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; experienced city driver; highest personal references from last employer. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and USEFULMAN.—English; familiar with horses, carriages, furnaces; excellent references. P. M., care of H. Hahlo Company, 260 Church St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces, &c.; single; Scotchman; good references. T. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.—Wife seamstress, houseworker; thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, industrious; city or country; moderate expectations. Protestant. 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; long experience; strictly temperate; good city driver; first-class city reference, written and personal, if required. W. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single, temperate man; experienced horses, carriages, harness; excellent character; good city driver; private family; state terms. Coachman, 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Understands care horses, carriages; good driver; sober and willing; obliging; best references; last employer can be seen. E. W., Box 200 Times.

COACHMAN.—First-class; has thirteen years' personal city reference; nine years in last place; just disengaged. Edward Clark, 114 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced man, with the best of references. Those needing a first-class man, address J. G., care Dr. T. Delaney, 140 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way; present employer. S. L., 254 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; willing and obliging; best of reference. Michael Tammany, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,337 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; first-class city references as to capabilities, honesty, sobriety, &c.; town or country. Willing, Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a situation for my coachman, who has been with me for six years. 477 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a man 30 years old; single; thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's country place; can milk, &c.; splendid reference from last employer. R., 152 6th Av.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener; understands driving; care horses; good milker; first-class reference. Nixon, 152 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By a middle-aged gardener, with best of references; eight years in last position. Address Gardener, Box 210 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young Englishman; used to the care of fine horses; good English and American reference. C. Eve, 225 West 77th St.

GROOM.—As groom or second man; either saddle or harness horses. T. C., 166 East 38th St., private stable.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By single, young Scotchman; thoroughly understands his work; will be found sober, honest, and obliging; good reference. W. M. Donald, care Mrs. Connor, 893 3d Av.

GROOM or STABLEMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references from last employer. P. H., 1,242 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; first-class valet, understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; references. C. S., 909 6th Av., second floor.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man; two years' reference; last employer can be seen. H. M., Box 114, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Competent, willing, obliging; excellent city reference. C., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly experienced young man; in first-class family; excellent city references. E. A., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Well recommended; personal character; English. John, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN where third is kept; best of references. A. D., 207 West 46th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In a private family; understands steam furnace, valeting, and all other housework; six years' personal city reference. M. R., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; understands care of fine horses; willing to work at anything; city or country; best city reference. P. E., 231 West 58th St.

Valets.

VALET.—As valet to one gentleman, where good man is wanted; by active, intelligent young man; thoroughly trained; well recommended; will take charge of apartments; can prepare light meals if required. Valet, 990 6th Av.

VALET.—By a German, single, age 34, with some experience as nurse; care of invalid and bachelor's apartments; good reference. Boucher, 106 West 42d St.

VALET or BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly experienced servant; English; five years' city reference. Valet, 1,242 Broadway.

VALET.—By young Englishman; good references. Lawrence, 400 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

FOOTMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 22; height, 6 feet; good appearance; Irishman. Alex. Lockhart, 100 West 40th St.

JANITOR and ENGINEER.—Good steward and cook; for bachelor apartments. Address, present employer, Box 316 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—By young man; high-grade operator; connected with select private sanitarium, having wide experience in nervous, rheumatic, and other cases; a few more engagements by the hour at patients' residences. J., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A German Protestant as competent infant's nurse; willing to sew; first-class references required. Call, between 10:30 and 12, at 30 West 21st St.

WANTED—A first-class French or Irish cook; good reference; wages, $50 to $60. D., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A competent French maid; must have good city reference. 42 East 43d St.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

When the Little Boy Ran Away.

Frank L. Stanton in The Chicago Times-Herald.

When the little boy ran away from home
 The birds in the treetops knew,
And they all sang "Stay!" But he wandered away,
 Under the skies of blue.
And the Wind came whispering from the tree:
"Follow me—follow me!"
And it sang him a song that was soft and sweet,
And scattered the roses before his feet
 That day—that day
 When the little boy ran away.

The Violets whispered: "Your eyes are blue
 And lovely and bright to see;
And so are mine, and I'm kin to you,
 So dwell in the light with me!"
But the little boy laughed, while the Wind in glee
Said: "Follow me—follow me!"
And the Wind called the clouds from their home in the skies,
And said to the Violet: "Shut your eyes!"
 That day—that day
 When the litle boy ran away.

Then the Wind played leap-frog over the hills
 And twisted each leaf and limb;
And all the rivers and all the rills
 Were foaming mad with him!
And 'twas dark as the darkest night could be,
But still came the Wind's voice: "Follow me!"
And over the mountain, and up from the hollow
Came echoing voices, with: "Follow him—follow!"
 That awful day
 When the little boy ran away!

Then the little boy cried: "Let me go—let me go!"
 For a scared—scared boy was he!
But the thunder growled from a black cloud:
 "No!"
 And the wind roared: "Follow me!"
And an old gray Owl from a treetop flew,
Saying: "Who are you-oo? Who are you-oo?"
And the little boy sobbed: "I'm lost away,
And I want to go home where my parents stay!"
 Oh, the awful day
 When the little boy ran away!

Then the Moon looked out from a cloud and said:
 "Are you sorry you ran away?
If I light you home to your trundle bed,
 Will you stay, little boy, will you stay?"
And the little boy promised—and cried and cried—
He would never leave his mother's side;
And the Moonlight led him over the plain
And his mother welcomed him home again.
 But Oh, what a day
 When the little boy ran away!

Ineffective.

From The Chicago Record.

Dr. Slade—Now, Mrs. Cusack, that your little son is convalescing from the fever you should provide him with some cheerful amusement or mild recreation to wake up his enervated spirits.

Mrs. Cusack—I do try, doctor, but it don't seem to do any good. I've had him set at the winder an' watch the boys stonin' Chinymen an' playin' other games, but little Hankey don't 'pear to take no interest in any of 'em.

Harder to Get At.

From The Washington Star.

"I suppose that it would take a great deal of observation and experience to enable a man to pick the fastest horse entered for a race," she remarked.

"Yes," replied the man of mournful experience; "but that isn't what you are trying to do. What you want is to pick the horse that is going to win."

Spared.

From The Chicago Post.

"Well, father," exclaimed the prodigal son, as he made his appearance again at the family fireside, "are you ready to kill the fatted calf?"

"No," replied the old man grimly. "I think I'll let you live."

Heart Failure.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Isn't that Miss Smedley? I thought she was sick. Somebody told me Dr. Pankey had given her up."

"Well, he did sort o' give her up, but not till after he had tried five or six years to get her."

The Winter Breeze from the Lakes.

From The Chicago Post.

"You told me that this was a good warm flat!" exclaimed the tenant angrily.

"I did," admitted the agent, "but you will recall that it was Summer when I told you that. It was true then."

The Usual Way.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fuddy—You know there is no rule without an exception.

Duddy—I believe you. I never lay down a rule at the store but most of the clerks take exception to it.

Spoiled His Suit.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Why did you refuse young Stingyman?"

"He asked me to walk through life with him."